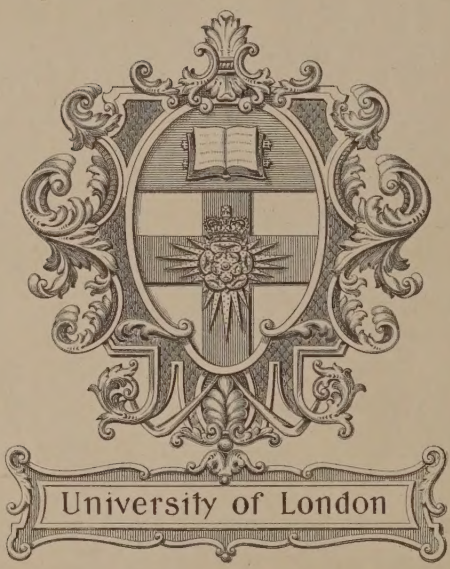
University of London

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(17.)—

ELECTIONS;
HOUSE; MISCELLANEOUS.

Session
10 *December* 1868 — 11 *August* 1869.

VOL. L.

1868-9.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1868-9.

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS of COMMISSIONS Issued pursuant to the Provisions of the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 57, specifying the Places at which the Commissions sat, and any subsequent Action taken thereupon:"

"And, of PROSECUTIONS for BRIBERY Issued under the Fiat of the Attorney General since the Year 1854, with the Result in each Case."

Commissions Issued pursuant to 15 & 16 Victoria, c. 57.		Places at which Commissions sat.	Subsequent Action taken thereupon.	Prosecutions for Bribery, under Fiat of Attorney General, since 1854.	RESULT.
Year.	Number of Commissions.				
1853 -	6	Canterbury - - -	See next column as to Wakefield.	WAKEFIELD ELECTION.	
		Kingston-on-Hull - -		Regina *v.* John Charlesworth Dodgson Charlesworth - -	Convicted, and *nol prosequi* entered by direction of the Attorney General.
		Cambridge, and, by adjournment, Middle Temple, London.		„ *v.* John Barff Charlesworth - -	- - ditto.
		Maldon - - - -		„ *v.* Godfrey Noble -	- - ditto.
		Barnstaple, and, by adjournment, London.		„ *v.* Edward Hinchliffe -	- - ditto.
		Tynemouth - - -		„ *v.* William Marsland -	- - ditto.
1857 -	1	Town of Galway - -	There is no record of any action having been taken in the other cases.	„ *v.* William Henry Leatham - - -	- - ditto.
1859 -	3	Gloucester, and, by adjournment, Westminster.		„ *v.* Archibald Crowther	Acquitted.
		Wakefield - - -		„ *v.* John Jubb - -	- ditto.
		Berwick-upon-Tweed, and, by adjournment, Westminster.			
				* BEVERLEY ELECTION.	
1866 -	4	Totnes - - - -		Regina *v.* Daniel Boyes - -	Convicted, but not called up for judgment.
		Great Yarmouth - -			
		Lancaster - - -		„ *v.* Robert Taylor -	- - ditto.
		Reigate - - - -			

* The Prosecution in this case was ordered by the House of Commons.

Whitehall,
22 June 1869.

A. F. O. Liddell.

ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

RETURNS of Commissions issued pursuant to the Provisions of the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 57, specifying the Places at which the Commissions sat, and any subsequent Action taken thereupon; and, of Prosecutions for Bribery issued under the Fiat of the Attorney General since the Year 1854, with the Result in each Case.

(*Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *June* 1869.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 February 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS from the several SHERIFFS and RETURNING OFFICERS of the ABSTRACT of the EXPENSES incurred by or on behalf of each CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION for every COUNTY (or Division of a County), CITY, or BOROUGH in the UNITED KINGDOM of which a Return has been made, pursuant to the Provisions of the Fourth Section of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 29:"

"Of the ACCOUNT sent in by each RETURNING OFFICER in the UNITED KINGDOM to each PERSON who was a CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION; showing each Item in detail, and also showing the Items (if any) which have been Disallowed by each Candidate, and showing also the Aggregate Cost of the General Election:"

"And, of the Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER in each such COUNTY, CITY, or BOROUGH, and, in each case of a Contested Election, the Number of such Electors who Voted for each Candidate."

(*Mr. Pease.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1869.

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RETURNS from the several SHERIFFS and RETURNING OFFICERS of the ABSTRACT of the EXPENSES incurred by or on behalf of each CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION for every COUNTY (or Division of a County), CITY, or BOROUGH in the UNITED KINGDOM of which a Return has been made, pursuant to the Provisions of the Fourth Section of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 29; Of the ACCOUNT sent in by each RETURNING OFFICER in the UNITED KINGDOM to each PERSON who was a CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION; showing each Item in detail, and also showing the Items (if any) which have been Disallowed by each Candidate, and showing also the Aggregate Cost of the General Election; And, of the Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER in each such COUNTY, CITY, or BOROUGH, and, in each case of a Contested Election, the Number of such Electors who Voted for each Candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
ENGLAND:	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.		
BEDFORDSHIRE:						
Richard Thomas Gilpin	31 10 –	36 17 2	68 7 2	nil	no contest	6,680
Francis Charles Hastings Russell	31 10 –	109 1 –	140 11 –	„		
BERKSHIRE:						
Lieut.-Col. Robert Lloyd Lindsay	- - -	10,495 3 11	10,882 3 1	35 16 –	3,231	7,647
Richard Benyon					3,171	
John Walter	- - -	11,348 6 4	11,735 5 6		2,747	
The Hon. Auberon Herbert					2,450	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:						
Caledon George Dupre	18 4 –	334 18 3	353 2 3	nil	no contest	7,894
The Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli	18 4 –	454 17 3	473 1 3	„		
Nathaniel Grace Lambert	18 4 –	1,566 5 2	1,584 9 2	„		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:						
Lord George Manners	150 15 –	3,235 5 10	3,386 – 10	- - -	3,998	4,772
Viscount Royston	150 15 –	3,235 5 10	3,386 – 10	- - -	3,874	
Rt. Hon. Henry Brand	150 15 –	2,749 10 6	2,900 5 6	- - -	3,300	
Richard Young	150 15 –	2,749 10 6	2,900 5 6	- - -	3,290	
CHESHIRE, EAST:						
William John Legh	38 14 6	2,960 13 7	2,999 8 1	nil	no contes	6,277
Edward Christopher Egerton	26 14 6	1,973 9 –	2,000 3 6	„		
CHESHIRE, MID:						
The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton	135 4 6	3,690 – 9	3,825 5 3	nil	3,063	7,158
George Cornwall Legh	135 4 –	3,690 – 10	3,825 4 10	„	3,056	
The Hon. John Leicester Warren	135 5 6	2,967 4 5	3,102 9 11	„	2,452	
CHESHIRE, WEST:						
Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton	16 – 9	34 19 6	51 – 3	nil	no contest	8,894
John Tollemache	16 – 9	28 4 –	44 4 9	„		
CORNWALL, EAST:						
Sir John S. Trelawny	61 4 11	1,028 9 9	1,089 14 8	nil	no contest	8,701
Edward W. Brydges Willyams	61 4 11	1,028 9 9	1,089 14 8	„		

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sum Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Cornwall, West:						
John St. Aubyn	39 11 3	593 18 6	633 9 9	nil	no contest	6,680
Arthur C. Vivian	39 11 3	1,160 8 9	1,200 – –	„		
Cumberland, East:						
The Hon. Charles Howard	157 11 7	2,195 10 3	2,353 1 10	„	2,546	6,664
William Nicholson Hodgson	157 11 7	5,118 8 4	5,275 19 11	„	2,626	
William Marshall	152 6 7	2,195 10 3	2,347 16 10	„	2,397	
Cumberland, West:						
Henry Lowther	12 10 –	26 4 –	38 14 –	„	no contest	5,234
The Hon. Percy S. Wyndham	12 10 –	22 12 –	35 2 –	„		
Derbyshire, North:						
Lord George Henry Cavendish	335 15 6	8,279 4 1	8,614 19 7	—	2,903	6,231
William Jackson					2,698	
Captain Arkwright	168 17 9	6,737 13 1	6,906 10 10	—	2,637	
Derbyshire, South:						
Rowland Smith	238 17 9	5,498 14 7	5,737 12 4	—	3,594	7,833
Sir Thomas Gresley					3,582	
Thomas William Evans	234 17 9	4,456 – 5	4,690 18 2	—	3,443	
Charles Robert Colvile					3,375	
Derbyshire, East:						
The Hon. Captain Egerton	220 11 3	9,588 17 11	9,809 9 2	—	2,089	5,107
The Hon. Henry Strutt					2,032	
Edw. Valentine P. Burnell	216 11 3	1,258 10 4	5,572 13 9	—	did not poll	
Gladwin Turbutt		2,678 1 3			1,999	
William Overend		1,419 10 11			1,970	
Devonshire, North:						
Sir Stafford H. Northcote	258 – 8	2,843 18 4	3,101 19 –	– –	3,967	9,260
John Walrond Walrond	244 18 2	2,812 9 3	3,057 7 5	– –	3,520	
Thomas Dyke Acland	258 – 8	4,455 9 9	4,713 10 5	– –	3,898	
Devonshire, South:						
Sir Massey Lopes	233 6 10	2,543 19 5	2,777 6 3	– –	3,234	8,047
Samuel Trehawke Kekewich	233 6 10	2,440 1 11	2,673 8 9	– –	3,233	
Viscount Amberley	220 4 4	4,934 8 1	5,195 12 5	– –	2,694	
Devonshire, East:						
Viscount Courtenay	249 19 11	2,458 7 8	2,708 7 7	136 2 11	4,016	9,933
Sir Lawrence Palk	249 19 10	2,399 16 9	2,649 16 7		4,034	
Charles Joseph Wade	236 17 4	2,455 3 9	2,692 1 1		3,457	
Dorsetshire:						
John Floyer	45 10 8	213 7 8	258 18 4	nil	no contest	7,443
The Hon. W. H. B. Portman	45 10 8	198 10 –	244 – 8	„		
Henry Gerard Sturt	45 10 8	339 11 8	385 2 4	„		
Durham, North:						
George Elliot	525 4 2	15,127 9 2	15,302 10 7	Items in dispute	4,659	10,576
Sir Hedworth Williamson		11,353 8 11	11,703 11 8		4,011	
Isaac Lowthian Bell					3,822	
Durham, South:						
Joseph Whitwell Pease	588 19 10	5,086 15 9	5,381 5 8	Items in dispute	4,319	9,352
Frederick E. B. Beaumont					4,024	
Charles F. Surtees		5,392 8 8	5,686 18 7	620 1 6	3,714	
The Hon. G. R. H. Russell					3,206	

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
ESSEX, EAST:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
James Round	145 17 8	1,729 18 –	1,849 18 –	25 17 8	2,861	6,564
S. Brise Ruggles Brise	145 17 8	1,709 18 –	1,829 18 –	25 17 8	2,816	
Sir Thomas B. Western	141 13 8	1,959 9 9	2,059 9 9	41 13 8	2,224	
Sir Thomas N. Abdy	141 13 8	2,006 18 1	2,106 18 1	41 13 8	2,134	
ESSEX, WEST:						
Henry John Selwin-Ibbetson	25 8 10	132 2 9	160 11 7	8 – 6	no contest	5,479
Lord Eustace G. Cecil	28 8 10	136 5 5	164 14 3	8 – 6		
ESSEX, SOUTH:						
Richard B. Wingfield Baker	29 4 1	151 3 6	180 7 7	nil	no contest	7,127
Andrew Johnston	29 4 1	151 3 6	180 7 7	„		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, EAST:						
Robert Stayner Holford	23 2 8	76 10 6	99 13 2	nil	no contest	8,858
Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach	23 2 8	71 14 6	94 17 2	„		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WEST:						
R. Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote	508 12 6	8,035 6 7	8,543 19 1	nil.	4,985	11,463
Samuel Stephens Marling					4,862	
Colonel Edward A. Somerset	254 6 3	5,132 4 5	5,386 10 8	„	4,394	
HEREFORDSHIRE:						
Sir H. G. D. Croft	207 4 11	1,748 19 1	1,956 4 –	nil	3,351	9,528
Sir J. R. Bailey	207 4 11	1,748 19 1	1,956 4 –	„	3,341	
Michael Biddulph	207 4 11	729 10 5	936 15 4	„	2,273	
Thomas Blake	202 2 3	127 18 –	330 – 3	„	1,878	
HERTFORDSHIRE:						
The Hon. Henry F. Cowper	231 6 2	4,801 2 6	5,032 8 8	nil.	3,693	9,422
Henry Robert Brand					3,625	
Abel Smith	226 1 3	6,795 7 8	7,021 8 11	„	3,396	
Henry Edward Surtees					3,356	
HUNTINGDON:						
Edward Fellowes	34 9 11	188 16 5	223 6 4	nil	no contest	3,748
The Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu.	34 9 11	188 16 5	223 6 4	„		
KENT, EAST:						
Edward Leigh Pemberton	326 4 3	5,679 12 3	6,005 16 6	218 19 10	5,231	13,107
The Hon. George W. Milles					5,104	
Henry James Tufton	294 14 3	4,145 11 10	4,440 6 1		4,685	
Sir John F. Croft					4,579	
KENT, MID:						
Viscount Holmesdale	192 15 –	3,376 19 7	3,569 14 7	—	3,248	8,723
William Hart Dyke					3,251	
Lord John W. N. Hervey	138 18 6	5,849 7 4	5,988 5 10	22 6 6	2,872	
Francis S. Head					2,868	
KENT, WEST:						
Charles Henry Mills	254 5 7	7,960 19 –	8,215 4 7	—	3,440	8,828
John Gilbert Talbot					3,378	
William Angerstein	195 14 4	4,042 12 11	4,238 7 3	22 1 3	3,323	
Sir John Lubbock					3,196	
LANCASHIRE, NORTH:						
The Hon. Frederick A. Stanley	439 8 6	8,998 2 2	9,437 10 8	nil.	6,832	14,292
The Right Hon. John Wilson Patten					6,681	
The Marquis of Hartington	216 11 3	8,127 3 8	8,343 14 11	„	5,296	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Lancashire, North-East:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
James Maden Holt	197 7 2	5,727 11 7	5,924 18 9	- nil.	3,612	8,650
John P. C. Starkie					3,594	
A. Kay Shuttleworth	191 1 2	5,095 8 4	5,286 9 6	- ,, -	3,463	
William Fenton					3,441	
Lancashire, South-East:						
The Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton	418 13 10	7,799 16 -	8,218 9 10	3,487 18 7	8,290	19,340
John Snowdon Henry					8,012	
Right Hon. Frederick Peel	429 17 10	4,991 16 3	5,421 14 1	- nil.	7,024	
Henry Yates Thompson					6,953	
Lancashire, South-West:						
Richard Assheton Cross	518 5 9	7,282 8 7	7,800 14 4	- nil.	7,729	21,262
Charles Turner					7,676	
The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone	511 19 9	9,431 18 11	9,943 18 8	- ,,	7,415	
Henry Riversdale Grenfell					6,939	
Leicestershire, North:						
Lord John Manners	252 10 6	5,972 6 1	6,224 16 7	—	3,296	6,348
Samuel Wm. Clowes					3,092	
Charles Hay Frewen	141 13 4	5,533 2 5	5,674 15 9	- -	1,750	
Lord George Manners	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	
Leicestershire, South:						
Viscount Curzon	307 3 -	3,929 13 2	4,236 16 2	—	3,196	8,308
Albert Pell					3,111	
Thomas T. Paget	144 18 6	3,265 17 6	3,410 16 -	- -	2,861	
Lincolnshire, North:						
Sir Montague J. Cholmeley	23 10 -	224 - 3	247 10 3	- nil -	no contest	9,436
Rowland Winn	23 10 -	392 14 8	416 4 8	- ,,		
Lincolnshire, Mid:						
Weston Cracroft Amcotts	19 5 -	377 16 7	397 1 7	- nil -	no contest	8,696
Henry Chaplin	19 5 -	302 16 -	322 1 -	- ,,		
Lincolnshire, South:						
William Earle Welby	132 2 10	1,948 13 5	2,212 19 1	64 5 8	4,514	10,493
Edmund Turner	132 2 10				4,078	
George Hussey Packe	132 2 10	1,336 4 -	1,468 6 10	32 2 10	2,714	
John Taylor	132 2 10	- -	- -	32 2 10	3	
Middlesex:						
Lord George Hamilton	399 4 3	8,885 18 -	9,285 2 3	- nil -	7,850	23,040
Viscount Enfield	399 4 3	2,433 11 10	2,832 16 1	- ,, -	6,487	
Henry Labouchere	399 4 3	3,325 14 4	3,724 18 7	- ,, -	6,397	
Monmouthshire:						
Charles O. S. Morgan	420 - -	11,535 4 -	11,955 4 -	493 6 3	3,761	7,971
Colonel Poulett Somerset					3,525	
Colonel H. M. Clifford	209 13 10	2,912 2 8	3,121 16 6	1,994 17 11	2,338	
Norfolk, North:						
Sir Edmund H. R. Lacon					2,563	6,432
The Hon. Frederick Walpole	461 7 7	2,764 9 9	2,995 3 6	76 - 11	2,630	
Robert T. Gurdon					2,078	
Edmund R. Wodehouse		2,202 5 11	2,432 19 8		2,235	
Norfolk, South:						
Edward Howes		1,332 6 1	1,635 10 9		3,053	7,709
Clare Sewell Read	454 17 -			87 7 -	3,097	
Henry L. Hudson		87 5 10	238 18 2		1,679	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
NORFOLK, WEST:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Sir William Bagge	183 7 2	286 4 7½	469 11 10	183 7 2	no contest	7,062
The Hon. Thomas De Grey						
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NORTH:						
The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt	92 1 4	296 4 6	388 5 10	- nil -	no contest	5,311
Sackville George Stopford						
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, SOUTH:						
Sir Rainald Knightley	200 8 7	4,714 6 7	5,099 17 –	128 3 8	2,522	6,338
Major Fairfax W. Cartwright	200 8 7				2,505	
Lord Frederick Fitzroy	185 1 10	4,972 1 7	5,157 3 5		2,305	
NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH:						
Matthew White Ridley	28 10 7	506 2 10	534 13 5	- -	no contest	3,612
Earl Percy	28 10 7	452 12 2	481 2 9			
NORTHUMBERLAND, SOUTH:						
Wentworth B. Beaumont	30 10 –	268 14 4	294 4 4	- -	no contest	6,862
The Hon. Henry G. Liddell	30 10 –	258 14 9	289 4 9			
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NORTH:						
The Rt. Hon. John Evelyn Denison	64 13 8	904 16 –	969 9 8	- nil -	no contest	5,205
Frederick Chatfield Smith	64 13 8	1,499 14 –	1,564 7 8	- „		
Lord Edward Pelham Clinton	- - -	308 16 –	308 16 –	- „		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, SOUTH:						
Thomas B. T. Hildyard	46 9 –	94 5 –	140 14 –	- nil -	no contest	4,846
William Hodgson Barrow	46 9 –	138 1 10	184 10 10	- „		
OXFORDSHIRE:						
The Right Hon. J. W. Henley	19 14 10	49 6 6	69 1 4	- nil -	no contest	7,663
Lieut.-Col. John S. North	19 14 10	64 4 6	83 19 4	- „		
William C. Cartwright	19 14 10	285 11 6	305 6 4	- „		
RUTLANDSHIRE;						
The Hon. Gerard J. Noel	19 7 –	25 12 3	44 19 3	- -	no contest	2,200
George Henry Finch	19 7 –	24 15 –	44 2 –			
SALOP, NORTH:						
John R. Ormsby Gore	196 12 10	3,825 18 7	4,022 11 5	- nil -	3,602	7,611
Viscount Newport	196 12 10	3,825 18 7	4,022 11 5	- „ -	3,403	
Richard George Jebb	184 – 10	3,012 5 1	3,196 5 11	- „ -	2,412	
SALOP, SOUTH:						
The Right Hon. Major-Gen. Herbert	212 2 11	4,382 3 6	4,594 6 5	- nil -	2,703	5,847
Col. E. Corbett	212 2 11	4,382 3 6	4,594 6 5	- „ -	2,514	
Robert Jasper More	199 10 11	4,598 19 8	4,798 10 7	- „ -	2,161	
SOMERSETSHIRE, EAST:						
Ralph S. Allen	173 15 5	2,978 8 11	3,152 4 4	- -	3,887	8,795
Richard Bright	173 15 5	2,978 8 11	3,152 4 4	- -	3,848	
Captain Arthur D. Hayter	159 10 5	2,478 16 6	2,638 6 11	- -	2,704	
Col. William Penney	159 10 5	2,478 16 6	2,638 6 11	- -	2,656	
SOMERSETSHIRE, MID:						
Richard Horner Paget	141 1 5	1,476 7 –	1,617 8 5	- -	3,692	8,364
Ralph Neville Grenville	141 1 5	1,476 7 –	1,617 8 5	- -	3,686	
E. A. Freeman	126 16 5	531 2 11	657 19 4	- -	2,018	
Francis Tagart	126 16 5	676 17 11	803 14 4	- -	2,151	
SOMERSETSHIRE, WEST:						
W. H. P. Gore Langton	42 18 3	385 4 1	428 2 4	- -	no contest	7,669
The Hon. Arthur W. A. N. Hood	42 18 3	359 9 4	402 7 7			

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
SOUTHAMPTON, NORTH:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
William W. B. Beach	70 15 9	116 6 –	187 1 9	- -	no contest	5,744
George Sclater-Booth						
SOUTHAMPTON, SOUTH:						
Lord Henry Scott	166 6 4	7,668 17 4	7,961 2 8	nil.	2,756	8,135
John C. Garnier	125 19 –				2,716	
The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper	166 6 4	5,428 12 11	5,720 18 3		2,797	
Clement Milward	125 19 –				2,726	
STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH:						
Sir E. Manningham Buller	29 5 3	72 4 6	101 9 9	- nil -	no contest	10,261
The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley	29 5 3	38 4 6	67 9 9	- „		
STAFFORDSHIRE, EAST:						
Michael Arthur Bass	288 9 –	7,034 9 1	7,322 18 1	- nil.	3,885	9,658
John Robinson M'Cleay					3,675	
John Hartley	138 19 6	6,317 12 –	6,456 11 6	- „ -	2,972	
STAFFORDSHIRE, WEST:						
Sir Smith Child	239 3 7	7,295 8 5	7,534 12 –	- nil.	3,909	9,942
Hugo F. Meynell Ingram					3,773	
William Orme Foster	228 10 7	6,664 17 7	6,893 8 2	- „	3,295	
H. J. W. H. Foley					3,244	
SUFFOLK, EAST:						
The Hon. John Major Henniker-Major	222 6 5	4,064 9 7	4,286 16 –	99 10 10	3,650	9,024
Frederick S. Corrame					3,620	
R. A. Shafto Adair	170 – –	3,642 1 8	3,812 1 8		3,321	
Thomas S. Westerm					3,045	
SUFFOLK, WEST:						
Major Windsor Parkes	129 18 10	1,180 9 8	1,310 8 6	- nil -	2,500	5,583
Lord Augustus Hervey	129 18 10	1,180 9 8	1,310 8 6	- „ -	2,389	
Charles Lamport	122 1 4	1,237 3 11	1,359 5 3	- „ -	1,705	
SURREY, EAST:						
The Hon. P. J. Locke King	293 9 –	4,359 14 7	4,653 3 7	—	4,162	11,032
Charles Buxton					3,941	
William Haddman	283 2 –	4,781 15 9	5,064 17 9	—	3,537	
James Lord					3,459	
SURREY, MID:						
The Hon. William Brodrick	258 15 –	9,112 1 3	9,370 16 6	—	4,412	10,565
Henry William Peek					4,487	
Julian Goldsmid	248 8 –	6,525 9 9	6,773 17 9	—	3,152	
Charles H. Robarts					3,090	
Thomas Marsh Nelson	124 4 –	644 5 5	768 9 5	- -	7	
SURREY, WEST:						
George Cubitt	168 11 5	5,403 9 6	5,572 – 11	- -	3,000	6,708
J. Ivatt Briscoe	168 11 5	2,309 11 9	2,478 3 3	- -	2,826	
Frederick Pennington	163 7 11	5,621 19 11	5,785 7 10	- -	1,757	
SUSSEX, EAST:						
John George Dodson	237 6 3	8,631 1 11	8,868 8 2	—	3,611	9,380
Lord Edward Cavendish					3,470	
George Burrow Gregory	237 6 3	6,660 18 1	6,898 4 4	—	3,581	
Montague David Scott					3,560	
SUSSEX, WEST:						
The Hon. Henry Wyndham	25 10 3	135 1 6	160 11 9	- -	no contest	3,672
Colonel Walter B. Barttelot	25 10 3	156 16 –	182 6 3			

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
WARWICKSHIRE, NORTH:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Charles N. Newdegate	335 3 8	5,898 9 6	6,233 13 2	—	4,547	10,266
William Bromley Davenport					4,377	
George F. Muntz	310 17 8	4,392 9 5	4,703 7 1	—	3,411	
E. F. Flower					3,322	
WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH:						
Henry Christopher Wise	237 16 4	5,162 1 1	5,399 17 5	- -	5,049	6,205
John Hardy						
Lord Hyde	213 10 4	6,870 4 10	7,083 15 2	- -		
Sir Robert Hamilton						
WESTMORELAND:						
William Lowther	15 15 –	92 16 –	108 11 –	- -	no contest	5,239
Earl of Bective	15 15 –	66 3 6	81 18 6			
WILTSHIRE, NORTH:						
Sir George Jenkinson	204 – 8	5,304 14 4	5,508 15 –	10 10 –	2,769	6,857
Lord Charles Bruce	206 13 6	3,168 5 11	3,374 19 5	23 19 3	2,600	
Joseph T. Schomberg	153 5 7	610 14 3	763 19 10	22 14 2	2,016	
WILTSHIRE, SOUTH:						
Lord Henry Thynne	55 3 9	199 9 –	254 12 9	- - nil. -	no contest	3,810
Thomas Fraser Grove	54 13 3	201 18 –	256 11 3	- - nil.		
WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST:						
The Hon. Charles G. Lyttelton	501 17 2	5,830 2 1	6,331 19 3	—	4,093	10,313
Richard Biddulph Martin					3,789	
Richard Paul Amphlett	250 18 7	6,822 14 1	7,073 12 8	- -	4,108	
WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST:						
Frederick Wynn Knight	118 15 4	No returns received.	118 15 4	—	No polling.	6,311
William E. Dowdeswell						
Sir George Grey						
YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING:						
The Hon. Octavius Duncombe	268 18 5	5,695 4 10	5,964 3 3	296 3 4	7,689	19,192
Frederick Acclom Milbank	268 18 9	6,894 4 –	7,163 2 9	- -	7,429	
E. S. Cayley	260 12 –	451 – –	741 12 7	- -	1,721	
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING:						
Christopher Sykes	177 17 3	3,991 14 6	4,169 11 9	- -	6,299	10,818
William Henry H. Broadley	177 17 3	4,025 16 8	4,203 13 11	- -	5,587	
Benjamin B. Haworth	177 17 2	1,892 18 8	2,070 15 10	- -	2,603	
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING:						
Northern Division:						
Lord Frederick C. Cavendish	109 2 10	328 19 2	438 2 –	no contest -	- -	16,918
Sir Francis Crossley						
Southern Division:						
Viscount Milton	444 18 5	5,337 7 8	5,782 6 1	—	8,110	19,910
Henry Frederick Beaumont					7,943	
Walter Spencer Stanhope	444 18 5	7,642 5 8	8,087 4 1	—	7,935	
Lewis Randle Storkey					7,621	
Eastern Division:						
Christopher Beckett Denison	403 2 7	6,091 16 4	6,494 18 11	426 16 3 (in dispute.)	7,437	18,493
Joshua Fielden					7,135	
Henry Stephen Thompson	403 2 7	4,509 11 7	4,912 14 2	—	7,047	
Isaac Holden					6,867	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
WALES:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Brecknockshire:						
The Hon. Godfrey C. Morgan -	53 3 3	31 – –	84 3 3	- -	no contest	2,288
Cardiganshire:						
Evan Matthew Richards - -	153 17 4	1,928 19 5	2,082 16 9	103 17 4	2,074	5,123
Edmund Mallet Vaughan - -	129 6 8	3,022 17 11	3,152 4 7	- -	1,918	
Carmarthenshire:						
E. J. Sartoris - - - -	155 10 –	4,191 19 10	4,347 9 10	51 9 8	3,280	8,026
John Jones - - - - -	155 10 –	3,206 2 9	3,361 12 9	- -	2,942	
H. L. Duxley - - - -	155 10 –	3,612 16 9	3,768 6 9	- -	2,828	
David Pugh - - - -	155 10 –	2,681 19 4	2,837 9 4	- -	1,340	
Carnarvonshire:						
Thomas L. D. J. Parry - -	314 4 7	2,113 7 8	2,427 12 3	96 5 –	1,968	4,852
The Hon. George Douglas Pennant	282 14 7	7,024 8 4	7,307 2 11	- -	1,815	
Denbighshire:						
Sir W. W. Wynn - - -	189 9 3	6,791 – 9	6,980 10 –	- -	3,355	7,623
G. C. Morgan - - - -	189 9 3	4,121 15 10	4,311 5 1	- -	2,720	
Colonel R. M. Biddulph - -	180 5 10	195 17 7	376 3 5	- -	2,412	
Flintshire:						
Lord Richard Grosvenor - -	52 10 –	191 11 4	244 1 4	- -	no contest	4,150
Glamorganshire:						
Christopher R. M. Talbot - -	10 9 8	51 14 –	62 3 8	- -	no contest	11,329
Henry Hussey Vivian - - -	10 9 8	151 16 2	162 5 10			
Merionetshire:						
David Williams - - - -	27 6 1	- -	- -	- -	no contest	3,187
William Robert Morris Wynne -	- -	no return -	2,083 6 11			
Montgomeryshire:						
C. W. Williams Wynn - -	26 5 –	122 19 –	149 4 –	- -	no contest	4,810
Pembrokeshire:						
John Henry Scourfield - - -	44 6 2	163 12 10	207 19 –	- nil -	no contest	3,644
Radnorshire:						
The Hon. Arthur Walsh - -	31 10 –	224 – 11	255 10 11	- nil -	no contest	2,216

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
ENGLAND:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
ABINGDON:						
Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay	37 15 –	749 14 8	787 9 8	– –	397	795
Godfrey Lushington	37 15 –	505 3 4	542 18 4	– –	324	
ANDOVER:						
Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue	47 1 –	188 1 –	235 2 –	– –	377	775
Captain Henry A. Wellesley	47 1 –	169 12 3	216 13 3	– –	307	
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE:						
Thomas Walton Mellor	102 17 10	481 13 10	584 11 8	16 6 –	2,318	4,822
Right. Hon. T. Milner Gibson	102 17 10	228 14 9	331 12 7	16 6 –	2,109	
AYLESBURY:						
Nathaniel M. de Rothschild	67 15 6	1,439 16 7	1,507 12 1	– nil –	1,772	3,602
Samuel George Smith	67 15 6	2,076 4 –	2,143 19 6	– „ –	1,468	
George Howell	62 – 6	354 18 8	416 19 2	– „ –	942	
BANBURY:						
Bernard Samuelson	41 17 6	1,136 19 10	1,178 17 4	– –	772	1,524
George Stratton	41 17 6	202 13 11	244 11 5	– –	397	
William Newburn	41 17 4	No return –	Did not poll.			
BARNSTABLE:						
Thomas Cave	42 6 6	453 13 9	496 – 4	– –	791	1,496
Charles H. Williams	42 6 6	874 19 6	917 6 –	– –	788	
W. Herbert Evans	32 7 –	500 11 –	532 18 –	– –	667	
BATH:						
William Tite	79 11 6	502 12 9	582 4 3	– nil –	2,478	5,024
Donald Dalrymple	79 11 6	499 18 –	579 9 6	– „ –	2,187	
Colonel Macnaghton Hogg	76 9 –	1,148 5 2	1,204 14 2	– „ –	2,024	
BEDFORD:						
James Howard	52 4 7	473 11 11	525 16 5	11 2 6	1,311	2,144
Samuel Whitbread	52 4 7	622 13 10	674 18 5	11 10 –	1,242	
F. C. Polhill Turner	40 17 1	298 1 1	338 18 2	15 16 –	769	
E. Loughlin O'Malley	40 17 1	331 10 1	372 7 2	15 16 –	491	
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED:						
Lord Bury	34 2 6	415 16 6	449 19 –	– nil –	669	1,415
John Stapleton	34 2 6	82 9 7	116 12 1	– „ –	609	
Major Carpenter	25 2 4	748 2 5	733 4 9	15 8 10	508	
Richard Hodgson	25 2 3	297 4 10	322 7 1	15 8 10	424	
BEVERLEY:						
Sir Henry Edwards	86 11 10	396 13 10	483 5 8	—	1,132	2,672
Edmund Hegan Kennard					986	
Hon. Marmaduke C. Maxwell	76 1 10	412 – 5	488 2 3	—	895	
Anthony Trollope					740	
BEWDLEY:						
Sir Richard Atwood Glass	72 18 6	686 6 6	759 5 –	– nil –	518	1,043
Thomas Lloyd	72 18 6	688 7 8	761 6 2	– „ –	418	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Birmingham:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
George Dixon	1,089 11 4	1,562 14 5	2,652 5 9	nil.	15,198	42,840
John Bright					14,601	
Philip Henry Muntz					14,614	
Sampson Samuel Lloyd	726 7 7	2,265 11 3	2,991 18 10	„	8,700	
Sebastian Evans					7,061	
Blackburn:						
William Henry Hornby	118 13 4	515 19 4	634 12 8	- -	4,907	9,714
Joseph Feilden	118 13 4	515 19 4	634 12 8	- -	4,826	
John Gerald Potter	115 13 4	721 12 11	837 6 3	- -	4,399	
Montague Joseph Feilden	115 13 4	721 12 11	837 6 3	- -	4,164	
Bodmin:						
Hon. F. Leveson Gower	43 10 7	331 11 2	375 1 9	- -	424	886
James Wyld	21 11 3	391 9 8	413 - 11	- -	334	
Bolton:						
John Hick	291 17 9	1,218 3 11	1,510 1 8	92 - -	6,062	12,650
Lieut. Col. William Gray					5,848	
Thomas Barnes	291 17 9	747 8 4	1,039 6 1		5,451	
Samuel Pope					5,436	
Boston:						
John Wingfield Malcolm	173 12 10	784 13 2	958 6 -	42 15 -	1,306	2,531
Thomas Collins, jun.					1,119	
Meaburn Staniland	163 2 10	507 13 9	670 16 7	128 17 -	1,029	
Thomas Mason Jones					926	
Bradford:						
William Edward Forster	491 15 2	2,905 19 2	3,397 14 4	nil.	9,646	21,518
Edward Miall					8,768	
Henry William Ripley	320 18 1	6,890 18 6	7,211 16 7	„ -	9,347	
Bridgnorth:						
Henry Whitmore	86 19 1	629 17 9	716 16 10	nil -	548	1,274
Sir J. E. E. D. Acton	86 19 1	622 14 11	709 14 -	„ -	497	
Bridgwater:						
Alexander W. Kinglake	31 1 11	169 11 10	200 13 9	nil -	731	1,499
Philip Vanderbyl	31 1 11	135 1 10	166 3 9	„ -	725	
Henry Westropp	31 1 10	159 18 10	191 - 8	„ -	681	
Charles William Gray	31 1 10	164 11 5	195 13 3	„ -	650	
Bridport:						
Thomas A. Mitchell	31 9 6	633 15 2	665 4 8	nil -	no contest	1,002
Augustus Goldsmid	12 5 -	- -	12 5 -	„		
Brighton:						
James White	64 16 4	458 4 8	523 1 -	nil -	3,342	8,861
Henry Fawcett	64 16 4	353 4 8	418 1 -	„ -	3,081	
James Ashbury	54 6 4	2,251 4 2	2,305 10 6	„ -	2,917	
Henry Moor	54 6 4	717 19 7	772 5 11	„ -	1,232	
William Coningham	54 6 4	931 18 10	986 5 2	„ -	432	
Bristol:						
Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley	572 13 8	2,930 5 4	3,502 19 -	nil -	8,759	21,153
Samuel Morley					8,714	
John William Miles	283 4 4	2,105 2 6	2,388 6 10	„ -	6,694	
Buckingham:						
Sir Henry Verney	67 5 10	426 19 4	494 5 2	nil -	463	948
J. G. Hubbard	55 14 3	812 14 7	868 8 10	„ -	338	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Burnley:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Richard Shaw	100 11 7	967 2 7	1,067 14 2	- nil -	2,620	5,795
Sir James Y. Scarlett	100 11 7	1,437 8 9	1,538 – 4	- „ -	2,238	
Bury (Lancashire):						
Robert Needham Philips	188 10 –	1,234 4 8	1,422 14 8	- -	2,830	5,589
Viscount Chelsea	188 10 –	630 7 2	818 17 2	- -	2,264	
Bury St. Edmunds:						
Edward Greene	27 12 6	220 2 10	247 15 4	- nil -	714	1,505
Joseph A. Hardcastle	27 12 6	182 7 5	209 19 11	- „ -	703	
Edward H. Bunbury	27 12 6	146 13 8	174 6 2	- „ -	593	
Calne:						
Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice	16 15 –	146 19 6	163 14 6	- -	no contest	591
Cambridge:						
Robert Richard Torrens	58 7 2	- -	58 7 2	- nil -	1,879	4,069
William Fowler	58 7 2	- -	58 7 2	- „ -	1,857	
Francis Sharp Powell	55 2 8	- -	55 2 8	- „ -	1,436	
John Eldon Gorst	55 2 8	- -	55 2 8	- „ -	1,389	
Cambridge University:						
Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole	7 14 6	45 15 6	53 10 –	- -	no contest	5,435
Alexander J. Beresford Hope	7 19 6	24 19 6	32 19 –			
Canterbury:						
H. A Butler Johnstone	78 3 1	458 6 6	536 9 7	- -	1,453	3,001
Captain T. H. Brinckman	78 3 1	292 3 11	370 7 –	- -	1,236	
John W. Huddleston	135 6 1	581 8 1	716 14 2	—	1,157	
H. J. Lee Warner					709	
Carlisle:						
Sir Wilfred Lawson	38 12 6	346 17 10	385 10 4	- -	2,043	4,537
Edmund Potter	38 12 6	479 9 10	518 2 4	- -	1,971	
William N. Hodgson	35 9 6	941 3 1	976 12 7	- -	1,957	
William Slater	35 9 6	99 – –	134 9 6	- -	71	
Chatham:						
Arthur John Otway	90 7 9	505 2 10	595 10 7	- nil -	2,042	4,518
Adm. George Elliot	85 2 9	465 10 5	550 13 2	- „ -	1,858	
Chelsea:						
		1,796 3 –	1,796 3 –		7,374	17,408
C. Wentworth Dilke	385 – –	1,355 14 –	1,740 14 –	- nil.	7,183	
Sir Henry A. Hoare		1,072 16 –	1,072 16 –		3,929	
Charles James Freake	385 – –	4,331 6 7	4,716 6 7	- „ -	4,177	
William Howard Russell						
Cheltenham:						
Henry B. Samuelson	185 13 8	2,203 9 1	2,389 2 9	13 11 10	1,646	3,536
J. T. Agg Gardner	176 10 2	2,539 17 –	2,716 7 2		1,458	
Chester:						
Earl Grosvenor	111 17 6	1,327 – 5	1,438 17 11	- nil -	2,270	6,094
Henry Cecil Raikes	111 19 6	1,496 10 11	1,608 10 5	- „ -	2,198	
E. G. Salisbury	111 19 6	636 14 5	748 13 11	- „ -	1,283	
Richard Hoare	112 1 –	1,540 3 9	1,652 4 9	- „ -	1,071	
Chichester:						
Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox	58 14 10	577 2 8	635 17 6	- -	603	1,224
John Abel Smith	53 9 10	307 3 8	360 13 6	- -	433	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

Name of Candidate.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Chippenham:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Gabriel Goldney	105 10 6	458 2 7	563 13 1	- -	418	906
Sir George Young	67 11 6	275 3 7	342 15 1	- -	359	
Christchurch:						
Edmund H. Burke	90 6 1	1,344 9 4	1,434 15 5	23 16 1	609	1,329
Sir H. Drummond Wolff	63 11 11	1,297 16 4	1,361 7 5	23 16 1	560	
Cirencester:						
Allen A. Bathurst	64 14 –	360 4 11	424 18 11	- nil -	629	1,076
Frederick A. Inderwick	64 14 –	295 13 3	360 7 3	- „ -	284	
Clitheroe:						
Ralph Assheton	73 9 9	479 4 11	552 14 8	- „ -	760	1,595
Charles S. Roundell	62 19 9	457 2 11	520 2 8	- „ -	693	
Cockermouth:						
Isaac Fletcher	39 11 –	173 3 7	212 14 7	25 3 6	620	1,095
Hon. Henry Lorton Bourke	35 1 –	448 9 7	483 10 7	- nil -	388	
Colchester:						
John Gurdon Rebow	36 4 3	390 4 1	426 8 4	- -	1,467	3,145
William Brewer	36 4 3	440 9 4	476 13 7	- -	1,417	
Edward K. Karslake	61 18 6	1,299 16 5	1,361 14 11	- -	1,284	
Alexander Learmouth					1,217	
Coventry:						
Henry William Eaton	187 8 10	1,225 – 7	1,412 9 5	- nil -	3,781	7,925
Alexander Staveley Hill					3,761	
Henry Mather Jackson	177 19 9	963 4 11	1,141 4 8	- „ -	3,594	
Samuel Carter					3,576	
Cricklade:						
Hon. F. W. Cadogan	87 15 –	2,948 4 8	2,035 19 8	33 17 7	2,844	5,825
Sir Daniel Gooch	87 15 –	1,392 7 –	1,480 2 –		2,452	
A. L. Goddard	82 10 –	1,353 9 9	1,435 19 9		2,009	
Darlington:						
Edmund Backhouse	81 18 5	1,339 17 9	1,421 16 2	- nil -	1,789	3,057
Henry King Spark	76 13 5	554 9 8	631 3 1	151 1 8	875	
Derby:						
Michael Thomas Bass	81 – 5	897 8 8	978 9 1	85 16 3	4,995	9,240
Samuel Plimsoll	81 – 5	949 6 2	1,030 6 7	188 6 6	4,677	
William Thomas Cox	76 10 8	1,307 6 5	1,383 17 1	85 10 8	2,492	
Devizes:						
Sir Thomas Bateson	58 16 8	565 8 4	624 5 –	- nil -	385	858
John Webb Probyn	27 6 8	386 15 9	414 2 5	- „ -	321	
Christopher Darby Griffith	27 6 8	396 2 9	423 9 5	- „ -	34	
Devonport:						
John Delaware Lewis	42 10 4	242 5 2	284 15 6	- „ -	1,541	3,374
Montagu Chambers	42 10 4	242 5 2	284 15 6	- „ -	1,519	
William Ferrand	37 5 4	144 17 3	182 2 7	6 11 3	1,370	
William Palliser	37 5 4	144 17 3	882 2 7	6 11 3	1,365	
Dewsbury:						
John Simon	135 2 –	1,531 6 1	1,666 8 1	- nil -	3,392	7,072
Handel Cossham	129 17 –	1,058 14 9	1,188 11 9	- „ -	2,923	
Dorchester:						
Charles Napier Sturt	25 7 10	547 – 7	572 8 5	- „ -	no contest	638

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Dover:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Major Alexander G. Dickson	88 8 9	393 2 3	481 11 –	26 19 3	1,461	3,403
George Jessel	88 8 9	1,206 12 2	1,288 6 2		1,435	
Charles Kaye Freshfield	88 8 9	380 17 3	469 6 –		1,387	
Israel Abrahams	88 8 9	205 5 –	293 13 9		35	
Droitwich:						
Sir John Pakington	80 1 6	752 19 8	833 1 2	nil	790	1,532
John Corbett	80 1 6	662 10 1	742 11 7	„	603	
Dudley:						
Henry Brinsley Sheridan	57 – 9	297 16 11	354 17 8	„	no contest	11,847
Durham:						
John Henderson	75 10 6	1,206 6 7	1,281 17 1	—	823	1,757
John Robert Davison					784	
John Lloyd Wharton	37 15 3	728 14 9	766 10 –	67 16 –	732	
Evesham:						
Colonel James Bourne	53 5 9	668 8 –	721 14 7	nil	347	716
Thomas S. Richardson	32 5 9	501 – 6	533 6 3	„	303	
Exeter:						
John Duke Coleridge	112 6 8	1,021 12 4	1,133 19 –	„	2,317	6,156
Edgar Alfred Bowring	112 6 8	1,021 12 4	1,133 19 –	„	2,247	
Sir John Burgess Karslake	109 14 2	1,162 15 –	1,272 9 2	„	2,218	
Arthur Mills	109 14 2	1,162 15 –	1,272 9 2	„	2,026	
Eye:						
Viscount Barrington	51 6 7	134 9 4	185 15 11	„	no contest	1,206
Finsbury:						
W. T. McCullagh Torrens	206 14 3	543 18 10	750 13 1	„	13,159	31,759
Alderman Lusk	206 14 3	1,753 7 1	1,960 1 4	„	12,503	
P. F. O'Malley	206 14 3	1,189 2 8	1,395 16 11	„	6,137	
William Cox	206 14 3	- -	206 14 3	„	1,238	
Frome:						
Thomas Hughes	38 10 3	480 10 –	519 – 3	10 10 –	571	1,250
Serjeant Sleigh	38 10 3	341 12 11	380 3 2	- -	476	
Gateshead:						
Sir William Hutt	99 16 4	1,224 12 7	1,324 8 11	nil	2,442	5,578
William Arbuthnot	94 11 3	959 – –	1,053 11 3	„	1,406	
Gloucester:						
William Philip Price	60 10 4	575 6 8	635 17 –	- -	1,933	4,079
Charles James Monk	60 10 4	611 5 10	671 16 2	- -	1,922	
Major W. Nassau Lees					1,520	
Edward John Beeman	114 8 3	1,041 15 1	1,156 3 4	—	1,504	
Grantham:						
Hon. F. J. Tollemache	29 – –	192 2 1	221 2 1	21 – –	no contest	1,974
H. A. H. Cholmeley						
Gravesend:						
Sir Charles Wingfield	126 12 11	765 – 4	891 13 3	- -	1,237	2,722
Captain Bedford Chapperton Trevelyan Pim.	105 12 11	658 17 10	764 10 9	- -	1,069	
Great Grimsby:						
George Tomline	88 1 2	1,152 13 3	1,240 14 5	nil	1,548	3,880
John Fildes	71 5 2	975 10 7	1,046 15 9	„	1,337	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Greenwich:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Alderman David Salomons	209 15 6	2,403 2 11	2,612 18 5	nil.	6,684	15,588
Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone					6,386	
Viscount Mahon	192 15 6	2,467 8 3	2,660 3 9		4,372	
Sir H. W. Parker					4,704	
Guildford:						
G. J. H. M. E. Onslow	76 7 4	589 4 8	665 12 –	– –	536	1,220
Richard Garth	50 2 4	961 8 4	1,011 10 8	– –	515	
Hackney:						
Charles Reed	958 3 9	1,310 1 –	1,469 15 –	– –	14,785	40,613
John Holms		3,703 – 7	3,862 14 7	– –	12,243	
C. S. Butler		3,040 12 1	3,200 6 11	– –	6,825	
C. Locock Webb		252 17 6	412 11 6	– –	2,633	
Lt. Colonel Dickson		120 5 6	279 19 6	– –	2,575	
J. J. Homer		2,406 13 –	2,566 7 –	– –	2,021	
Halifax:						
James Stansfeld	201 8 –	1,265 16 5	1,467 4 5	– nil –	5,278	9,328
Edward Akroyd					5,141	
Edward O. Greening	91 11 –	163 6 8	254 17 8	– „ –	2,802	
Hartlepool:						
Ralph Ward Jackson	176 19 6	1,771 8 9	1,948 8 4	26 16 11	1,550	3,922
Thomas Richardson	176 19 6	674 14 10	851 14 4	26 16 10	1,547	
Harwich:						
Lt. Colonel H. J. W. Jervis	23 4 3	170 19 5	194 3 8	– –	328	603
David James Jenkins	17 9 3	150 1 11	167 11 2	– –	141	
Hastings:						
Thomas Brassey, junior	65 13 6	641 9 2	707 2 8	– nil –	1,508	2,832
Frederick North	65 13 6	426 19 2	492 12 8	– „ –	1,446	
Somerset Gough Calthorpe	65 13 6	583 18 6	649 12 –	– „ –	967	
Clement A. Thruston	65 13 6	601 16 6	667 10 –	– „ –	873	
Hereford:						
George Clive	104 10 11	654 9 11	759 – 10	– nil –	1,055	2,380
J. W. S. Wyllie	104 10 11	654 9 11	759 – 10	– „ –	1,015	
Sir Richard Baggallay	98 4 11	623 3 6	721 8 5	– „ –	983	
Major George Arbuthnot	98 4 11	536 9 11	634 14 10	– „ –	872	
Hertford:						
Robert Dimsdale	55 18 3	362 17 9	418 16 –	– nil –	434	851
Frederick Weymouth Gibbs	50 13 3	138 3 4	188 16 7	– „ –	345	
Horsham:						
Robert Henry Hurst	47 7 9	299 6 11	346 14 8	– –	380	880
John Aldridge	47 7 9	392 3 6	439 11 3	– –	380	
Huddersfield:						
Edward Aldam Leatham	78 19 6	277 5 6	356 5 –	– –	no contest	11,026
Hull, Kingston-upon:						
Charles Morgan Norwood		– –	1,542 5 2		7,282	17,146
James Clay	609 3 6	– –	1,437 5 2	18 2 –	6,874	
Henry John Atkinson		– –			6,383	
Robert Baxter		– –	3,368 15 10		5,444	
Huntingdon:						
Thomas Baring	– –	– –	229 1 6	– –	no contest	976

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Hythe:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Baron Mayer A. de Rothschild	252 1 8	1,878 6 11	2,130 8 7	-	1,268	2,275
Albert Nugent	168 10 3	1,115 16 11	1,284 7 2	-	521	
Ipswich:						
Hugh Edward Adair	107 4 2	684 1 11	791 6 1	-	2,321	5,379
Henry Wyndham West					2,195	
John Chevallier Cobbold	62 2 -	414 4 5	476 16 5	-	2,044	
Kendal:						
John Whitwell	15 15 -	125 1 4	140 16 4	nil	no contest	1,884
Kidderminster:						
Thomas Lea	104 3 -	927 9 1	1,031 12 1	-	1,262	2,465
William T. Makins	93 13 -	937 1 7	1,030 14 7	-	802	
Knaresborough:						
Alfred Illingworth	33 9 5	136 5 11	169 15 4	1 1 -	362	747
Andrew Sherlock Lawson	28 17 5	50 15 4	79 12 9	-	347	
Lambeth:						
James Clarke Lawrence	197 2 10	3,155 8 -	3,352 10 10	- nil -	15,051	33,377
William M'Arthur	200 - -	4,392 3 9	4,592 3 9	- „ -	14,553	
J. Morgan Howard	193 19 10	2,899 11 7	3,093 11 5	- „ -	7,043	
Launceston:						
Henry Charles Lopes	18 3 1	143 8 5	161 11 6	nil	no contest	749
Leeds:						
Edward Baines	180 5 5	281 8 2	461 8 7	- nil -	15,941	35,519
Robert Meek Carter	180 5 5	281 3 3	461 8 8	- „ -	15,105	
W. S. James Wheelhouse	179 12 8	810 17 9	990 10 5	- „ -	9,437	
Sir Andrew Fairbairn	178 19 11	1,770 5 7	1,949 5 6	- „ -	5,658	
Hon. Arthur Duncombe	179 12 8	811 13 -	991 5 8	- „ -	5,621	
Leicester:						
Peter Alfred Taylor	322 2 4	770 4 5	1,092 6 9	- nil -	7,148	13,761
John Dove Harris					6,876	
John Baker Greene	158 7 5	457 12 2	615 19 7	- „ -	2,494	
Leominster:						
Richard Arkwright	31 6 8	656 15 11	688 2 7	- nil -	432	734
Dr. Spinks	22 18 8	206 4 11	229 3 7	„	174	
Lewes:						
Lord Pelham	52 6 8	901 2 8	953 9 4	- nil -	601	1,344
William Langham Christie	48 19 8	762 13 -	811 12 8	- „ -	587	
Lichfield:						
Colonel Richard Dyott	78 8 7	267 7 1	345 15 8	78 8 7	525	1,320
Hon. A. H. A. Anson	67 18 7	472 16 9	540 15 4	- -	474	
Lincoln:						
Charles Seely	25 5 7	181 4 10	206 10 5	- nil -	no contest	4,157
John Hinde Palmer	25 5 7	94 3 -	49 8 7	- „ -		
Liskeard:						
Sir Arthur William Buller	16 16 10	60 16 -	77 13 6	- nil -	no contest	881
Liverpool:						
Samuel Robert Graves	228 13 3	1,663 16 10	1,892 10 1	-	16,766	39,645
Viscount Sandon	228 13 3	1,663 16 10	1,892 10 1	-	16,222	
William Rathbone	228 13 3	1,904 19 9	2,133 13 -	-	15,337	
Right Hon. W. N. Massey	228 13 3	1,904 19 9	2,133 13 -	-	15,017	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Items Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
London:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Right Hon. G. Joachim Goschen	104 2 2	2,654 19 5	2,759 1 7	nil	6,520	20,185
Robert Wigram Crawford	104 2 2	2,654 19 4	2,759 1 6	„	6,258	
Alderman William Lawrence	104 2 2	2,654 19 4	2,759 1 6	„	6,215	
Charles Bell	307 1 6	11,731 8 6	12,038 10 –	„	6,130	
Philip Twells					6,099	
S. J. Gibbons					6,013	
Baron Lionel de Rothschild	101 9 8	2,654 17 9	2,756 7 5	„	5,995	
London University	Not charged to candidate.					
Ludlow:						
Hon. G. H. Windsor Clive	74 13 2	558 17 10	633 11 –		428	878
Sir William Yardley	59 13 2	122 13 4	182 6 6		170	
Lymington:						
Lord George C. Gordon Lennox	56 6 6	429 7 6	485 14 –		330	680
Daniel Pratt	17 2 6	227 4 6	244 7 –		199	
Lynn Regis:						
Lord Stanley	47 7 8	318 5 2	365 12 10	nil	1,265	2,514
Hon. Robert Bourke	47 7 8	382 16 3	430 3 11	„	1,125	
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton	44 7 8	413 11 10	457 19 6	„	1,012	
Macclesfield:						
William C. Brocklehurst	53 15 11	357 9 6	411 5 5	nil	2,812	5,091
David Chadwick	53 15 11	806 13 2	860 9 1	„	2,509	
William Meriton Eaton	53 15 11	994 16 –	1,048 11 11	„	2,321	
Maidstone:						
William Lee	90 9 –	639 4 6	729 13 6	nil	1,569	3,214
James Whatman					1,546	
William Foster White	69 9 –	570 9 6	639 17 6	„	1,412	
George Parbury					1,369	
Maldon:						
Edward Hammond Bentall	104 18 5	688 5 1	788 3 6		657	1,397
George Warren Sandford	94 18 5	503 6 3	598 4 8		504	
Malmesbury:						
Walter Powell	87 5 1	499 7 10	586 12 11		337	736
Viscount Andover	62 15 1	460 3 5	522 18 6		314	
Malton:						
Hon. Charles W. W. Fitzwilliam	16 4 6	86 19 8	103 4 2		no contest	1,143
Manchester:						
Hugh Birley	438 4 3	3,352 9 7	3,790 13 10	nil	15,486	48,256
Joseph Hoare					12,684	
Thomas Bazley					14,192	
Jacob Bright	657 6 4	2,045 4 6	2,702 10 10	„	13,514	
Ernest Jones					10,662	
Mitchell Henry	240 17 8	6,862 10 11	7,103 8 7	„	—	
Marlborough:						
Lord Ernest Bruce	31 6 6	114 14 6	146 1 –	nil	no contest	616
Marlow, Great:						
Thomas Owen Wethered	21 8 3	675 3 10	696 12 1	nil	345	714
Captain E. Hope Verney	17 7 3	181 1 11	198 9 2	„	314	
Marylebone:						
John Harvey Lewis	210 – –	3,066 1 4	3,276 1 4	nil	9,782	35,575
Francis Chambers	210 – –	1,499 19 11	1,709 19 11	„	9,444	
Humphry Sandwith	210 – –	no return	210 – –	„	5,591	
Daniel Grant	210 – –	953 8 –	1,163 8 4	„	4,058	
Sir T. G. A. Parkyns	210 – –	333 4 11	543 4 11	„	3,989	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Items Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Middlesborough:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Henry W. F. Bolckow	43 – 7	56 11 6	99 12 1	- - -	no contest	5,352
Midhurst:						
William Townley Mitford	43 4 –	332 10 8	375 14 8	- nil -	375	995
Daniel Adolphus Lange	37 19 –	106 13 6	144 12 6	- „ -	262	
Monmouth:						
Sir John William Ramsden	150 3 8	2,622 6 3	2,772 9 11	1,182 15 –	1,618	3,771
Samuel Homfray	150 3 8	2,440 18 –	2,591 1 8	651 9 7	1,449	
Morpeth:						
Sir George Grey	19 4 –	64 9 6	83 13 6	- - -	no contest	1,698
Newark:						
Grosvenor Hodgkinson	37 16 6	68 19 10	106 16 4	- nil -	1,089	1,803
Edward Denison	36 8 6	663 2 9	699 11 3	- „ -	1,017	
Philip Handley	27 6 6	369 14 6	397 1 –	- „ -	826	
Newcastle-under-Lyme:						
Sir Edmund Buckley	76 2 –	826 0 6	902 2 6	- nil -	1,423	3,038
William Shepherd Allen	76 2 –	777 18 10	854 – 10	- „ -	1,081	
Henry Thomas Salmon	63 15 –	635 3 4	698 18 4	- „ -	744	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne:						
Joseph Cowen	274 4 8	723 1 8	997 6 4	- nil -	7,057	18,565
Right Hon. T. E. Headlam					6,674	
Charles Frederick Hamond	137 2 4	521 13 –	658 15 4	- „ -	2,725	
Newport (Isle of Wight):						
Charles Wykeham Martin	21 18 6	297 3 3	319 1 9	- nil -	no contest	965
Northallerton:						
John Hutton	21 2 10	108 9 10	129 12 8	- -	386	807
Jasper Wilson Johns	13 – 1	96 12 6	109 12 7	1 6 9	372	
Northampton:						
Charles Gilpin	39 18 10	443 8 1	483 6 11	- nil -	2,691	6,619
Lord Henley	39 18 10	451 11 7	491 10 5	- „ -	2,154	
Charles George Merewether	32 16 10	200 2 2	232 19 –	- „ -	1,634	
William E. Lendrick	32 16 10	200 2 2	232 19 –	- „ -	1,396	
Charles Bradlaugh	32 16 10	336 12 –	369 8 10	- „ -	1,086	
Frederick Richard Lees	32 16 10	162 19 5	195 16 3	- „ -	492	
Norwich:						
Sir Henry Josias Stracey	127 14 –	1,794 14 9	1,922 8 9	- nil -	4,521	13,296
Sir William Russell	127 14 –	1,130 14 5	1,258 8 5	- „ -	4,509	
Jacob Henry Tillett	125 12 –	714 – 5	839 12 5	- „ -	4,364	
Nottingham:						
Sir Robert J. Clifton	136 14 2	257 5 2	393 19 4	- nil -	5,285	14,168
Charles Ichabod Wright	136 14 2	804 4 5	940 18 7	- „ -	4,591	
Charles Seely, jun.	133 11 2	2,154 16 3	2,288 7 5	- „ -	4,004	
Peter William Clayden	133 11 2	751 14 5	885 5 7	- „ -	2,716	
Ralph Bernal Osborne	133 11 2	563 14 11	697 6 1	- „ -	2,031	
Oldham:						
John Tomlinson Hibbert	97 4 8	156 16 2	254 – 10	- nil -	6,140	13,456
John Platt	97 4 8	156 16 2	254 – 10	- „ -	6,122	
John Morgan Cobbett	94 12 2	323 14 1	418 6 3	- „ -	6,116	
Frederick Lowten Spinks	94 12 2	323 14 1	418 6 3	- „ -	6,084	
Oxford University	No expenses returned.					
Penryn:						
Robert Nicholas Fowler	87 – 2	1,097 – 6	1,184 – 8	- nil -	732	1,584
Edward Backhouse Eastwick					683	
Jervoise Smith	43 10 1	338 18 8	382 8 9	- „ -	611	
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson	43 10 1	320 18 6	364 8 7	- „ -	597	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Peterborough:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
William Wells	56 15 10	830 6 8	887 2 6	nil	1,282	2,461
George Hammond Whalley	56 15 11	650 17 1	707 13 –	„	1,122	
Thomas Hankey	49 8 9	538 13 9	588 2 6	„	834	
William Green	49 8 9	142 1 5	191 10 2	„	204	
Henry T. Wrenfordsley	49 8 9	355 2 4	404 11 1	„	167	
Petersfield:						
William Nicholson	25 13 10	372 2 6	397 16 4	nil	370	750
Frederic Duprè Thornton	25 13 10	175 1 11	200 15 9	„	222	
Plymouth:						
Sir Robert Porrett Collier	139 3 8	1,969 16 9	2,109 – 5	—	2,086	4,840
Walter Morrison					2,065	
Richard Stuart Lane	59 1 10	1,174 18 2	1,234 – –		1,506	
Pontefract:						
Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers	42 8 2	414 13 2	457 1 4		913	1,910
Samuel Waterhouse	43 15 11	663 16 –	707 11 11		900	
Charles G. M. Gaskell	35 3 –	556 2 9	591 5 9		680	
Poole:						
Arthur Edward Guest	110 16 9	1,352 3 9	1,463 – 6		623	1,418
Charles Waring	66 14 9	403 15 1	470 9 10	12 12 –	563	
Portsmouth:						
Sir James Elphinstone	146 11 7	no return	146 11 7	nil	5,306	12,589
William Henry Stone	146 11 7	1,843 2 2	1,989 13 9	„	3,785	
Serjeant Gaselee	146 11 7	1,805 18 –	1,952 9 7	„	3,687	
Preston:						
Edward Hermon	234 16 10	1,545 12 2	1,780 9 –	nil.	5,803	11,312
Sir T. G. F. Hesketh					5,700	
Joseph F. Leese	234 16 10	1,908 7 2	2,143 4 –	„	4,741	
Lord Edward G. F. Howard					4,663	
Reading:						
Sir Francis H. Goldsmid	103 17 2	645 4 1	749 1 3	74 3 6	1,629	3,228
George J. Shaw Lefevre	103 17 2	645 4 1	749 1 3		1,618	
Sir Robert Walter Carden	89 19 8	320 14 –	410 13 8		979	
Retford, East:						
Viscount Galway	25 – –	233 17 2	258 17 2	nil	no contest	7,510
Francis J. S. Foljambe	25 – –	406 19 9	431 19 9	„		
Richmond:						
Sir Roundell Palmer	14 11 1	239 1 3	253 12 4	nil	375	650
William Henry Roberts	11 18 7	69 19 3	81 17 10	„	87	
Ripon:						
Lord John Hay	72 15 7	370 5 2	443 – 9	nil	554	1,132
George Allanson Cayley	57 – 7	224 13 1	281 13 8	„	408	
Rochdale:						
Thomas Bayley Potter	103 7 10	424 2 4	527 10 2	nil	4,455	9,260
W. Whitworth Schofield	96 4 10	no return	96 4 10	„	3,270	
Rochester:						
Philip Wykeham Martin	82 1 7	312 9 –	394 10 7	4 10 –	1,458	2,571
John Alexander Kinglake	82 1 6	321 17 8	403 19 2	4 10 –	1,305	
Alfred Smee	63 17 6	318 8 6	382 6 –	28 17 6	703	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Rye:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
John Stewart Hardy	37 16 1	956 19 2	994 15 3	- -	513	1,153
William Jones Loyd	37 16 1	545 13 10	583 9 11	- -	499	
Saint Ives:						
Charles Magniac	- nil -	558 4 3	558 4 3	- -	no contest	1,414
Salford:						
Charles Edward Cawley	299 4 1	1,829 18 –	2,129 2 1	—	6,312	14,859
William Thomas Charley					6,181	
John Cheetham	293 19 1	2,374 7 9	2,668 6 10	—	6,141	
Henry Rawson					6,018	
Sandwich:						
E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	91 5 11	- no return -	91 5 11	- -	933	1,906
Henry Arthur Brassey	91 5 11	„	91 5 11	- -	923	
Henry Worms	62 8 5	„	62 8 5	- -	710	
Sarum, New:						
John Alfred Lush	33 10 10	246 15 8	280 6 6	- -	748	1,516
Edward W. T. Hamilton	33 10 10	384 10 –	418 – 10	- -	679	
Granville R. Ryder	19 – 10	562 17 8	581 18 6	- -	623	
Scarborough:						
Sir John V. B. Johnstone	49 15 –	462 6 8	512 1 8	- -	1,826	3,371
John Dent Dent	49 15 –	305 13 1	355 8 1	- -	1,678	
George John Cayley	43 17 –	253 10 7	297 7 7	- -	742	
Shaftesbury:						
George Grenfell Glyn	- -	208 16 2	208 16 2	- nil -	no contest	1,311
Sheffield:						
George Hadfield	250 – –	4,033 8 8	4,283 8 8	- nil.	14,793	29,995
John Arthur Roebuck					9,571	
Anthony John Mundella	125 – –	1,478 17 5	1,603 17 5	- „ -	12,212	
Edwin Plumer Price	125 – –	4,272 1 1	4,397 1 1	- „ -	5,272	
Shoreham, New:						
Right Hon. Stephen Cave	49 4 4	642 8 7	691 12 11	- nil -	no contest	4,554
Sir Percy Burrell	49 4 4	1,021 2 8	1,070 7 –	- „		
Shrewsbury:						
William James Clement	61 1 6	555 – 9	616 2 3	- nil -	1,840	3,381
James Figgins	61 1 6	1,366 7 1	1,427 8 7	- „ -	1,761	
Robert Crawford	50 11 6	193 19 6	244 11 –	- „ -	685	
South Shields:						
James Cochran Stevenson	138 16 5	1,595 2 –	1,733 18 5	104 4 8	2,582	7,011
Charles Mark Palmer	138 16 5	1,574 12 7	1,713 9 –	163 1 9	2,277	
Southampton:						
Right Hon. Russell Gurney	291 10 6	2,647 11 5	2,939 1 11	- nil.	2,393	5,437
Peter Merrick Hoare					2,178	
George Moffatt	285 4 6	2,582 4 8	2,867 9 2	- „	2,161	
Frederick Augustus Maxse					1,947	
Southwark:						
John Locke	338 7 –	608 9 7	946 16 7	- nil.	6,027	17,703
Austen Henry Layard					5,908	
William J. R. Cotton	170 13 6	512 12 3	683 5 9	- „	2,495	
Stafford:						
Henry Davis Pochin	100 3 8	1,446 6 6	1,546 10 2	- nil.	1,189	3,152
Richard Croft Chawner					1,124	
Walter Meller	44 16 10	1,504 – 5	1,548 17 3	- -	1,107	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

Name of Candidate.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Stalybridge:						
James Sidebottom	96 – –	625 – –	721 6 –	– –	2,405	5,339
Nathaniel Buckley	96 – –	858 18 4	954 18 4	– –	2,078	
Stamford:						
Sir John C. Dalrymple Hay	31 – 4	118 12 9	149 13 1	– –	no contest	1,096
Stockport:						
William Tipping	204 18 2	1,622 – 4	1,824 18 6	– nil.	2,714	5,702
William Ambrose					2,475	
John Benjamin Smith	204 18 2	1,551 11 2	1,756 9 4	– „	2,658	
Sir Edward William Watkin					2,598	
Stockton:						
Joseph Dodds	78 3 2	770 3 1	848 6 3	– nil. –	2,476	4,026
Lord Ernest Vane Tempest	78 3 2	1,722 2 11	1,800 6 1	– „ –	867	
Stoke-upon-Trent:						
George Melly	53 5 6	323 19 8	377 5 2	28 17 9	no contest	16,199
William Sargeant Roden	53 5 6	323 19 8	377 5 2	28 17 9		
Stroud:						
Sebastian S. Dickinson	168 15 8	616 6 11	785 2 7	– nil –	2,907	5,644
Henry S. P. Winterbotham					2,805	
John Edward Dorington, jun.	84 7 10	692 7 –	776 14 10	– „ –	2,096	
Sunderland:						
John Candlish	135 5 3	275 13 10	410 19 1	– nil –	6,237	11,464
Edward T. Gourley	135 5 3	4,467 1 –	4,602 6 3	– „ –	4,901	
Thomas C. Thompson	135 5 3	3,180 18 9	3,316 4 –	– „ –	3,596	
Tamworth:						
Sir Robert Peel	61 6 7	373 3 10	434 10 5	– –	1,136	1,748
Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	61 6 7	748 14 6	810 1 1	– –	827	
John Peel	59 11 7	660 13 3	720 4 10	24 3 9	798	
Taunton:						
Alexander C. Barclay	85 4 11	603 1 6	688 6 5	– –	1,105	1,977
Edward W. Cox	85 4 11	668 5 1	753 10 –	– –	988	
Henry James	79 19 11	888 16 7	968 16 6	– –	890	
Tavistock:						
Arthur J. E. Russell	11 11 6	31 5 8	42 17 2	– nil –	– –	857
Tewkesbury:						
William Edwin Price	49 3 5	609 13 7	658 17 –	– nil –	355	745
Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere	49 3 5	514 8 5	563 11 10	– „ –	279	
Thirsk:						
Sir William Payne Gallwey	18 10 –	514 4 9	532 14 9	– –	416	902
Harcourt Johnstone	18 10 –	616 15 9	635 5 9	– –	390	
Tiverton:						
Hon. George Denman	30 10 2	121 12 5	152 2 7	– nil –	no contest	1,155
John Heathcote Amory	30 10 2	127 – 2	157 10 4	„		
Tower Hamlets:						
Acton Smee Ayrton		– –	1,493 1 2	– nil –	9,839	32,549
Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda		– –	6,498 4 6	– „ –	7,849	
Octavius Edward Coope	1,162 9 –	– –	8,656 – 4	– „ –	7,446	
Edmund Beales		– –	526 12 4	– „ –	7,160	
William Newton		– –	1,379 9 9	– „ –	2,890	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Truro:						
Frederick Martin Williams	72 17 3	441 1 8	513 18 11	- - -	731	1,435
Hon. John C. W. Vivian	72 17 3	295 2 3	369 19 6	- - -	683	
John Passmore Edwards	71 9 9	276 13 6	348 3 3	- - -	406	
Tynemouth:						
Thomas Eustace Smith	159 5 9	1,495 10 11	1,654 16 8	- nil -	1,098	2,601
Henry John Trotter	148 15 9	542 17 -	691 12 9	- „ -	710	
Wakefield:						
Somerset A. Beaumont	88 19 -	759 17 1	848 16 1	- nil -	1,557	3,615
Thomas K. Sanderson	88 19 -	572 14 7	661 13 7	- „ -	1,512	
Wallingford:						
Stanley Vickers	85 8 9	1,330 8 4	1,415 17 1	- nil -	453	944
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke	57 1 9	946 - 8	1,003 2 5	- „ -	358	
Walsall:						
Charles Forster	66 13 5	82 10 8	149 4 1	- nil -	no contest	6,047
Wareham:						
John H. M. Calcraft	23 9 1	306 1 7	329 10 8	- - -	314	783
John S. W. S. E. Draxe	23 9 1	154 8 11	177 18 -	- - -	301	
Thomas F. Fremantle	23 9 1	385 7 -	408 16 1	- - -	68	
Warrington:						
Peter Rylands	150 12 9	393 3 4	543 16 1	- - -	1,984	4,470
Gilbert Greenall	167 11 9	986 - 10	1,153 12 7	- - -	1,957	
Warwick:						
Arthur Wellesley Peel	32 13 8	279 19 4	312 13 -	- nil -	873	1,688
Edward Greaves	32 13 8	430 17 7	463 11 3	- „ -	863	
William Randall Cremer	26 16 2	108 5 10	135 2 -	- „ -	260	
Wednesbury:						
Alexander Brogden	222 1 2	4,375 5 7	4,597 6 9	- nil -	6,129	15,612
Thomas E. Walker	222 1 2	6,258 1 2	6,480 2 4	- „ -	3,779	
Edward Kenealy	221 17 1	1,161 9 -	1,383 6 1	- - -	969	
Wenlock:						
Right Hon. George C. W. Forester	23 11 6	830 12 -	854 3 6	- nil -	no contest	3,445
Alexander H. Brown	23 10 6	834 6 11	857 18 5	- „		
Westbury:						
John Lewis Phipps	41 5 -	314 1 1	355 6 1	- nil -	492	1,046
Abraham Laverton	41 5 -	251 3 -	292 8 -	- „ -	465	
Westminster:						
William Henry Smith	254 10 -	8,655 7 7	8,909 17 7	- nil -	7,648	18,879
Hon. R. Wellesley Grosvenor	509 - -	1,787 2 7	2,296 2 7	- „ -	6,584	
John Stuart Mill					6,284	
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis:						
Charles J. T. Hambro	23 8 3	802 1 7	825 9 10	- nil -	750	1,378
Henry Edwards	23 8 3	745 10 10	768 19 1	- „ -	701	
John Joseph Powell	23 8 3	319 10 8	342 18 11	- „ -	452	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Whitby:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
William Henry Gladstone	66 13 2	747 19 4	814 12 6	nil	894	2,058
William Cayley Worsley	59 19 2	631 2 5	691 1 7	„	518	
Whitehaven:						
G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck	83 3 7	1,216 12 1	1,299 15 8	-	1,125	2,495
Anthony Benn Steward	56 3 5	604 6 –	660 9 5	-	771	
Wigan:						
Henry Woods	78 17 10	580 11 6	659 9 5	nil	2,219	4,385
John Lancaster	78 17 10	552 10 –	631 7 11	„	2,166	
Nathaniel Eckersley	76 12 10	734 16 5	811 9 3	-	1,920	
John Pearson	76 12 10	734 16 5	811 9 3	-	1,875	
Wilton:						
Edmund Antrobus, jun.	28 4 –	61 – 7	89 4 7	nil	no contest	931
Winchester:						
William Barrow Simonds	52 8 5	695 1 10	747 10 3	nil	830	1,638
John Bonham-Carter	99 11 10	779 15 –	879 6 10	„	690	
Anthony Jervoise Scott					529	
Windsor:						
Roger Eykyn	209 18 3	1,363 18 2	1,573 16 5	nil	803	1,777
R. Richardson Gardner	188 18 3	1,554 1 5	1,742 19 8	„	795	
Wolverhampton:						
Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers Thomas Matthias Weguelin	83 17 –	182 11 –	266 8 –	nil	no contest	15,772
Woodstock:						
Henry Barnett	54 11 3	318 1 –	372 12 3	15 15 –	502	1,127
Hon. George C. Brodrick	54 11 3	528 15 –	583 6 3		481	
Worcester:						
William Laslett	87 – –	2,965 5 10	3,052 5 10	nil	2,439	5,642
Alexander Clunes Sherriff	87 3 –	2,653 13 11	2,740 16 11	„	2,063	
Thomas Rowley Hill	84 11 6	2,876 14 3	2,961 5 9	2 12 6	1,586	
Sir Francis Lycett	84 11 6	3,372 8 6	3,457 – –	nil	1,269	
Wycombe, Chipping:						
Hon. W. H. P. Carington	39 2 –	624 9 6	663 11 6	nil	701	1,338
John Remington Mills	39 2 –	958 3 2	997 5 2	„	500	
York:						
James Lowther	106 12 9	2,748 19 7	2,855 12 4	nil	3,735	9,088
J. P. Brown Westhead	106 12 9	1,446 19 8	1,553 12 5	„	3,279	
John Hall Gladstone	106 12 9	1,436 10 2	1,543 2 11	„	3,088	
WALES.						
Beaumaris:						
Hon. William Owen Stanley	125 18 2	490 6 3	553 5 4	nil	941	1,944
Morgan Lloyd		279 11 9	342 10 10	„	650	
Cardiff:						
James F. D. Crichton Stuart	218 15 9	2,699 2 11	2,917 18 8	nil	2,501	5,388
Hardinge Stanley Giffard	206 3 9	4,590 6 11	4,796 10 8	-	2,055	

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

Name of Candidate.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sum Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Cardigan:						
Sir Thomas Davis Lloyd	23 – –	42 17 5	65 17 5	nil	no contest	1,562
Carmarthen:						
John S. Cowell Stepney	120 2 8	711 19 5	832 2 1	nil	1,892	3,190
Morgan Dalrymple Treherne	77 5 2	1,148 16 9	1,226 1 11	46 – 7	595	
Carnarvon:						
William Bulkeley Hughes	260 2 9	643 9 3	766 – –	14 5 4	1,601	3,376
Hon. Thomas J. Wynn		1,675 6 –	1,805 7 4	nil	1,051	
Denbigh:						
Watkin William	76 13 11	1,838 4 10	1,914 18 9	36 9 10	1,319	2,785
Townshend Mainwaring	72 4 2	955 3 6	1,027 7 8	nil	944	
Flint:						
Sir John Hanmer	63 – –	536 10 4	599 10 4	–	no contest	3,280
Haverfordwest:						
Hon. William Edwardes	80 17 4	1,263 5 7	1,344 2 11	7 7 6	638	1,526
Samuel Pitman	49 16 4	1,252 9 3	1,302 5 7	10 8 –	497	
Merthyr Tydfil:						
Henry Richards	255 – 1	257 7 1	512 7 2	55 – 1	11,683	14,577
Richard Fothergill	255 – 1	2,803 4 10	3,058 4 11	55 – 1	7,439	
Right Hon. H. A. Bruce	255 – 1	1,665 18 4	1,920 18 5	55 – 1	5,776	
Montgomery:						
Hon. C. R. D. Hanbury Tracy	27 1 7	74 16 –	101 17 7	nil	no contest	2,559
Pembroke:						
Thomas Meyrick	128 6 6	980 5 6	1,108 12 –	nil	1,419	3,028
Sir Hugh Owen	122 11 6	155 4 5	277 15 11	„	1,049	
Radnor, New:						
Richard Greene Price	6 10 –	100 6 6	106 16 6	–	no contest	831
Swansea:						
Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn	33 16 –	58 13 9	92 9 9	12 16 –	no contest	—

IRELAND.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sum Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
ANTRIM:						
Hon. Edward O'Neill	3 – –	138 9 7	141 9 7	nil	no contest	11,715
George Henry Seymour	3 – –	211 2 1	214 2 1	„		
ARMAGH:						
Sir James M. Strange	– –	32 19 –	32 19 –	– –	no contest	7,443
William Verner	– –	171 14 5	171 14 5			
CARLOW:						
Henry Bruen	3 – –	no return	3 – –	– –	no contest	2,307
Arthur Kavanagh	3 – –	ditto	3 – –			
CAVAN:						
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Hugh Annesley	no return	– –	– –	– –	no contest	6,415
Edward Saunderson						
CLARE:						
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur	– –	nil	– –	– –	no contest	5,649
Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen	– –	nil.				
CORK:						
M'Carthy Downing	256 16 8	no return	256 16 8		8,011	16,105
Arthur H. Smith Barry	256 16 8	ditto	256 16 8	37 10 6	6,610	
Robert Boyle	256 16 8	ditto	256 16 8		3,717	
DONEGAL:						
Thomas Connolly	nil	nil	–	–	no contest	4,595
Marquis of Hamilton						
DOWN:						
Lord Arthur E. Hill Trevor	14 – –	45 14 –	57 14 –	nil	no contest	11,696
Lieut.-Colonel Forde		86 4 –	88 4 –	„		
DUBLIN:						
Ion Trant Hamilton	245 13 1	–	1,168 15 8	–	2,174	4,505
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas E. Taylor			1,168 15 8	–	2,163	
Peter Paul M'Swiney			1,018 14 7	18 17 8	1,183	
FERMANAGH:						
Captain Archdall	13 16 3	15 2 6	28 18 9	–	no contest	5,175
Hon. Colonel Cole	13 16 3	21 19 –	35 15 3			
GALWAY:						
Viscount Burke	nil	nil	–	–	no contest	5,394
William H. Gregory						
KERRY:						
Lord Castleross	25 – –	no return	25 – –	–	no contest	5,506
Henry A. Herbert	25 – –	ditto	25 – –			

IRELAND—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
KILDARE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Right Hon. Henry F. Cogan	4 13 6	- -	4 13 6	- -	no contest	2,998
Right Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald	4 13 6	- -	4 13 6			
KILKENNY:						
George Leopold Bryan	1 - -	37 8 -	38 8 -	- nil -	no contest	5,170
Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis	1 - -	55 13 4	56 13 4	- „		
KING'S COUNTY:						
Sir Patrick O'Brien	- -	- -	275 - -	- -	no contest	—
David Sherlock	- -	- -	284 17 4			
LEITRIM:						
W. R. Ormsby Gore John Brady	- nil -	- nil -	- -	- -	no contest	2,673
LIMERICK:						
Right Hon. William Monsell	- nil -	97 - 4	97 - 4	- nil -	no contest	6,291
Edward J. Synan		244 3 8	244 3 8	- „		
LONDONDERRY:						
Sir Frederick W. Heygate Robert Peel Dawson	- nil -	91 3 1 83 17 1	91 3 1 83 17 1	- -	no contest	5,582
LONGFORD:						
Colonel Fulke S. Greville Nugent Myles William O'Reilly	- nil -	- no return -	- -	- -	no contest	2,815
LOUTH:						
Right Hon. Chichester S. P. Fortescue	25 -	625 - -	650 - -	- -	no contest	2,443
Matthew O'Reilley Dease	- -	- no return.				
MAYO:						
Lord Bingham George H. Moore	- nil -	560 11 10 - no return.	560 11 10	- -	no contest	3,775
MEATH:						
Matthew E. Corbally	155 15 4	567 1 4	722 16 8	—	1,696	4,018
Edward M'Evoy					1,655	
John Thomas Hinds	77 - -	82 12 -	159 12 -	- -	88	
MONAGHAN:						
Colonel C. P. Leslie	69 4 11	714 14 -	783 18 11	- -	3,130	5,591
Sewallis E. Shirley	69 4 11	- no return -	69 4 11	- -	2,785	
William Gray	40 18 5	- no return -	40 18 5	- -	960	
QUEEN'S COUNTY:						
Right. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick Kenelm T. Digby	104 19 1	- no return -	104 19 1	- nil -	no contest	3,720
ROSCOMMON:						
Right Hon. Colonel F. French The O'Conor Don	- nil -	- nil - -	- -	- -	no contest	3,814
SLIGO:						
Denis O'Conor			1,549 15 2	—	1,671	3,232
Cornelius A. Keogh	324 5 1	- no return -			2	
Sir Robert Gore Booth			324 5 1	- -	1,208	
Colonel E. J. Cooper		no return -	- -	- -	1,129	
TIPPERARY:						
Charles Moore Hon. Charles White	- -	- no return -	- -	- -	no contest	9,498

IRELAND—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Canditates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidates.	Total Number of Electors.
TYRONE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry Lord Claud Hamilton	-	- no return -	-	-	no contest	8,878
WATERFORD:						
John Esmond Edmond De la Poer	-	- no return -	-	-	no contest	3,445
WESTMEATH:						
Algernon W. F. Greville	50 – –	217 9 6	267 9 6	- nil -	no contest	3,614
William Pollard-Urquhart	50 – –	- no return -	50 – –			
WEXFORD:						
John Talbot Power	31 10 –	721 2 10	752 12 10	- nil -	no contest	6,210
Matthew P. D'Arcy	31 10 –	937 6 5	968 16 5	- „		
Robert W. Hall Dare	-	897 19 4	897 19 4	- „		
WICKLOW:						
William W. F. Dick Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam	-	- no return -	-	-	no contest	3,613

BOROUGHS.

ARMAGH:						
John Vance	-	98 14 6	98 14 6	-	no contest	603
ATHLONE:						
John James Ennis	50 – –	288 19 4	338 19 4	- nil -	154	318
Robert Preston Bayley	50 – –	950 6 11	1,000 6 11	15 7 4	111	
John Staniforth	50 – –	- no return -	50 – –	-	1	
BANDON:						
William Shaw Hon. H. B. Bernard	40 – –	- no return -	40 – –	- nil -	141 137	295
BELFAST:						
William Johnstone	100 19 9	-	525 12 8	- nil -	5,975	12,167
Thomas M'Clure	100 19 9	-	3,636 18 5		4,302	
Sir Charles Lanyon	100 19 8	-	3,314 7 6		3,540	
John Mulholland	100 19 8	-			1,580	
CARLOW:						
Captain William Fagan	14 11 3	376 4 11	390 16 2	-	174	352
Horace Rochfort	11 12 3	- no return -	11 12 3	-	150	
CARRICKFERGUS:						
Marriott Robert Dalway	23 8 5	478 17 –	502 5 5	- nil -	669	1,290
Robert Torrens	23 8 5	363 11 9	387 – 2	- „ -	407	
CASHEL:						
James Lister O'Beirne	- no return -	- no return -	-	-	100	203
Henry Munster	- ditto -	1,251 5 –	1,251 5 –	-	84	

IRELAND—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
CLONMEL:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
John Bagwell	5 16 –	248 18 3	254 14 3	nil	no contest	439
COLERAINE:						
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce	no return	–	–	–	no contest	346
CORK:						
John Francis Maguire	86 – –	836 10 11	922 10 11	—	1,895	3,789
Nicholas Daniel Murphy					1,862	
William Abbott	86 – –	1,204 11 10	1,290 11 10	—	753	
Christopher Crofts					3	
DOWNPATRICK:						
William Keown	3 17 –	5 18 –	9 15 –	–	no contest	241
DROGHEDA:						
Benjamin Whitworth	27 10 3	534 9 9	562 – –	–	365	726
Sir Francis L. McClintock	25 – –	522 13 7	547 13 7	–	138	
Francis Brodigan	25 – –	566 17 10	591 17 10	–	30	
DUBLIN:						
Sir Arthur Edward Guinness	1,014 13 1	–	10,174 – –	—	5,587	12,882
Hon. David Plunket					5,452	
Jonathan Pim			4,988 – 9	24 16 3	5,586	
Sir Dominick Corrigan			2,073 18 5	355 3 3	5,379	
DUNDALK:						
Philip Callan	no return.	—	—	—	164	447
Charles Russell					143	
Sir George Bowyer	20 – –	462 – –	482 – –	–	72	
William Robson	no return	–	–	–	1	
DUNGANNON:						
Colonel Hon. Stuart Knox	10 10 –	54 12 10	65 2 10	–	no contest	245
DUNGARVAN:						
Henry Matthews	no return.	—	—	—	155	311
Charles R. Barry					105	
ENNIS:						
William Stacpoole	nil	no return	–	–	no contest	230
ENNISKILLEN:						
Viscount Crichton	2 18 9	337 9 7	340 8 4	–	171	341
John Collum	2 18 9	173 2 4	176 1 1	–	141	
Hon. Charles Crichton	2 18 9	–	2 18 9	–	3	
William A. Dane	2 18 9	–	2 18 9			
Robert Collum	2 18 9	–	2 18 9			
Coln Arthur Cole	2 18 9	–	2 18 9	–	1	
Jerennagh Jordon	2 18 9	–	2 18 9			
GALWAY:						
Viscount St. Lawrence	15 – –	–	862 13 2	–	826	1,420
Sir Roland Blenerhasset	15 – –	–	474 14 3	–	804	
Captain James O'Harra	40 – –	–	555 13 6	–	213	
Martin Francis O'Flaherty	15 – –	–	321 11 7	–	432	

IRELAND—Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
Kilkenny:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Sir John Gray	12 – –	- -	12 – –	- -	no contest	739
Kinsale:						
Sir George C. Colthurst	no return -	- -	- -	- -	no contest	172
Limerick:						
Major George Gavin	115 19 –	517 11 1	542 9 10	16 4 –	1,026	2,032
Francis William Russell		669 13 3	694 12 –		794	
Peter Tait		253 10 –	281 6 6		720	
Richard Pigott		253 10 –	281 6 6		187	
Lisburn:						
Edward Wingfield Verner	3 –	33 10 6	36 10 6	- nil -	no contest	469
Londonderry:						
Richard Dowse	36 1 6	- -	922 19 –	- nil -	704	1,488
Lord Claud J. Hamilton	36 1 6	- -	1,681 19 11	- -	599	
Mallow:						
Right Hon. Edward Sullivan	10 – –	277 7 3	287 7 3	- nil -	no contest	163
New Ross:						
Patrick M'Mahon	7 14 6	16 5 6	24 – –	- -	no contest	259
Newry:						
William Kirk	18 15 –	278 15 3	297 10 3	- nil -	387	788
Lord Newry	28 5 –	383 3 8	411 8 8	- „ -	379	
Portarlington:						
Lionel S. Dawson Damer	87 3 1	- -	205 9 5	28 4 8	69	134
Right Hon. James A. Lawson			275 7 7		51	
Sligo:						
Major Laurence E. Knox	105 – 3	- -	797 – 4	- nil.	241	519
Captain John W. Flanagan			458 7 8		229	
Tralee:						
The O'Donoghue	- nil -	- -	- -	- -	no contest	263
Waterford:						
John A. Blake	25 16 9	133 16 9	159 13 6	3 13 5	796	1,382
James Delahunty	25 16 9	165 6 7	191 3 4	- -	583	
Sir H. W. Barron	25 16 9	264 15 4	290 12 1	- -	430	
Wexford:						
Richard J. Devereux	5 9 9	219 1 11	224 11 8	- nil -	no contest	520
Standish Motte	6 14 –	112 19 5	119 13 5	- „		
Youghal:						
Christopher Weguelin	45 – –	1,171 6 4	2,216 6 4	- nil -	127	278
Sir Joseph N. M'Kenna	no return -	- -	- -	- -	106	

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.*	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
ABERDEEN, EAST:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
William Dingwall Fordyce	16 3 9	66 2 6	82 6 3	nil	no contest	4,297
ABERDEEN, WEST:						
William M'Combie	24 3 10	147 – 8	171 4 6	„	ditto	4,081
ARGYLL:						
Marquis of Lorne	– 19 9	38 2 3	39 2 –	„	ditto	2,870
AYR, NORTH:						
R. Montgomerie	59 – 9	3,293 15 –	3,352 15 9	16 – –	1,322	3,219
Mr. Finnie	59 – 9	4,646 1 –	4,705 1 9	575 10 6	1,397	
AYR, SOUTH:						
Sir D. Wedderburn	68 – 9	2,443 12 4	2,511 13 1	8 8 –	1,416	3,370
Claud, Alexander	68 – 9	3,990 18 10	4,058 19 7	nil	1,391	
BANFF:						
W. R. Duff	10 2 –	94 4 8	104 6 8	„	no contest	2,241
BERWICK:						
David Robertson	20 3 10	142 3 4	162 7 2		ditto	1,580
BUTE:						
Charles Dalrymple	39 16 9	1,982 12 11	2,022 9 8	40 2 –	527	1,072
John W. Burns	34 11 9	1,848 1 9	1,882 13 6	10 5 –	362	
CAITHNESS:						
G. Traill	44 12 9	504 8 6	549 1 3	nil	512	1,005
Major Horne	44 12 9	1,110 15 8	1,155 8 5	„	237	
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS:						
William P. Adam	9 14 –	192 11 6	202 5 6	„	no contest	1,799
DUMBARTON:						
A. Orr Ewing	21 5 2	1,311 5 10	1,332 11 –	„	ditto	2,156
DUMFRIES:						
Sir Sydney H. Waterlow	65 17 9	1,264 14 3	1,330 12 –	„	1,100	2,989
Major Walker	65 17 9	1,968 14 11	2,034 12 8	„	1,056	
EDINBURGH:						
Sir A. C. R. G. Maitland	87 – 1	1,004 5 9	1,091 5 10	„	1,146	2,489
Earl of Dalkeith	87 – 1	4,390 1 4	4,477 1 5	„	905	
ELGIN AND NAIRN:						
Hon. James Grant	21 2 1	324 8 6	345 10 7	„	no contest	1,580
FIFE:						
Sir R. Anstruther	88 18 8	1,496 15 6	1,585 14 2	33 7 9	1,837	4,206
John B. Kinnear	50 10 3	308 – 1	358 10 4	71 16 2	1,127	

* This includes expenses of advertising, statutory notices, hustings, and other duties which devolve upon Sheriff Clerks, or other Returning Officers.

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
FORFAR:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Hon. C. Carnegie	18 19 –	69 5 1	88 4 1	nil	no contest	3,379
HADDINGTON:						
Lord Elcho	31 6 1	1,405 3 1	1,436 9 2	„	405	895
Lord William Hay	20 9 9	578 6 –	598 15 9	„	340	
INVERNESS:						
D. Cameron	45 9 3	254 2 1	299 11 4	„	no contest	1,661
KINCARDINE:						
James D. Nicol	29 16 11	41 6 –	71 2 11	„	ditto	1,731
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:						
William H. Maxwell	87 2 10½	932 16 -½	1,019 18 11	„	932	1,940
R. Hanney	87 2 10½	1,868 6 4½	1,955 9 3	65 11 10	703	
LANARK, NORTH:						
Sir E. Colebrooke	23 11 8	417 10 7	441 2 3	nil	no contest	5,458
LANARK, SOUTH:						
J. G. C. Hamilton	110 16 10	1,905 7 3	2,016 4 1	„	1,328	2,871
Sir N. Macdonald Lockhart	110 16 10	4,065 5 9	4,176 2 7	„	1,107	
LINLITHGOW:						
P. McLagan	62 8 4	2,022 6 4	2,084 14 8	„	600	1,226
John Pender	62 8 4	3,744 19 8	3,807 8 –	262 12 –	385	
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND:						
Frederick Dundas	187 17 3	2,689 17 4½	2,877 14 7½	nil	715	1,486
H. B. Riddell	127 11 7	2,691 – 5	2,818 12 –	„	446	
PEEBLES AND SELKIRK:						
Sir G. G. Montgomery	77 13 1	739 12 10½	817 5 11½	„	361	867
Sir J. Murray	77 13 –	1,006 6 10	1,083 19 10	„	358	
PERTH:						
John S. Parker	227 – 3	1,667 5 9	1,894 6 –	„	2,046	4,876
Sir W. Stirling Maxwell	227 – 3	5,166 9 9	5,393 10 –	„	1,767	
RENFREW:						
Archibald A. Spiers	15 12 –	221 9 11	237 1 11	„	no contest	3,571
ROSS AND CROMARTY:						
Alexander Matheson	33 5 7	308 15 3	342 – 10	„	ditto	1,566
ROXBURGH:						
Sir William Scott	76 13 10½	1,341 – 6½	1,417 14 5	„	750	1,664
Lord S. H. Kerr	76 13 10½	1,713 13 6½	1,790 7 5	„	610	
STIRLING:						
Admiral Erskine	34 4 5	298 – 4	332 4 9	54 13 8	no contest	2,751
SUTHERLAND:						
Hon. Lord R. S. L. Gower	14 17 –	22 4 3	37 1 3	nil	ditto	358
WIGTOWN:						
Lord Garlies	67 8 1	908 19 9	976 7 10	Certain items disputed, but not yet disposed of.	719	1,517
Sir A. Agnew	62 9 10	549 3 –	611 12 10	„	652	

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

CITIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	Total.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
ABERDEEN:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
William Henry Sykes	24 3 5	51 3 9	75 7 2	nil	no contest	8,312
EDINBURGH:						
D. McLaren	14 19 10½	544 3 9½	559 3 8	„	ditto	20,775
John Miller	14 19 10½	544 3 9½	559 3 8	„	ditto	
GLASGOW:						
R. Dalglish	356 – 2	1,069 19 –	1,425 19 2	44 6 6	18,287	47,854
William Graham	356 – 2½	1,273 10 1½	1,629 10 4		18,062	
George Anderson	356 – 2	945 2 –	1,301 2 2		17,803	
Sir G. Campbell	356 – 2	4,791 15 6	5,147 15 8		10,820	
PERTH:						
Hon. A. F. Kinnaird	4 4 10	62 13 11	66 18 9	nil	no contest	2,801

BURGHS.

AYR BURGHS:						
Ed. H. J. Crawford	37 5 6	647 11 10½	684 17 4½	nil	1,116	2,565
James Anderson	37 5 6	777 11 8½	814 17 2½	„	1,025	
DUMFRIES BURGHS:						
R. Jardine	79 15 6	1,527 9 1	1,607 4 7	„	1,125	2,379
E. Noel	74 10 6	862 12 7	937 3 1	„	1,083	
DUNDEE:						
Sir J. Ogilvy	249 8 6	283 17 7	533 6 1	„	7,661	14,748
G. Armitstead	249 8 6	4,083 15 6	4,330 4 –	„	7,738	
James A. Guthrie	249 8 6	2,773 9 5	4,022 17 11	„	3,548	
H. W. Scott	249 8 6	268 7 6	517 16 –	„	2,085	
ELGIN BURGHS:						
M. E. Grant Duff	16 9 2	170 8 7	186 17 9	„	no contest	2,964
FALKIRK BURGHS:						
James Merry	32 16 5	2,852 9 8	2,885 6 1	7 1 7	1,724	4,304
Edward Horsman	22 1 5	1,028 1 –½	1,050 2 5½	Does not admit any part of this sum.	16	
GREENOCK:						
J. J. Grieve	95 5 –	2,632 7 5	2,727 12 5	19 4 9	2,962	6,223
William D. Christie	84 12 6	433 4 3	517 16 9	7 17 3	2,092	
HADDINGTON BURGHS:						
Sir H. R. F. Davie	15 – 10	167 14 10	182 15 8	nil	no contest	1,477

SCOTLAND—BURGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Returning Officers' Expenses.	Candidates' Expenses.	TOTAL.	Sums Disallowed or Disputed.	Number of Voters who Voted for each Candidate.	Total Number of Electors.
HAWICK BURGHS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
G. Otto Trevelyan	3 5 3	79 6 6	82 11 9	- nil -	no contest	3,355
INVERNESS BURGHS:						
E. W. Mackintosh	45 16 9	723 19 –	769 15 9	- „ -	ditto	1,740
KILMARNOCK BURGHS:						
Hon. E. P. Bouverie	36 15 4	1,599 4 1	1,635 19 5	- „ -	2,892	6,531
Edwin Chadwick	36 15 4	808 11 11	845 7 5	13 10 1	1,148	
Rev. Robert Thomson	36 15 4	42 17 –	79 12 4	- nil -	999	
KIRKCALDY BURGHS:						
R. Sinclair Aytoun	11 11 –	96 8 2	107 19 2	- „ -	no contest	3,211
LEITH BURGHS:						
R. A. Macfie	51 18 6½	2,829 16 6	2,881 15 –½	- „ -	2,916	6,220
William Miller	51 18 6½	2,688 3 3½	2,740 1 10	- „ -	2,319	
MONTROSE BURGHS:						
W. E. Baxter	165 – 6	526 1 8	691 2 2	33 9 9	3,199	6,338
William McDonald McDonald	195 12 5	897 9 6	1,093 1 11	- -	1,027	
PAISLEY:						
H. E. Crum Ewing	48 12 4	1,000 17 2	1,049 9 6	- -	1,576	3,264
Colonel A. C. Campbell	43 7 4	1,043 3 –	1,086 10 4	- -	921	
Archibald Kinhea	43 7 4	525 11 9½	568 19 1½	12 7 4	421	
STIRLING BURGHS:						
Henry Campbell	56 12 2	2,486 17 10	2,543 10 –	- nil -	2,201	4,356
John Ramsay	45 18 8	1,807 18 10	1,863 17 6	- „ -	1,682	
ST. ANDREW'S BURGHS:						
E. Ellice	7 1 1	114 13 4	121 14 5	- „ -	no contest	1,847
WICK BURGHS:						
George Loch	62 3 7½	1,039 12 –	1,101 15 7½	- „ -	851	1,672
Samuel Laing	62 3 7½	1,193 5 10	1,255 9 5½	- „ -	635	
WIGTOWN BURGHS:						
George Young	73 2 2	312 13 5	385 15 7	Certain items objected to but not yet disposed of	484	982
R. Vans Agnew	72 3 6	268 19 11	341 3 5	- „ -	364	

UNIVERSITIES.

EDINBURGH AND ST. ANDREWS:						
Dr. Lyon Playfair	76 10 3	929 8 8	1,005 18 11	- nil -	2,322	4,880
Campbell Swinton	84 2 9	1,703 3 7	1,787 6 4	- „ -	2,067	
GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN:						
James Moncreiff	25 16 –	1,311 15 3	1,337 11 3	- „ -	2,067	4,368
Ed. S. Gordon	25 16 –	4,673 12 –	4,699 8 –	- „ -	2,020	

Charles Morton, Crown Agent.

AGGREGATE COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

£. 1,382,252 7 3

Note.—No Return received from the County of Anglesey, nor from the Boroughs of Brecon, Helston, and Oxford.

ACCOUNT sent in by each RETURNING OFFICER in the UNITED KINGDOM to each Person who was a CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION, showing each Item in detail.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND:		
BEDFORDSHIRE:		
R. T. Gilpin - -	Under-sheriff's journey to Bedford, proclaiming election - -	
	Travelling expenses - -	
	Advertising election - -	
	Under-sheriff's journey to Bedford, attending at election - -	
	Expenses - - - -	
	Bailiff attending - - -	
	Crier, bellman, and hallkeeper	31 10 –
	Instructions for drawing copy and engrossing two parts of indenture of return - - - - -	
	Stamps and parchment - -	
	Journey to London, attending filing same, and paid under-sheriff's customary fee - -	
	Messages, telegrams, postages, &c.	
F. C. Hastings-Russell	Same items as above - - -	31 10 –
BERKSHIRE:		
Lieut.-Col. R. Loyd Lindsay.	For polling booths, deputies, and poll clerks, at—	
R. Benyon.	Abingdon polling district -	40 3 6
J. Walter.	Faringdon „ „ -	27 2 –
Hon. Auberon Herbert.	Hungerford „ „ -	18 8 –
	East Ilsley „ „ -	31 15 11
	Maidenhead „ „ -	59 13 6
	Newbury „ „ -	39 16 –
	Reading „ „ -	60 19 6
	Wallingford „ „ -	17 16 –
	Wantage „ „ -	30 12 6
	Windsor „ „ -	21 14 6
	Wokingham „ „ -	34 12 6
	General disbursements, including hustings, under-sheriff's fee, printing, &c. - - - - -	391 4 8
	£.	*773 18 7
	Police and special constables -	35 16 –
	£.	809 14 7

* Each of the four candidates paid one-fourth of this total, equal 193 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* a-piece.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:		
Caledon G. DuPre -	Printing and circulating proclamation of day of election, and advertising same in county papers	7 11 –
Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.	Officer's attendance, and his expenses proclaiming election -	2 2 –
Nath. Grace Lambert.	Crier of county court - - -	1 1 –
	Hallkeeper's fee - - - -	– 10 6
	Carpenter, for fittings, &c. in county hall - - - - - -	1 7 –
	Fee on filing and recording high sheriff's oath - - - -	1 – –
	Expenses of journey to London to file return at Crown Office -	1 – –
	Fees on filing return - - -	– 12 –
	Postage of letters, parcels, messengers, &c. - - - -	– 11 6
	Usual fee to under-sheriff on the return of each of the three members, and for preparing indentures, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* each - -	31 10 –
	Services of under-sheriff, under Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 29, in examining and publishing accounts - -	6 6 –
	Costs of advertising abstracts of accounts - - - - -	1 1 –
	£.	*54 12 –

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 18 *l.* 4 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:		
Lord G. Manners -	Under-sheriff's bill - - -	21 – –
	Deputy sheriff's bill - - -	100 17 8¾
	Mayor of Cambridge, for one-fourth share of hustings - - -	16 11 8
	Advertising, printing, stationery, and registers - - - -	10 12 10¼
	Miscellaneous disbursements -	1 12 9
	£.	150 15 –¼
Viscount Royston -	Same items as above - - -	150 15 –¼
Right Hon. H. Brand	Same items as above - - -	150 15 –
Richard Young - -	Same items as above - - -	150 15 –
CHESHIRE (EASTERN DIVISION):		
W. J. Legh - -	Proportion of returning officer's expenses, &c. - - - - - (No detailed items were furnished or asked for.)	36 – –
	Abstracting and advertising accounts - - - - - -	2 14 6
	£.	38 14 6
E. Christopher Egerton	Same items as above - - -	26 14 6
Messrs. Joddrell and Cheetham (who did not go to the poll).	Proportion of returning officer's expenses, &c. - - - - -	34 15 7

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE (MIDDLE DIVISION):		
Hon. Wilbraham Egerton.	Proportion of returning officer's expenses, &c. - - - - - No detailed items were furnished or asked for.	132 9 6
	Abstracting and advertising accounts - - - - - -	2 15 -
	£.	135 4 6
G. Cornwall Legh -	Same items as above - - -	135 4 -
Hon. J. L. Warren -	Same items as above - - -	135 5 6
CHESHIRE (WESTERN DIVISION):		
Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.	Proportion of returning officer's expenses - - - - - - No detailed items were furnished or asked for.	14 9 2
	Abstracting and advertising accounts - - - - - -	1 11 -
	£.	16 - 9
J. Tollemache - -	Same items as above - - -	16 - 9
CORNWALL (EASTERN DIVISION):		
Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bart.	Copies of voters' register - -	- 15 4½
	Printing, advertising, and bill posting - - - - - -	10 2 4
	Erecting poll-booths - - -	16 1 10
	Attendants at nomination, and use of Town Hall - - - -	1 - -
	Under-sheriff's travelling expenses, and loss of time - - -	22 15 5
	County clerk's travelling expenses and loss of time - - -	10 10 -
	£.	61 4 11½
E. W. Brydges Willyams.	Same items as above - - -	61 4 11½
CORNWALL (WESTERN DIVISION):		
J. St. Aubyn - -	Printing, advertising, and bill posting - - - - - -	4 18 6
	Attendants at nomination, and use of Town Hall - - - -	1 17 9
	Under-sheriff's travelling expenses, and loss of time - - -	22 5 -
	County clerk's travelling expenses and loss of time - - -	10 10 -
	£.	39 11 3
A. Pendarves Vivian -	Same items as above - - -	39 11 3
CUMBERLAND (EASTERN DIVISION):		
W. N. Hodgson -	Returning officer's charges, including hustings, booths, and deputies	157 11 7
Hon. C. Howard -	Same items as above - - -	157 11 7
W. Marshall - -	Same items as above - - -	152 6 7

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
CUMBERLAND (WESTERN DIVISION):		
Henry Lowther - -	Under-sheriff's fee on return, cost of hustings, and under-sheriff's charges - - - - - -	12 10 -
Hon. P. S. Wyndham	Same items as above - - -	12 10 -
DERBYSHIRE (EASTERN DIVISION):		
Hon. Captain Egerton Hon. Henry Strutt. Gladwin Turbutt. William Overend.	Paid for hire of booths, deputies' fees for taking the poll, poll-clerks, their expenses, and constables, and doorkeepers (Alfreton, two booths), 7 *l.* 4 *s.* 2¼ *d.* each - - - - - -	28 16 9
	Ditto - (Chesterfield, four booths) 15 *l.* 13 *s* 4¼ *d.* each - - -	62 13 5
	Ditto - (Clay Cross, two booths) 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* each - - -	29 14 3
	Ditto - (Bolsover, one booth) 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - - -	13 14 -
	Ditto - (Barlborough, one booth) 3 *l* 14 *s.* 2¼ *d.* each - - -	14 16 9
	Ditto - (Eckington, one booth) 3 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* each - - -	14 9 -
	Ditto - (Dronfield, one booth) 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 8¾ *d.* each - - -	14 14 11
	Ditto - (Norton Woodseats, one booth) 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 5¼ *d.* each -	14 1 9
	Hustings at Market Hall, 4 *l.* 12 *s* 4½ *d.* each - - - -	18 9 6
	Doorkeepers and police constables at nomination and declaration, 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - -	7 18 -
	Under-sheriff's professional fees, and charges for loss of time, himself, and several clerks with reference to election; dividing, classifying, and arranging register into proper booths for taking the poll (13 in number); examining and collating same with register, and certifying each copy for journeys, attendances, &c.; providing poll-books, &c. &c., 15 *l.* 15 *s.* each -	63 - -
	Disbursements, including postages, carriage of parcels, letters, journeys, &c., 1 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.* each -	7 7 -
	Under sheriff's fee for attending nomination on the 17th, polling on the 20th, and declaration on the 23rd November; for preparing indentures of return in duplicate, &c.; making return to writ of election, and writing with same to clerk of the Crown; correspondence and attendances on several parties connected with election, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* each - -	42 - -
	Stamps and parchment for indenture of return and counterpart. Successful candidates, 2 *l.* each -	4 - -
	Sheriff's officer's charges for loss of time, trouble, and correspondence, &c., and for distributing proclamations; making all necessary arrangements for nomination, &c. &c., 6 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* each	26 5 -
	Disbursements for gig-hire, gates, hotel, and other expenses, postages, &c., 7 *l.* 11 *s.* each - -	30 4 -
	Robert Watts, for attendances at erection of hustings, nomination, and declaration, 15 *s.* 9 *d.* each -	3 3 -

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Derbyshire (Eastern Division)—*continued.*				
	General Bills:			
Hon. Capt. Egerton - Hon. H. Strutt. Gladwin Turbutt. W. Overend.	Mrs. Clayton, for printing notices of election, instructions to deputies, &c. &c, 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 4½ *d.* each - - - - - -	11	1	6
	Mr. Carter, for poll-books, 8 *s.* 11 *d.* each - - - - - -	1	15	8
	Mr. Hobson, for advertising, 7 *s.* each - - - - - -	1	8	–
	Mr. Pike, for advertising, 6 *s.* 10½ *d.* each - - - - - -	1	7	6
	Clerk of the Peace's fees for two copies of register (East), and for filing oaths, 5 *s.* 1½ *d.* each -	1	–	6
	Chesterfield Market Hall Company, for rent of ground for hustings, 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - -	10	10	–
	Mr. Wilkinson's bill for carriages, &c.; conveying deputies and poll-clerks, &c. &c., 3 *l.* 13 *s.* each -	14	12	–
Derbyshire (Northern Division):				
Lord G. Cavendish - W. Jackson. A. P. Arkwright.	Paid for hire of booth, deputy's fee for taking the poll, poll-clerk, their expenses, and constables and doorkeepers (Ashbourne, 1 booth), 4 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* each - -	13	9	5
	Ditto - (Bakewell, two booths), 10 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* each - - -	30	6	2
	Ditto - (Buxton, one booth), 5 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each - - -	15	13	–
	Ditto - (Chapel-en-le-Frith, one booth), 4 *l.* 18 *s.* each - -	14	14	–
	Ditto - (Castleton, one booth), 6 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* each - - -	19	9	6
	Ditto - (Eyam, one booth), 5 *l.* 19 *s.* each - - - -	17	17	–
	Ditto - (Glossop, two booths), 14 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - -	43	11	6
	Ditto - (Hartington, one booth), 5 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* each - - -	17	12	9
	Ditto - (Hathersage, one booth), 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* each - - -	16	17	3
	Ditto - (Matlock, two booths), 9 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* each - - -	28	7	11
	Ditto - (New Mills, one booth), 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* each - - -	18	19	–
	Ditto - (Tideswell, one booth), 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* each - - -	14	13	6
	Ditto - (Winster, one booth), 4 *l.* 10 *s.* each - - - -	13	10	–
	Ditto - (Wirksworth, two booths), 9 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* each - - -	28	7	6
	Hustings at Town Hall, 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* each - - - - -	18	11	8½
	Doorkeepers and police constables at nomination and declaration, 2 *l.* 19 *s.* each - - - -	8	17	–
	Under-sheriff's professional fees and charges for loss of time, himself, and several clerks, with reference to election; dividing, classifying, and arranging the register into proper booths for taking the poll (18 in number), examining and collating same with register, and certifying each copy; for journeys, attendances, &c.; providing poll-books, &c. &c., 15 *l.* 15 *s.* each - - - - - -	47	5	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Derbyshire (Northern Division)—*continued.*				
Lord G. Cavendish - W. Jackson. A. P. Arkwright.	Disbursements, including postages, carriage of parcels, letters, &c., 3 *l.* 10 *s.* each - - - -	10	10	–
	Under-sheriff's fee for attending nomination on the 24th, polling on the 27th, and declaration on the 30th November; for preparing indentures of return in duplicate, &c.; making return to writ of election, and writing, with same, to Clerk of the Crown; correspondence and attendances on several parties connected with election, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* each - -	31	10	–
	Stamps and parchment for indenture of return, and counterpart; successful candidates, 2 *l.* each - -	4	–	–
	Sheriff's officers' charges for loss of time, trouble, and correspondence, &c., and for distributing proclamations; making all necessary arrangements for nomination, &c. &c., 8 *l.* 15 *s.* each - - -	26	5	–
	Disbursements for gig-hire, gates, hotel, and other expenses, postages, &c., 10 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* each -	30	14	10
	General Bills:			
	Mrs. Clayton, for printing notices of election, instructions to deputies, &c. &c., 4 *l.* each - - - -	12	–	–
	Mr. Carter, for poll-books, 15 *s.* each - - - - - -	2	5	–
	Mr. Hobson, for advertising, 12 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - - - -	1	17	6
	Mr. Newbold, for advertising, 10 *s.* each - - - - - -	1	10	–
	Clerk of the Peace's fee for two copies of register (North), and for filing oaths, 18 *s.* 6 *d.* each -	1	5	6
	Messrs. Pike, for advertising, 12 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - - - -	1	17	6
	Mr. Miers, of Bakewell, for carriage hire, to convey deputies and poll-clerks, &c. &c., 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* each - - - - -	3	4	3
	Thomas Parkin, for time and attendance at Town Hall, at erection of hustings, nomination, and declaration, 3 *l.* 3 *s.* each - -	9	9	–
Derbyshire (Southern Division):				
T. W. Evans - - C. R. Colvile. Sir T. Gresley, Bart. Rowland Smith.	Paid for hire of booths, deputies' fees for taking the poll, poll-clerks, their expenses, and constables and doorkeepers (Belper, 2 booths), 6 *l.* 9 *s.* 2½ *d.* each -	25	16	9
	Ditto - (Brailsford, one booth), 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 10½ *d.* each - -	11	11	6
	Ditto - (Breaston, two booths), 6 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* each - - -	24	4	7
	Ditto - (Compton, one booth), 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 7¼ *d.* each - - -	12	18	5
	Ditto - (Derby, five booths), 9 *l.* 16 *s.* 7½ *d.* each - - -	39	6	6
	Ditto - (Duffield, one booth), 3 *l.* 1 *s.* each - - - -	12	4	–
	Ditto - (Heanor, one booth), 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* each - - -	14	2	7
	Ditto - (Ilkeston, one booth), 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 1½ *d.* each - - -	13	4	6

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Derbyshire (Southern Division)—*continued*.				
T. W. Evans C. R. Colvile. Sir T. Gresley, Bart. R. Smith.	Paid for hire of booths, deputies' fees for taking the poll, poll-clerks, their expenses, and constables and doorkeepers (Measham, one booth), 3 *l.* 13 *s.* each	14	12	–
	Ditto (Melbourne, one booth), 2 *l.* 19 *s.* 7½ *d.* each	11	18	6
	Ditto (Repton, one booth), 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 7½ *d.* each	14	2	6
	Ditto (Ripley, one booth), 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* each	12	15	–
	Ditto (Sudbury, one booth), 3 *l.* 12 *s.* 9¼ *d.* each	10	11	1
	Ditto (Swadlincote, two booths), 6 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* each	27	2	–
	Hustings at county hall, 8 *l.* 14 *s.* 8½ *d.* each	34	18	10
	Doorkeepers and police constables, at the nomination and declaration, 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* each	7	18	–
	Under-sheriff's professional fees and charges for loss of time, himself and several clerks, with reference to election; dividing, classifying, and arranging the register into proper booths for taking the poll (21 in number); examining and collating same with register, and certifying each copy; for journeys, attendances, &c.; providing poll-books, &c., &c., 15 *l.* 15 *s.* each	63	–	–
	Disbursements, including postages, carriage of parcels, letters, &c., 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* each	5	5	–
	Under-sheriff's fee for attending nomination on the 16th, polling on the 19th, and declaration on the 21st November; for preparing indentures of return in duplicate, &c.; making return to writ of election, and writing with same to Clerk of the Crown; correspondence and attendances on several parties connected with election; 10 *l.* 10 *s.* each	42	–	–
	Stamps and parchment for indenture of return and counterpart; successful candidates, 2 *l.* each	4	–	–
	Sheriff's officers' charges for loss of time, trouble, and correspondence, &c., and for distributing proclamations; making all necessary arrangements for the nomination, &c., &c.; 6 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* each	26	5	–
	Disbursements for gig-hire, gates, hotel, and other expenses, postages, &c.; 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* each	19	9	–
	General Bills:			
	Mrs. Clayton, for printing notices of election, instructions to deputies, &c., &c.; 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* each	13	17	11
	Mr. Carter, for poll-books, 11 *s.* 8 *d.* each	2	6	6
	Mr. Hobson, for advertising, 10 *s.* 10 *d.* each	2	3	6
	Mr. Pike, for advertising, 11 *s.* each	2	4	–
	Messrs. Tempest & Co., for stationery, 9 *s.* 9 *d.* each	1	18	11
	Clerk of the peace's fee for two copies of register (South) and for filing oaths, 6 *s.* 10½ *d.* each	1	7	6

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Devon (Eastern Division):				
Hon. E. Baldwin Viscount Courtenay.	Under-sheriff's fees and charges, including agent's charges for return to writ	48	9	6
	County clerk's fees	7	10	–
	Sheriff's officers' fees	1	8	–
	Payments by under-sheriff, for booths, 29 in number, including erection of hustings, 2 *l.* 2 *s.* a day; fees to deputy sheriffs; and 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a day for poll-clerks, in addition to their travelling expenses	161	3	–
	Poll-books and copies of register of voters	2	15	2
	Printing bills	5	12	2
	Advertising bills	15	15	2
	Stationery bills	–	15	4
	Travelling expenses, arranging as to booths, &c.	5	8	6
	Clerk of the peace, for filing under-sheriff's oath	–	3	6
	Postages and miscellaneous expenses	–	19	7
	£.	249	19	11
Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.	Same items as above	249	19	10
C. J. Wade	Same items as above (exclusive of agent's charges for return to writ)	236	17	4
Devon (Northern Division):				
Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.	Under-sheriff's fees and charges, including agent's charges for return to writ	50	11	6
	County clerk's fees	7	10	–
	Sheriff's officers' fees	1	8	–
	Payments by under-sheriff, for booths, 26 in number, including erection of hustings, 2 *l.* 2 *s.* a day; fees to deputy-sheriffs; and 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a day to poll-clerks, in addition to their travelling expenses	167	6	2
	Poll-books and copies of register of voters	2	9	4
	Printing bills	5	2	4
	Advertising bills	13	10	8
	Stationers' bills	1	–	8
	Travelling expenses, arranging as to booths, &c.	7	19	4
	Clerk of the peace, for filing under-sheriff's oath	–	3	6
	Postages and miscellaneous payments	–	19	2
	£.	258	–	8
T. Dyke Acland	Same items as above	258	–	8
J. Walrond Walrond	Same items as above (exclusive of agent's charges for return to writ)	244	18	2

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
DEVON (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.	Under-sheriff's fees and charges, including agent's charges for return to writ	48	9	6
	County clerk's fees	7	10	–
	Sheriff's officer's fees	1	8	–
	Payments by under-sheriff for booths, 22 in number, including 2*l.* 2*s.* a day fees to deputy-sheriffs, and 1*l.* 1*s.* to poll clerks, in addition to their travelling expenses	145	7	8
	Poll books and copy register of voters	1	19	2
	Printing bills	4	16	2
	Advertising	14	11	4
	Stationery	–	13	2
	Travelling expenses, arranging as to booths, &c.	7	7	9
	Clerk of the peace, for filing under-sheriff's oath	–	3	6
	Postages and miscellaneous expenses	1	–	7
	£.	233	6	10
S. Trehawke Kekewich	Same items as above	233	6	10
J. Russell, Viscount Amberley.	Same items as above (exclusive of agent's charges for return to writ)	220	4	4
DORSET:				
J. Floyer	Printing and advertising notices of election	11	6	–
	Cryer of the Court	3	3	–
	Town serjeant	1	11	6
	Beadle	1	11	6
	Borough leet constables	6	6	–
	Hallkeeper	3	3	–
	Clerk of the Peace	–	13	4
	Bailiff	3	3	–
	Hustings	15	–	–
	Stamps and parchment, postages and incidentals	5	13	8
	One-third)	51	11	–
		17	3	8
	Under-sheriff's fee	21	–	–
	County clerk's fee	5	5	–
	Under-sheriff perusing accounts and vouchers, and paid advertising abstract	2	2	–
	£.	45	10	8
Hon. W. H. B. Portman	Same items as above	45	10	8
H. G. Sturt	Same items as above	45	10	8
DURHAM (NORTHERN DIVISION):				
G. Elliot Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. Isaac Lowthian Bell.	Returning officer, deputies and poll clerks	294	–	–
	Bookbinders, printers, &c.	66	5	11
	County constabulary	12	18	5
	Sheriff's officers	9	9	–
	Polling booths	132	14	10
	Miscellaneous expenses	9	16	–
	£.	525	4	2

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
DURHAM (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
J. Whitwell Pease F. E. Blackett Beaumont. C. Freville Surtees. Hon. G. Russell Hamilton Russell.	Returning officer, deputies and poll clerks	277	19	4
	Bookbinder, printers, &c.	68	12	11
	County constabulary	11	8	7
	Sheriff's officers	21	–	–
	Polling booths, &c.	186	6	–
	Out of pocket expenses	23	13	–
	£.	588	19	10
ESSEX (EASTERN DIVISION):				
J. Round	Under-sheriff's charges	167	4	4
	Paid by Under-sheriff, viz.:			
	Stationery	7	12	6
	Printing	21	12	6
	Advertisements	5	15	–
	Registers	12	7	6
	11 Deputy-sheriffs, 21 poll-clerks, including railway fare, horse hire, and hotel bills	79	15	1
	Booths	231	13	6
	Sheriff's officer	5	5	–
	Messengers, postages, &c.	8	19	3
	Travelling expenses of under-sheriff	26	10	–
	£.	566	14	8
	One-fourth of under-sheriff's bill	141	13	8
	One-half of return	4	4	–
	£.	145	17	8
S. Brise Ruggles Brise	Same as above	145	17	8
Sir T. B. Western, Bart.	Same as above (exclusive of return)	141	13	8
Sir T. N. Abdy, Bart.	Same as above (exclusive of return)	141	13	8
ESSEX (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
R. Baker Wingfield Baker. Andrew Johnston.	Attendance on sheriff as to days to be fixed for nomination and polling, &c.	5	5	–
	Attending postmaster and receiving writ	–	6	8
	Drawing proclamation	–	10	–
	Instructing printer to print same	–	10	–
	Writing 59 letters to postmasters, requesting them to distribute proclamations, &c.	2	2	–
	Journey to Brentwood, making proclamation, and proclaiming special county court	4	4	–
	Clerk's journey to assist	1	1	–
	County court clerk's fee	1	1	–
	Attending Mr. Winter as to hustings, &c.	–	13	4
	Attending printers of "Chelmsford Chronicle," &c., with proclamations for insertion	1	1	–
	Writing to chief constable requesting him to be prepared with a police force on nomination day	–	5	–
	Drawing oath to be taken by sheriff	–	10	6
	Writing to Mr. Johnston as to days for nomination	–	10	–
	Writing to Mr. Baker, with days for proclamation, &c.	–	10	–
	Telegrams, &c., to Mr. Johnston	–	18	4
	Carried forward £.	19	7	10

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
ESSEX (SOUTHERN DIVISION)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	19	7	10
R. Baker Wingfield Baker.	Preparing advertisement of election agent, &c.		10	6
Andrew Johnston.	Making copy for printers		6	8
	Journey to Brentwood	2	2	–
	Attending nomination, &c.	5	5	–
	Clerk's journey to assist	1	1	–
	County court clerk's fee	1	1	–
	Attending clerk of the peace filing sheriff's oath		6	8
	Preparing indentures of return, journey to town to file same, and expenses, including fee on filing	8	8	–
	Writing to contractor, with cheque		3	6
	Paying tradesmen the amount of their bills and taking receipts		10	6
	Advertisements in "Essex Standard," &c.	1	19	–
	Posting and printing proclamations, &c.	4	12	–
	Pullen, for journey to give instructions to contractor		10	6
	Winter & Son, for hustings	3	–	–
	Sheriff's officer attending proclamation and nomination	2	2	–
	Filing sheriff's oath		2	6
	Telegram to Mr. Johnston		3	6
	Postages		12	3
	Travelling, hotel, and other expenses	6	3	9
	£.	*58	8	2

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 29 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ESSEX (WESTERN DIVISION):				
H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson Lord Eustace G. Cecil.	Attendances on high sheriff as to days to be fixed for proclamation, nomination, polling, &c.	5	5	–
	Attending postmaster and receiving writ		6	8
	Drawing proclamation		10	–
	Instructing printer to print same		10	–
	Writing 83 letters to postmasters requesting them to distribute proclamations, &c.	2	2	–
	Attending on Mr. Meggy as to alteration of day appointed for nomination, &c.		18	4
	Attending informing freeholders of court		6	8
	Journey to Chelmsford, proclaiming special county court	4	4	–
	County court clerk's fee	1	1	–
	Attending printers of "Essex Herald," &c., with proclamations for insertion	1	1	–
	Writing to chief constable requesting him to be prepared with a police force on nomination day		5	–
	Drawing oath to be taken by sheriff		10	6
	Attending Mr. Meggy for appointment of election agent		6	8
	Preparing advertisement of election agent, &c.		13	4
	Attending contractor for hustings		6	8
	Journey to Chelmsford	2	2	–
	Attending nomination and election, &c.	5	5	–
	Clerk assisting	1	1	–
	County court clerk's fee	1	1	–
	Attending clerk of the peace filing oath of sheriff		6	8
	Carried forward £.	28	2	6

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
ESSEX (WESTERN DIVISION)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	28	2	6
H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson Lord Eustace G. Cecil.	Preparing indentures of return, journey to town to file same, and expenses, including fee on filing	8	8	–
	Attending tradesmen, paying amount of their bills, and taking receipts		10	6
	Advertisements in "Essex Weekly News," &c.	3	10	–
	Printing and posting proclamations, &c.	5	10	6
	Pullen, for hustings	3	5	–
	Filing sheriff's oath		2	6
	Sheriff's officer, attendance on proclamation and nomination days	2	2	–
	Shire hall keeper		10	–
	Postages		14	8
	Railway, hotel, and other expenses	4	2	–
	£.	*56	17	8

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 28 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (EASTERN DIVISION):				
R. Stayner Holford Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart.	Printing, advertising, and stationery, &c.	7	18	6
	Postages, telegrams, parcels, &c.	1	6	
	Posting and distributing proclamations	8	15	2
	Indentures of election, sheriff's oaths, &c., filing same, and agent's charges for filing return	5	3	8
	Under-sheriff's gratuity of 10 guineas from each candinate	21	–	–
	Bailiff's gratuity	2	2	–
	£.	*46	5	4

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 23 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WESTERN DIVISION):				
Col. E. A. Somerset, C. B. Col. R. Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, C. B. S. S. Marling.	Printing, advertising, and stationery, including poll and check books	61	17	2
	Postages, telegrams, parcels, &c.	5	5	–
	Journeys of sheriff, under-sheriff, and assistants, train hire and fly hire	21	8	10
	Under-sheriff's gratuity of 25 guineas from each candidate	78	15	–
	Indentures of election, oaths, &c., and agent's filing return	7	3	8
	County bailiff, for attending at nomination	2	9	–
	Registers	9	–	–
	Posting and distributing proclamations of election, allotments of parishes to poll at various booths, and of adjournments for polling through the division	23	4	8
	Polling booths	356	5	8
	Deputy sheriffs	87	3	–
	Poll-clerks	58	8	6
	Travelling, hotel, and other expenses of deputy sheriffs and poll-clerks to, at, and from polling-places, and conveying poll-books to the under-sheriff at Gloucester	51	18	2
	£.	*762	18	8

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 254 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
HEREFORDSHIRE:				
Sir H. G. D. Croft, Bart.	Booths and polling-places	89	6	1
	Deputy returning officer	31	15	6
	Poll-clerks	10	5	9
	Constables	9	2	1
	Under-sheriff's charges	37	18	8
	Registers	4	6	10
	Advertisements	5	18	1
	Sundries	13	9	3
	Return to writ	5	2	8
	£.	207	4	11
Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart.	Same items as above	207	4	11
M. Biddulph	Same items as above	207	4	11
T. Blake	Same items as above (exclusive of charge for return to writ)	202	2	3
HERTFORD:				
Hon. H. F. Cowper.	Hustings	218	10	–
H. R. Brand.	Deputy sheriffs and poll-clerks	115	3	11
	Printing and advertising	36	2	6
	Under-sheriff, for services to the different polling-places, arranging hustings, and general conduct of election	34	10	6
	Expenses of circulating proclamations of election, and sundry expenses and payments	35	3	6
	Registers	2	2	–
	Indentures of return, filing, &c.	15	15	–
	£.	457	7	5
Abel Smith H. E. Surtees.	Same items as above	457	7	5
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:				
E. Fellowes	Under-sheriff's bill	14	4	11
	Cost of hustings	15	–	–
	Miscellaneous disbursements	5	5	–
	£.	34	9	11
Right Hon. Lord R. Montagu.	Same items as above	34	9	11

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
KENT (EASTERN DIVISION):				
E. Leigh Pemberton G. W. Milles. H. J. Tufton. Sir J. F. Croft, Bart.	Proclaiming election at Barham Downs, and expenses	3	3	–
	Advertising election, &c.	4	8	6
	Clerk of the peace, for copies registers of voters	8	2	–
	Printing proclamations, lists of parishes for polling-booths, &c., also for poll-books, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, and instructions to deputies, &c., &c.	15	2	6
	Sheriff's officers, attending nomination and declaration, and travelling expenses	8	8	–
	Stationery and copying	1	18	6
	Postages and telegrams to deputies, preliminary to and during election, carriage of parcels to deputies, messengers, &c.	2	19	–
	Costs and charges of under-sheriff and his agents for loss of time, clerk's attendances and expenses in preparing for election, preparing and signing appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, and commissioners and their oaths; preparing full instructions to deputies, and poll-clerks, and commissioners; certifying registers, dividing district for each poll-clerk, and preparing lists of parishes for printer; examining and correcting proofs, collecting and paying accounts, and general correspondence with deputies and agents previous to, at, and after election, 14 districts, at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* each	95	–	–
	Under-sheriff's expenses to and from Barham Downs at nomination, during week of election, and at declaration, and clerks' expenses to assist in casting poll-books	6	11	–
	Hustings, poll-booths, deputy sheriffs, poll-clerks, commissioners, constables, &c., at the several districts, viz.:—			
	Barham Downs	15	18	–
	Ashford	33	13	6
	Canterbury	41	18	–
	Deal	23	3	6
	Dover	15	4	6
	Faversham	27	17	6
	Hythe	30	12	–
	Margate	44	10	2
	New Romney	11	19	–
	Ramsgate	50	13	–
	Sandwich	17	19	–
	Sheerness	37	5	–
	Sittingbourne	41	16	9
	Whitstable	32	4	8
	Wingham	19	11	6
	£.	589	8	7
	To candidates on either side	294	14	3½
	Successful Candidates, Messrs. Pemberton and Milles:			
	Drawing and engrossing two parts indenture of return, and paid filing	10	10	–
	Usual fee to under-sheriff for attending nomination, during election, and declaration	21	–	–
	£.	326	4	3
	Amount charged to the four candidates equally	589	8	7
	To the successful candidates	31	10	–
	TOTALS £.	620	18	7

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Kent (Middle Division):				
Viscount Holmesdale William Hart Dyke. Lord J. W. N. Hervey. Francis S. Head.	Proclaiming election at Maidstone	2	2	–
	Clerk of the peace, for copies registers of voters	3	15	–
	Printing proclamations, lists of parishes for polling-booths, also, for poll-books, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, commissioners, and instructions to deputies, &c. &c.	9	16	–
	Sheriff's officers attending nomination and declaration, and travelling expenses	4	4	–
	Stationery and copying	1	15	–
	Postages and telegrams to deputies, preliminary to and during election, carriage of parcels to messengers, &c.	3	15	–
	Costs and charges of under-sheriff and his agents for loss of time; clerk's attendance, and expenses in preparing for election; preparing and signing appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, and commissioners and their oaths; preparing full instructions to deputies and poll-clerks and commissioners; certifying registers; dividing district for each poll-clerk, and preparing lists of parishes for printer; examining and correcting proofs, collecting and paying accounts, and general correspondence with deputies and agents previous to, at, and after election. Eight polling districts, at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* each	52	–	–
	Under-sheriff's expenses out of pocket to, at, and from Maidstone at nomination during week of election, and at declaration, and clerk's expenses to assist in casting poll-books	3	10	–
	Hustings at Maidstone, poll-booths, deputy sheriffs, poll-clerks, commissioners, constables, &c. at the several districts, viz.:—			
	Cranbrook	38	3	–
	Gravesend	42	4	3
	Maidstone (including Hastings)	26	6	4
	West Malling	18	7	7
	Rochester	24	4	9
	Tenterden	24	19	6
	Tunbridge	25	8	9
	Tunbridge Wells	41	18	11
	2)	322	10	1
	To candidates on either side	161	5	–½
	Successful Candidates, Messrs. Holmesdale and Dyke:			
	Drawing and engrossing two parts indenture of return, and paid filing	10	10	–
	Usual fee to under-sheriff for attending nomination during election and declaration	21	–	–
	£.	192	15	–½
	Amount charged to the four candidates	322	10	1
	To the successful candidates	31	10	1

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Kent (Western Division):				
William Angerstein Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. Charles Henry Mills. John Gilbert Talbot.	Proclaiming election at Sevenoaks, and expenses	3	3	–
	Printing proclamations, lists of parishes for polling-booths; also for poll-books, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, and commissioners, instructions to deputies, &c.	11	6	1
	Sheriff's officers attending nomination and declaration, and travelling expenses	4	4	–
	Stationery and copying	1	15	–
	Postages and telegrams to deputies preliminary to and during election; carriage of parcels to deputies and messengers, including journey to London with poll-books, and expenses	3	7	6
	Costs and charges of under-sheriff and his agents for loss of time; clerk's attendances and expenses in preparing for election; preparing and signing appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, and commissioners, and their oaths; preparing full instructions to deputies, and poll-clerks and commissioners; certifying registers, dividing district for each poll-clerk, and preparing lists of parishes for printer; examining and correcting proofs; collecting and paying accounts, and general correspondence with deputies and agents previous to, at, and after election. Nine polling districts, at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* each	58	10	–
	Under-sheriff's expenses out of pocket to, at, and from Sevenoaks during week of election and at declaration, and clerk's expenses to assist in casting poll-books	3	10	–
	Hustings at Sevenoaks, poll-booths, deputy sheriffs, poll-clerks, commissioners, constables, &c., at the several districts, viz.:—			
	Sevenoaks	28	5	–
	Bromley	51	4	7
	Dartford	44	8	–
	Edenbridge	27	1	6
	Forest Hill	41	14	6
	Greenwich	21	18	6
	Lee	43	14	6
	Lewisham	27	19	6
	Sevenoaks	19	11	6
	Woolwich	39	15	6
	2)	435	11	2
	To candidates on either side	217	15	7
	Successful Candidates, Messrs. Mills and Talbot:—			
	Drawing and engrossing two parts indenture of return, and paid filing	10	10	–
	Usual fee to under-sheriff for attending nomination during election and declaration	21	–	–
		249	5	7
	Amount charged to the four candidates equally	435	11	2
	To the successful candidates	31	10	–
	£.	467	1	2

Note.—Messrs. Mills and Talbot paid the under-sheriff's charges in full.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Lancashire (Northern Division):				
Hon. F. A. Stanley -	Under-sheriff's fee - - -	52	10	–
Right Hon. J. Wilson Patten.	Travelling expenses, &c. - -	10	–	–
	Printing - - - - -	12	14	2
	Cost of providing 45 booths for 25 polling districts, with the necessary deputies and poll-clerks - -	574	9	7
		649	13	9
	Two-thirds of the above - -	433	2	6
	Election indentures - - -	6	6	–
	£.	439	8	6
Marquis of Hartington	Same items as above (exclusive of election indentures) - - -	216	11	3
Lancashire (North Eastern Division):				
J. M. Holt - -	Providing hustings and 23 booths at 12 different polling places -	364	1	4
J. P. C. Starkie.	Travelling expenses, &c. - -	10	–	–
	Printing - - - - -	8	1	1
	2)	382	2	5
	Moiety payable by Messrs. Holt and Starkie - - - - -	191	1	2
	Election indentures - - -	6	6	–
	£.	197	7	2
W. Fenton - -	Moiety payable by Messrs. Fenton and Shuttleworth's committee -	191	1	2
Kay U. Shuttleworth.				
Lancashire (South Eastern Division):				
Hon. A. F. Egerton -	Hustings - - - - - -	119	11	5
J. S. Henry.	Providing 52 polling-booths at 24 different polling places - -	661	7	2
	Travelling expenses, &c. - -	10	–	–
	Printing - - - - -	11	5	1
	2)	802	3	8
	Messrs. Egerton and Henry's proportion - - - - -	401	1	10
	Election indentures - - -	6	6	–
	Messrs. Egerton and Henry's proportion (one-half) of further expenses of printing, &c., as per agreement - - - - -	11	6	–
	£.	418	13	10
Right Hon. F. Peel -	Messrs. Peel and Thompson's proportion - - - - -	401	1	10
H. Y. Thompson.	Messrs. Peel and Thompson's proportion (one-half) of further expenses of printing, &c., as per agreement - - - - -	11	6	–
	Messrs. Peel and Thompson for refreshments, as arranged - -	17	10	–
	£.	429	17	10

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Lancashire (South Western Division):				
R. A. Cross - -	Providing booths at Southport, St. Helens, Wigan, Newton Leigh,			
Charles Turner.	Warrington, and Ormskirk -	413	13	1
	Travelling expenses, &c. - -	10	–	–
	Printing - - - - -	12	10	7
	Liverpool expenses as follows:			
	Haigh, Son & Co., bill - -	145	2	2
	Thomas Haigh & Co. for erecting hustings and booths -	332	11	–
	Deputies and poll-clerks -	81	18	–
	Sundries - - - -	28	4	8
	2)	1,023	19	6
	Messrs. Turner and Cross's proportion - - - - - -	511	19	9
	Election indentures - - -	6	6	–
	£.	518	5	9
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	Messrs. Gladstone and Grenfell's proportion - - - -	511	19	9
H. R. Grenfell.				
Leicestershire (Northern Division):				
Lord J. Manners -	Sheriff's fees - - - -	250	8	6
S. W. Clowes.	Advertising account - - -	2	2	–
	£.	252	10	6
C. H. Frewen - -	Sheriff's fees - - - -	141	13	4
Leicestershire (Southern Division):				
Lord Curzon - -	Sheriff's account - - - -	305	1	–
A. Pell.	Advertising payments - - -	2	2	–
	£.	307	3	–
T. T. Paget - -	Sheriff's expenses - - - - -	144	18	6
Lincolnshire (Northern Division):				
Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart.	Railway fares and expenses of deputy returning officer to and from			
Rowland Winn.	Brigg, &c. - - - - -	9	2	6
	Printing, advertising, &c. - -	3	16	8
	Bailiff's expenses, &c., making proclamations - - - -	7	15	6
	Bailiff attending election court -	1	1	–
	Clerk of the Peace for filing oath, and Post Office order - - -	–	5	3
	Hire, &c., of Brigg Corn Exchange for election - - - -	4	–	–
	Under-sheriff's fee - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	*47	–	11
	* 23 *l.* 10 *s.* charged to each candidate, and paid.			
Lincolnshire (Middle Division):				
Weston C. Amcotts -	Travelling expenses of under-sheriff	4	2	–
H. Chaplin.	Printing, advertising, &c. - -	4	6	6
	Bailiff's expenses, &c. on making proclamation - - - -	7	5	3
	Bailiff for attending election - -	1	1	–
	Clerk of the Peace filing oath, and Post Office order - - -	–	5	3
	Preparing court - - - -	–	10	–
	Under-sheriff's fee - - -	21	–	–
	£.	38	10	–
	† A moiety of this total, viz., 19 *l.* 5 *s.*, paid by each candidate.			

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTHERN DIVISION):		
W. E. Welby E. Turnor. G. H. Packe. J. Taylor.	Railway fares and hotel expenses of under-sheriff and two clerks	33 1 –
	Printing, advertising, registers of votes, forms, &c.	40 18 1
	London agents' charges on procuring and superintending despatch of forms	9 9 –
	Deputy sheriff's journeys and attendances superintending construction of polling booths, including expenses	7 13 –
	Deputy sheriff's charges for presiding at poll, including expenses of journey to polling booths	47 10 6
	Special messengers to Spalding with poll books, including expenses	8 16 –
	Poll clerks	39 18 –
	Refreshments for poll clerks, &c.	25 7 –
	Preparing and cleaning Sessions House twice, and for hire of buildings and land, and fitting up polling booths	197 10 –
	Bailiff's fees and expenses	7 7 –
	Under-sheriff's fee	105 – –
	Sundries	6 2 –
	£.	*528 11 7
* One-fourth of this total was charged to each candidate, viz., 132 *l.* 2 *s.* 10½ *d.*		
MIDDLESEX:		
Lord G. Hamilton Viscount Enfield. H. Labouchere.	Advertisements	20 2 6
	Clerk of the peace, for copies of register	10 2 6
	Erection of hustings and booths	530 – –
	Printing and stationery	141 3 4
	Deputies and poll clerks	271 19 4
	Coach hire and tavern expenses	55 17 –
	Paid filing return	– 8 –
	£.	1,029 12 8
* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 399 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.		
MONMOUTHSHIRE:		
C. O. S. Morgan Colonel Poulett Somerset	Under-sheriff, for polling places, &c.	420 – –
Colonel H. M. Clifford	Same as above	209 13 10
NORFOLK (NORTHERN DIVISION):		
Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart. Hon. F. Walpole. R. T. Gurdon. E. R. Wodehouse.	Attendances	7 6 –
	Journeys to Aylsham for proclamation, election and declaration of numbers, including horse hire, hotel and other expenses	16 16 –
	Preparing high sheriff's oath and parchment	1 6 –
	Use of town hall at Aylsham for nomination and declaration of numbers	6 6 –
	Examining, correcting, and certifying registers	15 15 –
	Journeys to nine different districts to hire polling places	29 8 –
	Railway fares, horse hire, hotel and other expenses	7 9 6
	Preparing 19 agreements for hire of polling places in different districts, and duplicates	19 19 –
	Cancelling agreement, by consent of agents on both sides, for hire of polling places at Wells	3 – –
	Clerk of peace, for registers	5 – 6
	Clerk of peace filing high sheriff's oath	– 5 –
	Under-sheriff's fee on election	52 10 –
	Carried forward £.	165 1 –

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK (NORTHERN DIVISION)—*continued.*		
	Brought forward	165 1 –
Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart. Hon. F. Walpole. R. T. Gurdon. E. R. Wodehouse.	Preparing and engrossing appointments of nine deputies to take the poll under seal	4 14 6
	Poll clerks	89 5 –
	Hire of polling places	71 2 6
	Nine deputies taking poll, including railway, horse hire, hotel and other expenses	60 10 10
	Crier of court on the various occasions	3 12 –
	Poll books, stationery, printing, and advertising	29 15 3
	Postages, messengers, letters, and cab hire	3 16 –
	Nine boxes for safe custody of poll books, &c., to and from different districts	2 14 –
	Hall keeper	1 1 –
	Charges upon Messrs. Lacon & Walpole for preparing election indenture, counterpart and parchment, agents' attendances, filing same and paid thereon 8 *s.*, and for attendances and trouble relative to statement of election expenses, and for advertising same	19 5 6
	Charges upon Messrs. Wodehouse & Gurdon for attendances and trouble relative to statement of election expenses, and advertising same	10 10 –
	£.	461 7 7
NORFOLK (SOUTHERN DIVISION):		
E. Howes C. S. Read. H. L. Hudson.	Attendances	20 19 –
	Preparing sheriff's oath and parchment	1 6 –
	Examining, correcting, and certifying registers	15 15 –
	Journeys to nine different polling districts to hire polling places	20 9 6
	Railway fares, horse hire, hotel and other expenses	5 15 6
	Preparing 18 agreements for hire of polling places in the different districts and duplicates	18 18 –
	Clerk of the peace, for registers	5 16 6
	Clerk of the peace filing high sheriff's oath	– 5 –
	Preparing and engrossing appointments of 10 deputies to take the poll under seal	5 5 –
	Under-sheriff's fee on election	52 10 –
	Poll clerks	87 3 –
	Hire of polling places, including 30 *l.* paid for one booth at Norwich	88 3 6
	Deputies, and for their railway, horse hire, and other expenses	58 – 6
	Crier of court on the various occasions	2 2 –
	Poll books, stationery, printing, and advertising	34 4 6
	Postages, letters, cab hire, messengers, &c.	3 17 –
	Ten boxes for safe custody of poll books, &c., to and from different districts	3 – –
	Hall keeper	1 11 6
	Charges upon Messrs. Howes & Read for preparing election indentures and counterpart, and parchment, agents' attendances, filing same, and paid thereon 8 *s.*, and for attendances, trouble, &c., relative to statement of election expenses, and for advertising	19 5 6
	Charges upon Mr. Hudson for attendances relative to statement of election expenses, and for advertising same	10 10 –
	£.	454 17 –

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
NORFOLK (WESTERN DIVISION):				
Sir W. Bagge, Bart. - Hon. T. De Grey.	Attendances	4	10	8
	Journeys for proclamation and election, hotel, railway, and other expenses	17	17	–
	Journeys on various days to hire polling places in the several districts	21	–	–
	Railway fares and expenses, horse hire, &c.	5	8	6
	Preparing agreements of hire of polling places in each district, and duplicates	17	17	–
	Clerk of the peace, for registers	4	15	6
	Examining, correcting, and certifying registers	15	15	–
	High sheriff's oath and parchment	1	6	–
	Under-sheriff's fee preparing for election, in case of a contest	52	10	–
	Clerk of the peace filing high sheriff's oath	–	5	–
	Preparing and engrossing election indentures and counterpart parchment, and agents' attendances, &c.	8	7	6
	filing same	–	8	–
	Filing writ and return	15	10	–
	Advertising, printing, and stationery	2	12	6
	Crier of court	1	1	–
	Hall keeper	3	13	6
	Cab hire, messengers, postages, &c.	10	10	–
	Preparing statement of election expenses, and attendances			
	£.	183	7	2
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTHERN DIVISION):				
Right Hon. G. W. Hunt S. G. Stopford.	Bailiffs, for proclaiming election, and attendance at nomination	14	16	10
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	3	6	–
	Copies of registers	1	–	–
	Hustings	4	7	–
	Filing oath	–	5	–
	County surveyor, for plans of poll booths, in case of a contest	9	9	–
	Under-sheriff's charge	27	3	–
	Ditto, for return, indentures in duplicate, stamps, &c. (Mr. Hunt)	15	6	9
	Ditto (Mr. Stopford)	15	6	9
	Postages, telegrams, &c.	1	1	–
	£.	92	1	4
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
Sir R. Knightley, Bart. Major F. W. Cartwright. Lord F. Fitzroy.	Bailiffs, for proclaiming election, and attendances at nomination and election	13	9	–
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	21	12	5
	Copies of registers	1	16	2
	Poll booths	263	5	–
	Deputy sheriffs	69	6	–
	Poll clerks	55	13	–
	Expenses of deputy sheriffs and poll clerks, three days	53	10	–
	Under-sheriff's charges	75	8	–
	Filing oaths	–	5	–
	Postages, telegrams, &c.	1	1	–
	£.	555	5	7
Sir R. Knightley, Bart.	Share of sheriff's expenses	185	1	10
	Charges for indentures of return, under-sheriff's fee, and journey to London to file, &c. &c.	15	6	9
	£.	200	8	7
Major F. W. Cartwright	Same items as above	200	8	7
Lord F. Fitzroy.	Same items as above (exclusive of charges for indentures, &c.)	185	1	10

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTHERN DIVISION):				
M. White Ridley	Stationery, including indentures of return	–	13	–
	Court keeper	–	5	–
	Sheriff's officer for attendance	1	1	–
	Under-sheriff's and clerk's railway fares, and other expenses at election	1	1	–
	Clerk of Crown, fee on lodging writ	–	4	–
	Printer, for bills of notice of election, as prescribed by "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854"	–	6	–
	Bill poster	–	–	4
	Advertisements	4	–	3
	Returning officer's fee for conducting election	21	–	–
	£.	28	10	7
Right Hon. Earl Percy	Same items as above	28	10	7
NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
W. B. Beaumont	Stationery, including indentures of return	–	13	–
	Court keeper	–	5	3
	Sheriff's officer for attendance	1	1	–
	Under-sheriff and clerk's railway fare, and other expenses at election	–	15	–
	Clerk of the Crown, fee on lodging writ	–	4	–
	Printer, for bills of notice of election, as prescribed by "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854"	–	6	–
	Bill poster	–	–	4
	Advertisements	6	5	5
	Returning officer's fee for conducting the election	21	–	–
	£.	30	10	–
Hon. H. G. Liddell	Same items as above	30	10	–
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTHERN DIVISION):				
Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.	Proportion of expenses of hustings, registers, poll books, advertisements, printing, and stationery, in preparation for contest, and for indentures and fees on proclamation, nomination, and return	61	10	8
	Sheriff's officer's fees	3	3	–
	£.	64	13	8
F. C. Smith	Same items as above	64	13	8
Lord E. P. Clinton	Retired on the day of nomination	–	nil.	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
T. B. T. Hildyard	Proportion of expenses of hustings, advertisements, printing, election indentures, stationery, &c., and fees on proclamation of election, nomination, and return	43	6	–
	Sheriff's officer's fees	3	3	–
	£.	46	9	–
W. H. Barrow	Same items as above	46	9	–

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Oxford:				
Right Hon. J. W. Henley.	Printing and circulating as a handbill, and advertising in three newspapers, proclamation of day of election	6	2	6
Lieut. Col. J. S. North.				
W. C. Cartwright.	Printing and circulating as a handbill, and advertising in two newspapers, names and addresses of election agents	2	17	6
	Bailiff's attendance on proclaiming writ	1	1	–
	Under-sheriff's fee and expenses in proclaiming election, preparing proclamation, oath of sheriff against bribery, and making necessary arrangements for and attending at election, and preparing indenture of return (in duplicate), and for preparing abstract of statement of each candidate's election expenses, and obtaining agents' signatures thereto, and drawing advertisements, &c.	36	15	–
	Fee on filing sheriff's oath	–	10	6
	Clerk's journey to London with return and paid expenses	3	3	–
	Fees at Crown Office	–	12	–
	Javelin men and refreshments to police at election	3	10	–
	Advertising abstracts of statement of candidates' expenses	1	10	–
	Miscellaneous expenses, postages, carriage of parcels, and messengers	3	3	–
	£.	*59	4	6

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 19 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Rutland:				
Hon. G. J. Noel G. H. Finch.	Under-sheriff's fees: — Attending postmaster, giving special receipt for writ, attending sheriff, and correspondence, making arrangements for holding special county court, preparing and making proclamation, attending court for election of members, drawing and engrossing indenture of return in duplicate, and attesting same and indorsement return on writ, attending in London to file return in Crown Office, and paid stamps, parchment, printing, filing expenses, &c., including making and advertising abstracts of accounts	*38	14	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 19 *l.* 7 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Salop (Northern Division):				
J. R. Ormsby Gore	Booths and hustings	81	14	8
	Deputies, poll clerks, and messengers	53	12	–
	Special constables	22	15	11
	Printing, advertising, &c.	14	–	3
	Under-sheriff for preparing notices, oaths, appointments, and making all necessary arrangements for election, discharging claims, &c.	10	10	–
	Proclamations	1	8	–
	Under-sheriff's fee for preparing and making return	10	10	–
	Bailiff	2	2	–
	£.	196	12	10
Viscount Newport	Same items as above	196	12	10
R. G. Jebb	Same items as above (exclusive of under-sheriff's and bailiff's fees)	184	–	10

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Salop (Southern Division):				
Right Hon. Major Gen. Herbert.	Booths and hustings	70	12	4
	Deputies, poll clerks, and messengers	64	4	–
	Special constables	40	7	3
	Printing, advertising, &c.	12	9	4
	Under-sheriff's fee for preparing notices, oaths, appointments, and making all necessary arrangements for election, discharging claims, &c.	10	10	–
	Proclamations	1	8	–
	Under-sheriff's fee for preparing and making return	10	10	–
	Bailiff	2	2	–
	£.	212	2	11
Colonel E. Corbett	Same items as above	212	2	11
R. J. More	Same items as above (exclusive of under-sheriff's and bailiff's fees)	199	10	11

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Somerset (Eastern Division):				
R. S. Allen	Journey to Bath, proclaiming writ, and crier	–	18	4½
	Copies proclamations for newspapers, and letters therewith, and paid advertising	2	8	3
	Notice of appointment of Isaac Williams, Esq., as election agent, and sending same to papers, and paid advertising	–	14	7½
	Preparing appointments of deputy sheriffs, and oath, and receipts for poll books	1	1	–
	Preparing appointments of 25 poll clerks, list of parishes allotted to each booth, and for general information	3	18	4
	Advertising same in newspapers	4	17	4½
	Thirty-eight certified copies of register of voters	4	19	9
	Registers	3	12	6
	Hustings at Bath	10	18	2
	Poll books and printing	3	10	2¼
	Deputy sheriffs and expenses	22	14	10½
	Booths and expenses	56	3	10
	Poll clerks and expenses	10	17	5¼
	Stationery for booths	1	5	3½
	Expenses of collecting poll books	3	18	3½
	Clerks assisting under-sheriff	5	5	–
	Under-sheriff's and clerk's travelling expenses, parcels, telegrams, messengers, postages, &c.	7	10	7½
	Preparing abstract of account, copies, and publishing same in newspapers	2	17	9
	Special constables	1	5	–
	Gratuity to under-sheriff by Member on his return	21	–	–
	Stamps and parchment for indentures, and agent's fees for filing	3	15	–
	Filing oath of sheriff	–	3	9
	£.	173	15	5
R. Bright	Same items as above	173	15	5
Captain A. D. Hayter	Same items as above (exclusive of 10 *l.* 10 *s.*, under-sheriff's fee, and 3 *l.* 15 *s.*, share of stamps, &c.)	159	10	5
Colonel W. Pinney	Same items as above	159	10	5

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Somerset (Middle Division):		
R. H. Paget	Journey to Wells, proclaiming writ, and crier	– 18 4½
	Copies, proclamations for newspapers and letters therewith, and paid advertising	4 2 4½
	Notice of appointment of W. J. S. Foster, Esq. as election agent, and sending same to papers, and paid advertising	– 16 7½
	Preparing appointments of deputy sheriffs and oaths, and receipts for poll books	1 1 –
	Preparing appointments of 25 poll clerks, list of parishes allotted to each booth, and for general information	3 18 4
	Advertising same in newspapers	6 13 9
	Thirty-eight certified copies of register of voters	4 19 9
	Registers	3 12 6
	Hustings at Wells	12 10 –
	Poll books and printing	3 8 –¾
	Deputy sheriffs and expenses	16 3 11
	Booths and expenses	28 11 10
	Poll clerks and expenses	9 2 6½
	Stationery for booths	– 18 7¼
	Expenses of collecting poll books	3 4 4½
	Clerks assisting under-sheriff	5 5 –
	Under-sheriff's and clerk's travelling and other expenses; parcels, telegrams, messengers, postages, &c.	7 8 9
	Filing oath	– 3 9
	Preparing abstract of accounts, copies, and publishing same in newspapers	3 6 10½
	Gratuity to under-sheriff by Mr. Paget on his return	21 – –
	Stamp and parchment for indenture for return, and paid agents for filing same	3 15 –
	£.	141 1 5
R. N. Grenville	Same items as above	141 1 5
E. A. Freeman	Same items as above (exclusive of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* under-sheriff's fee, and 3 *l.* 15 *s.* share of stamps, &c.)	126 16 5
F. Tagart	Same as above	126 16 5
Somerset (Western Division):		
W. H. P. Gore Langton	Journey to Taunton, proclaiming election	1 1 –
	Making copies of proclamation for insertion in newspapers, and sending same	2 2 –
	Advertising in newspapers	1 13 –
	Printing proclamation to be posted, and sent by post	– 10 9
	Messengers posting proclamations, and postage of circulars to electors	1 5 –
	Preparing and making copies of notice of appointment of Mr. H. Trenchard as election agent for W. H. P. G. Langton, and sending same to paper	1 1 –
	Advertising appointment in "Taunton Courier"	– 7 6
	Printing cards of admission to shire hall	– 7 6
	Hall keeper and crier	1 8 6
	Gratuity to under-sheriff by Member on his return	21 – –
	Clerks	1 11 6
	Stamp and parchment for return	1 2 6
	Agent's fee for filing return, and paid	2 2 –
	Travelling and other expenses, telegrams, fly hire, &c.	4 6 –
	Carried forward £.	39 18 3

NAME OF CANDIDATE	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Somerset (Western Division)—*continued.*		
	Brought forward	39 18 3
W. H. P. Gore Langton	Clerk of the peace, for filing oath	– 7 6
	Comparing election agent's accounts with vouchers; preparing abstract of account and copies, and publishing same in "Somerset County Gazette," including advertising	2 12 6
	£.	42 18 3
Hon. Capt. A. W. A. N. Hood.	Same items as above	42 18 3
Southampton (Northern Division):		
W. W. B. Beach G. Sclater-Booth.	Correspondence with high sheriff to fix day for nomination	– 10 6
	Attending to hold special county court	2 2 –
	County clerk for his attendance thereon	1 1 –
	Drawing notice of day of election	– 18 –
	Printing same, &c.	1 4 8
	Writing 11 letters of instructions, with notices	– 17 6
	Postage, and carriage of parcels with such notices	1 18 9
	Drawing advertisement of day of election, and attending printer therewith	1 6 8
	Insertion in newspapers	– 12 –
	Fair copy for "Hants Advertiser," &c., and insertions in newspapers	2 13 4
	Drawing and engrossing sheriff's oath	– 10 –
	Parchment	– 1 –
	Drawing indenture of election	2 2 –
	Fair copy thereof	– 10 6
	Engrossing two parts thereof	2 2 –
	Stamps and parchment	4 – –
	Fees to under-sheriff	21 – –
	„ his clerk	4 4 –
	Fees to the following officers, viz.:—	
	County clerk	10 10 –
	Crier	4 4 –
	County hall keeper	2 2 –
	Page attending with swords	2 2 –
	Bailiff	1 1 –
	Instructions to file return of writ at Crown Office	– 6 8
	Agent's attendance, and letter	– 10 2
	Filing return	– 8 –
	Drawing notice of appointment of agent for election expenses, printing, &c.	1 5 6
	Postages, letters, &c.	– 10 6
	2)	70 15 9
	Moiety charged to each candidate - £.	35 7 10½
Southampton (Southern Division):		
Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. Lord H. Scott.	Attending at Southampton to hold special county court, and expenses	2 12 6
	County clerk for his journey, attendance thereat, and expenses	1 6 –
	Drawing notice of day of election	– 13 4
	Fair copy thereof	– 6 8
	Attending printer therewith	– 6 8
	Printing 500 notices	1 5 –
	Writing 12 letters of instructions to bill posters, with notices	1 – –
	Postage and carriage of parcels, with such notices, &c.	1 18 –
	Drawing advertisement of day of election	– 13 4
	Fair copies thereof, for insertion in "Hants Advertiser," &c.	1 6 8
	Attending printers therewith	1 6 8
	Insertion in newspapers	5 13 –
	Hire of Carlton Assembly Rooms for holding nomination	3 13 –
	Cards of admission	– 8 –
	Drawing and ingrossing sheriff's oath	– 10 –
	Parchment	– 1 –
	Carried forward £.	22 19 10

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Southampton (Southern Division)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	22	19	10
Right. Hon. W. F. Cowper.	Drawing indenture of election	2	2	–
	Fair copy thereof	–	10	6
Lord H. Scott.	Engrossing two parts thereof	2	2	–
	Stamps and parchment	4	–	–
	Fees to under sheriff	21	–	–
	„ clerk	4	4	–
	Railway fare and expenses of under sheriff to attend nomination	1	1	–
	Fees to the following officers, viz.;—			
	County clerk	10	10	–
	Railway fare and expenses	1	1	–
	Crier	4	4	–
	Guildhall keeper	2	2	–
	Pages' attendance with swords	2	2	–
	Bailiff	1	1	–
	Instructions to file return of writ at Crown Office	–	6	8
	Agent's attendance and letter	–	10	2
	Filing return	–	8	–
	Postages, letters, &c.	–	10	6
	2)	80	14	8
	Moiety charged to each Member £.	40	7	4
Lord H. Scott Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. C. Milward. J. C. Garnier.	Journey to Southampton to arrange as to parishes to be allotted to different polling booths, railway fare and expenses	2	8	–
	Journeys to Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Romsey, Lymington, &c.; making inquiries and inspecting several places suggested as polling booths; railway fares, cab hire, and expenses	37	2	7
	Preparing notice of various polling booths, and instructions as to printing	2	8	8
	Printing 1,000 copies of same	4	18	6
	Letters to town criers and bill posters, instructing them to post copies sent, and expenses	1	7	6
	Posting same	3	11	–
	Insertion in newspapers	11	10	–
	Preparing appointment of sheriff's deputies	–	6	8
	Nineteen copies for sheriff's signature	3	3	4
	Preparing appointment of poll clerk	–	6	8
	Twenty-three copies for sheriff's signature	3	16	8
	Filling up 23 copies of poll clerks' oath	1	3	–
	Clerk of the peace, for 20 copies of register	7	10	–
	Indorsing sheriff's certificate on same for deputies, and making up and indorsing same on 23 parts of register for use of poll clerks	2	2	–
	Preparing lists of places allotted to the various polling booths, instructing as to printing same, &c.	1	18	2
	Printing same	5	6	–
	Preparing instructions to deputies	–	6	8
	Nineteen copies of same	3	3	4
	Poll books, check books, and stationery for booths	16	9	7
	Attending deputies, poll clerks, &c., and instructing them as to attendance at booths, &c., and expenses	2	6	–
	Journey to inspect polling places, and expenses	2	12	–
	Hire of polling booths at Fareham	20	–	–
	Hire of polling place at Gosport	4	4	–
	Fitting up same	8	–	6
	Hire of polling place at Havant	6	–	–
	Fitting up same, and attendant	5	17	6
	Hire of polling place at Lymington, and attendant	6	–	–
	Fitting up same	12	–	–
	Paid for polling place at Portsmouth	4	4	–
	Fitting up same	10	10	–
	Carried forward £.	190	12	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Southampton (Southern Division)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	190	12	4
Lord H. Scott Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. C. Milward. J. C. Garnier.	Hire of polling place at Ringwood	3	3	–
	Fitting up same	13	10	–
	Hire of polling place at Romsey	13	12	–
	Fitting up same, &c.	22	–	–
	Hire of polling place at Southampton	5	13	–
	Fitting up same	27	–	–
	Hire of shop for two booths	15	5	–
	Fitting up same, and also two booths, and attendants	64	2	–
	Sheriff's deputies, for attendance and expenses	84	4	6
	Poll clerks, for attendance and expenses	39	5	7
	Messengers with poll books	2	19	–
	Railway fare and expenses of under sheriff	3	10	–
	The like, county clerk	2	–	–
	Sheriff's messengers at poll booths, and expenses	3	3	–
	Dinner for poll clerks at Southampton, and for refreshments for others who came in from various districts with poll books	6	–	9
	Refreshments for superintendents of police, at places where none was provided for them	1	10	–
	Drawing notice of appointment of agents for election expenses, insertion in newspapers, &c.	2	–	10
	Telegraphic messages, postages, journeys, &c.	4	5	–
	4)	503	16	–
	One-fourth paid by each candidate £.	125	19	–
Stafford (Eastern Division):				
J. Hartley M. A. Bass. J. R. McClean.	Printing notices of election	–	14	–
	Bailiff distributing same	3	3	–
	Crier	–	10	6
	Journey to Lichfield to proclaim election	2	2	–
	Railway fare	–	10	–
	Advertising day of nomination	1	11	–
	Journey to Lichfield to attend nomination	3	3	–
	Hall keeper's fees	1	1	–
	Steward of county court, fee on special court	5	5	–
	Crier's fees	2	2	–
	Advertising appointment of election agents	1	6	6
	Fees to deputy sheriffs, poll clerks, and travelling expenses	120	6	–
	Twenty-two polling booths, printing, stationery, books, and payments for booth fittings, journeys to arrange for booths, &c.	212	4	6
	Journey to Lichfield, making up poll, and attending declaration	5	5	–
	Clerk's attendance	1	1	–
	Railway fare and expenses	1	1	–
	Hall keeper, on declaration	1	1	–
	Under sheriff's fee	21	–	–
	Clerk of the peace's fee, filing oath and return	2	2	–
	Auditing candidates' accounts, including advertising (three candidates)	31	10	–
		*416	18	6
	Messrs. Bass and McClean.			
	Preparing and engrossing indentures of return in duplicate, agents' charges, filing same, and payments	10	10	–
	£.	427	8	6

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 138*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stafford (Northern Division):				
Sir E. M. Buller, Bart.	Printing notices of election	–	14	–
Right Hon. C. B. Adderley.	Bailiff distributing same	3	3	–
	Crier	–	10	6
	Journey to Stoke to proclaim election	2	2	–
	Railway fare	–	10	–
	Advertising nomination	1	18	6
	Journey to Stoke to attend nomination	3	3	–
	Clerk's attendance	1	1	–
	Railway fare	1	–	–
	Hall keeper's fee	2	–	–
	Steward of county court, fee on special court	5	5	–
	Crier's fees	2	2	–
	Advertising appointment of election agents	–	11	6
	Under sheriff's fees and charges for arranging election	21	–	–
	Agents' charges filing returns	2	2	–
	Clerk of the peace's fee filing oath and return	2	2	–
	Auditing election accounts	6	6	–
	Advertising	3	–	–
	(2)	58	10	6
	Amount charged to each candidate - £.	29	5	3
Stafford (Western Division):				
H. J. W. H. Foley	Printing notices of election	–	14	–
W. O. Foster.	Bailiff distributing same	3	3	–
Sir S. Child, Bart.	Town crier	–	10	6
H. F. M. Ingram.	Attending proclaiming election	1	1	–
	Advertising	1	11	–
	Attending nomination	2	2	–
	Hall keeper	1	1	–
	Steward of county court, fee on special court	5	5	–
	Crier's fees	2	2	–
	Advertising appointment of election agents	2	3	–
	Fees to deputy sheriff's poll clerks, and travelling expenses	146	10	–
	Twenty-eight polling booths, printing, stationery, books, and payments for booths, fittings, journeys to arrange for booths, &c. &c.	219	10	8
	Attending making up poll declaration, &c.	5	5	–
	Hall keeper on declaration	1	1	–
	Under sheriff's fee	21	–	–
	Clerk of the peace's fee on filing oath and return	2	2	–
	Auditing candidates' accounts, including advertising (four candidates)	42	–	–
		*457	1	2
	Messrs. Ingram and Child.			
	Preparing and engrossing indentures of return in duplicate, agent's charges filing same, and payments	10	10	–
	£.	467	11	2

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 114 *l.* 5 *s.* 3½ *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Suffolk (Eastern Division):				
Hon. J. Major Henniker-Major.	Deputy sheriff, poll clerk, and hire of polling place, &c., Beccles polling district	8	14	6
F. S. Corrance.	Ditto - Bungay polling district	6	18	11
R. A. S. Adair.	Ditto - Debenham " "	10	19	2
T. S. Western.	Ditto - East Bergholt " "	10	16	3
	Ditto - Framlingham " "	21	11	–
	Ditto - Gorleston " "	12	14	10
	Ditto - Halesworth " "	21	19	9
	Ditto - Ipswich " "	35	1	–
	Ditto - Lowestoft " "	30	14	11½
	Ditto - Needham " "	14	16	6
	Ditto - Saxmundham " "	21	18	3
	Ditto - Stradbrooke " "	27	19	5
	Ditto - Trimley St. Mary "	7	7	–
	Ditto - Wangford " "	18	19	9
	Ditto - Woodbridge " "	15	14	6
	Under sheriff attending postmaster, signing receipt for election writ	–	6	8
	Attendances upon high sheriff as to days of election	1	11	6
	Under sheriff proclaiming election	1	11	6
	Under sheriff, attendance on day of nomination	1	11	6
	Preparing oath to be taken by high sheriff	–	2	6
	Parchment for same	–	–	6
	Preparing proclamations giving notice of election, &c., calculating electors on register in order to provide proper compartments at each district, preparing fresh list, and attendances, correspondence, and trouble in making and completing preparations in taking the poll for 15 polling places	25	–	–
	Clerk of the peace filing high sheriff's oath	–	2	6
	Attending him therewith	–	3	4
	Drawing 15 appointments under seal of deputies to take the poll	–	7	6
	Under sheriff attending declaration of numbers at Ipswich, casting up poll, &c., collecting different poll books, &c.	6	4	–
	Certifying 15 registers for deputy sheriffs	3	18	8
	The like as to part of register for poll clerks	1	1	–
	Collecting accounts for each district	1	11	6
	Assistants casting up poll books	1	1	–
	Mr. Borton, registers	5	5	–
	Tyer police	12	8	–
	Hatten police	8	1	5
	"Ipswich Journal" advertising	1	3	6
	Leech and Smith, posting bills as to election	–	6	–
	Messrs. Shaw and Son	11	16	1
	Mr. Jackson, printer	11	19	–
	Telegrams and postage	1	1	–
	Rail hire and expenses	3	3	–
	Fee making out account of agents, abstracting and advertising same	5	5	–
	Advertisement and attending	–	10	–
	Fuller, printer	4	4	–
	Stationery &c,	–	10	–
	Drawing, preparing, and engrossing return	12	12	–
	Agent and fees paid, &c.	3	3	–
	£.	392	6	5
Hon. J. Major Henniker-Major. F. S. Corrance.	Proportion of returning officer's charges, including return, &c.	222	6	5
R. A. S. Adair T. S. Western	Proportion of returning officer's charges, exclusive of return, &c.	170	–	–

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Suffolk (Western Division):				
Major W. Parker Lord A. Hervey. C. Lamport.	Poll booths, deputy sheriff, poll clerks, &c., Bury St. Edmund's polling district	44	17	–
	Ditto - Wickhambrook polling district	14	2	–
	Ditto - Lavenham polling district	11	14	6
	Ditto - Stourmarket „ „	25	12	8
	Ditto - Botesdale „ „	35	1	6
	Ditto - Mildenhall „ „	23	7	6
	Ditto - Hadleigh „ „	22	12	6
	Ditto - Clare „ „	19	7	6
	Ditto - Sudbury „ „	43	9	–
	Under sheriff, attending postmaster, signing receipt for election writ, &c.	–	13	4
	Attendances upon high sheriff as to days of election	3	3	–
	Under sheriff proclaiming election	1	1	–
	Attending on day of nomination	2	2	–
	Preparing oath to be taken by high sheriff	–	5	–
	Parchment for same	–	1	–
	Preparing proclamations, giving notice of election, &c., calculating electors on register in order to provide proper compartments at each district, preparing fresh lists and attendances, correspondence, and trouble in making preparations in taking the poll	52	10	–
	Clerk of the peace filing high sheriff's oath	–	5	–
	Attending him therewith	–	6	8
	Drawing and engrossing nine appointments under seal of deputies to take the poll	–	10	–
	Under sheriff attending declaration of numbers, casting up poll, &c.	3	3	–
	Certifying nine registers for deputy sheriffs	3	3	–
	The like as to part of register for 16 poll clerks	2	2	–
	Collecting accounts for each district	3	3	–
	Mr. Borton, registers	3	10	–
	Gedge, advertisements	1	5	6
	Smith and Leech, posting bills	–	6	–
	Messrs. Shaw and Son	6	6	–
	Sheriff's officer attendance, &c.	2	8	–
	Armstrong, printing	4	4	–
	Barton, covers for registers	–	6	–
	Police (Syer)	12	6	6
	Mr. Jackson, printer	3	8	–
	Hatten, extra police	5	5	–
	Rail hire and expenses	2	2	–
	Telegrams and postages	–	15	–
	Fee making out accounts of agents, abstracting and advertising same	10	10	–
	Advertisement and attending	–	10	–
	Stationery	–	10	–
	Drawing, preparing, and engrossing return	12	12	–
	Agent and fees paid, &c.	3	3	–
	£.	381	19	2
Major W. Parker	Proportion of returning officer's charges, including return, &c.	129	18	10½
Lord A. Hervey.	Same as above	129	18	10½
C. Lamport.	Proportion of returning officer's charges, exclusive of return, &c.	122	1	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Surrey (Eastern Division):				
Hon. P. J. Locke King C. Buxton. W. Hardman. J. Lord.	Returning officer's expenses, including therein the sum of 399 *l.* 16 *s.* paid for use of a building for nomination, declaration of the poll, polling booths, police, and special constables	566	4	–
	Expenses of indenture of return and return	10	7	–
	£.	576	11	–
Hon. P. J. Locke King C. Buxton	One-half of returning officer's expenses	283	2	–
	Expenses of indenture and return	10	7	–
	£.	293	9	–
W. Hardman J. Lord	One-half of returning officer's expenses	283	2	–
Surrey (Middle Division):				
Hon. W. Brodrick H. W. Peek. J. Goldsmid. C. H. Robarts. T. M. Nelson.	Returning officer's expenses, including therein 471 *l.* 6 *s.* paid for use of hall for declaration, nomination, polling booths, and services of police	620	19	9
	Indentures of return and return	10	7	–
	£.	631	6	9
Hon. W. Brodrick H. W. Peek	Two-fifths of returning officer's expenses	248	8	–
	Expenses of indenture and return	10	7	–
	£.	258	15	–
J. Goldsmid C. H. Robarts	Two-fifths of returning officer's expenses	248	8	–
T. M. Nelson.	One-fifth of returning officer's expenses	124	4	–
Surrey (Western Division):				
G. Cubitt J. I, Briscoe. F. Pennington.	Returning officer's expenses, including therein 375 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, paid for polling booths, for meetings and services of police	490	3	10
	Expenses of indentures of return and return	10	7	–
	£.	500	10	10
G. Cubitt	One-third of returning officer's expenses	163	7	11
	One-half expense of indenture of return	5	3	6
	£.	168	11	5
John I. Briscoe	Same as above	168	11	6
F. Pennington.	One-third of returning officer's expenses	163	7	11

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Sussex (Eastern Division):				
G. B. Gregory - -	Journey to Lewes to proclaim election, and paid expenses - -	3	3	–
M. D. Scott.	Copies of register of voters - -	6	–	–
J. G. Dodson.	Bailiff attending nomination, polling, and declaration - - -	3	3	–
Lord E. Cavendish.	Advertising election - - -	4	7	4
	Advertising appointment of candidates' agents - - - -	8	16	8
	Erection of hustings at Lewes -	13	9	–
	Under sheriff's expenses and tavern bill at, and to and from, Lewes, pending election - - -	3	3	6
	Erection of poll booths, deputy sheriffs, poll clerks, commissioners, constables &c. at the following polling districts:—			
	Battle - - - - -	18	6	–
	Brighton - - - -	26	15	8
	Cuckfield - - - -	43	1	6
	East Grinstead - - -	22	17	6
	Hailsham - - - -	32	10	5
	Hastings - - - -	23	2	6
	Lewes - - - -	24	15	6
	Mayfield - - - -	41	4	6
	Rye - - - - -	18	1	6
	Uckfield - - - -	30	10	–
	Printing, copying, &c., postages and telegrams, parcels to deputies, &c., including poll books, forms, &c. - - - - - - -	14	15	–
	Under sheriff, agents' and clerks' loss of time, and office expenses in preparing for election, arranging divisions or poll booths, preparing lists of parishes for printer, preparing and issuing appointments of deputies, poll clerks, and their oaths for the 10 districts, certifying registers, dividing list of voters for each poll clerk, collecting and paying accounts, and general correspondence with deputies and agents previous to, at, and after election; 10 polling districts -	105	–	–
		443	2	6
	To the successful Candidates:			
	Drawing and engrossing two parts, indenture of return, and filing same, and paid filing - - -	10	10	–
	Customary fee to under sheriff for attendance at and during election - - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	474	12	6

Note.—The candidates paid the under sheriff's charges equally in full; and the successful candidates paid the 30 guineas charged to them in addition.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Sussex (Western Division):				
Hon. H. Wyndham -	Proclaiming election at Chichester, and under sheriff's expenses -	3	3	–
Colonel W. Barttelot Barttelot.	Advertising election - - -	4	5	4
	Advertising names of candidates' agents - - - - -	2	6	8
	Printing proclamations - - -	–	7	–
	Postages - - - - -	–	10	–
	Sheriff's bailiff,† journey to Chichester to arrange for election, and preparing Guildhall, and expenses - - - - -	2	2	–
	Sheriff's bailiff attending on day of election, providing swords, &c. -	2	12	6
	Carried forward - - - £.	15	6	6

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Sussex (Western Division)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward - - -	15	6	6
Hon. H. Wyndham -	Drawing and engrossing two parts of indenture of return, and filing same - - - - - -	10	10	–
Colonel W. Barttelot Barttelot.	Fee to under sheriff and agents, dividing districts: correspondence with parties to act as deputies in the event of a contest, and attending election and declaration, and generally superintending election and return of Members - -	21	–	–
	Under sheriff's expenses and journey from London to Chichester on election - - - - - -	4	4	–
	£.	51	–	6

Note.—The candidates paid the under sheriff's charges in full in equal moieties.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Warwickshire (Northern Division):				
C. Newdigate Newdegate.	Journeys, attendance, &c., for writ, proclamation, &c., and expenses	5	14	–
W. B. Davenport.	Bailiff for proclamation, &c. - -	6	6	–
G. F. Muntz.	Steward and crier for special county court - - - - - -	6	6	–
E. F. Flower.	Twenty-four certified copies of register - - - - - -	12	–	–
	Twenty-four appointments of deputies, under seal - - -	8	–	–
	Twenty-four appointments of poll clerks - - - - - -	8	–	–
	Twenty-four oaths to be taken by poll clerks - - - -	4	–	–
	Twenty-four poll books - - -	6	–	–
	Twenty-four questions, answers, and oaths - - - - -	3	–	–
	Twenty-four oath books - -	2	8	–
	Twenty-four deputies' fees - -	63	–	–
	Twenty-four poll clerks' fees - -	32	11	–
	Travelling expenses - - -	31	15	9
	Hustings and polling booths - -	301	10	–
	Stationery, lights, and attendance -	21	–	–
	Preparing, copying, printing, correcting, and affixing lists of parishes to poll at each booth -	16	–	–
	Bailiff on nomination and declaration - - - - - - -	3	3	–
	Advertising - - - - - -	36	9	6
	Under sheriff's fee for journeys and expenses engaging deputies and poll clerks, paying them, contracting and arranging for erection and fitting up booths, &c.; attendances, correspondences, drawing advertisements, preparing and copying general instructions to deputies, collecting poll books, casting up and preparing declaration of poll, settling, and general superintendence - - -	52	10	–
	Filing oaths, and parchment - -	2	2	–
	£.	*621	15	3
	Against Newdegate and Davenport only:			
	Preparing indenture of election in duplicate, and making return -	21	–	–
	Stamps and parchment - -	2	5	–
	Filing return - - - -	1	1	–
	£.	24	6	–

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 155 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Warwickshire (Southern Division):				
Lord Hyde Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B. Henry Christopher Wise. John Hardy.	Journeys, attendances, &c., for writ, proclamation, &c.	3	3	–
	Bailiffs for proclamation, &c.	4	4	–
	Steward and crier for Special County Court	6	6	–
	Seventeen copies of register	8	10	–
	Seventeen appointments of deputies under seal	5	10	–
	Seventeen appointments of poll clerks, and seventeen oaths	8	–	–
	Seventeen poll books	4	–	–
	Seventeen copies of questions, answers, and oaths	3	–	–
	Seventeen New Testaments	1	14	–
	Deputies' fees	42	11	–
	Poll clerks' fees	24	3	–
	Travelling expenses	25	13	8
	Polling booths	203	–	–
	Stationery, fires, and lights	15	15	–
	Preparing, copying, printing, correcting, and affixing lists of parishes to poll at each booth	15	–	–
	Advertising	12	9	–
	Under sheriff's fee for journeys and expenses, engaging deputies and poll clerks, paying them, contracting and arranging for erection and fitting up booths, &c., attendances, correspondence, drawing advertisements, preparing and copying general instructions to deputies, collecting poll books, casting up and preparing declaration of poll, settling, and general superintendence	42	–	–
	Filing oaths, and parchment	2	2	–
	£.	*427	–	8
	Against Wise and Hardy only:			
	Under sheriff's fee, preparing indenture of election in duplicate, and making return	21	–	–
	Stamps and parchment	2	5	–
	Filing return	1	1	–
	£.	24	6	–

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 142 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

Westmoreland:				
William Lowther Earl of Bective	Under sheriff's charges	*31	10	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 15 *l.* 15 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.

Wiltshire (Northern Division):				
Sir G. Jenkinson, Bart. Lord C. Bruce. J. T. Schomberg.	Charges against the Candidates in equal thirds:			
	Arranging for and fixing County Court	5	5	–
	Preparing scheme for polling, assigning parishes to their booths, &c.	10	10	–
	Drawing proclamation of election, attendances on printer, and newspapers therewith	2	2	–
	Paid for printing and advertising	5	5	–
	Journey to proclaim nomination	4	4	–
	Drawing notice of appointments of election agents, attendance on printers, and newspapers therewith	1	11	6
	Paid for printing and advertising	1	5	6
	Drawing notice of places of polling, &c., and attendances on newspapers therewith	2	2	–
	Paid for printing and advertising	6	19	3
	Carried forward £.	39	4	3

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Wiltshire (Northern Division)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	39	4	3
Sir G. Jenkinson, Bart. Lord C. Bruce. J. T. Schomberg.	Paid for 12 copies of registers	4	17	6
	Clerk of the peace's fees on filing oaths, &c.	–	7	7
	Letters, parcels, messengers, and telegrams	2	2	–
	Arranging for booths, &c., filling up oaths, providing and filling up poll books, poll clerks' fees, hire of poll booths, &c., &c., Bradford polling district	36	16	4
	Ditto, Chippenham polling district	40	14	3
	Ditto, Devizes polling district	98	18	2
	Ditto, Malmsbury polling district	48	15	9
	Ditto, Marlborough polling district	18	18	–
	Ditto, Melksham polling district	33	15	6
	Ditto, Swindon polling district	52	16	–
	Ditto, Trowbridge polling district	82	11	7
	Total charges against candidates £.	459	16	11
	Charges against the Members elected in equal moities:			
	Preparing indentures in duplicate stamps	52	10	–
	County clerks' fee	10	10	–
	Under sheriff's clerk's fee	2	2	–
	Clerk's journey to London with returns	2	2	–
	Paid fee on filing	–	8	–
	Total charges against Members	67	12	–
	£.	527	8	11
Sir G. Jenkinson, Bart.	One-third of sheriff's charges, as candidate	153	5	8
	Moiety of charges against Members	33	16	–
	£.	187	1	8
Lord C. Bruce J. T. Schomberg	Same as above	187	1	8
	One-third of sheriff's charges, as candidate only	153	5	7
Wiltshire (Southern Division):				
Lord Henry Thynne Thomas Fraser Grove.	Arranging for election, correspondence with agents, and preparing scheme for polling booths	5	5	–
	Journey thereon	3	3	–
	Railway fares and expenses	1	1	–
	Drawing proclamation of Special County Court, attendances on printer and newspapers therewith	1	11	6
	Clerk's journey to proclaim election	2	2	–
	Railway fares and expenses	–	15	–
	Drawing notice of appointment of election agents, attendances on printer and newspapers therewith	1	11	6
	Journey to hold County Court for election, including railway fares and expenses	5	5	–
	Preparing indentures in duplicate, stamps, parchment, and getting denoting stamps affixed	52	10	–
	County clerk's fee	10	10	–
	Under sheriff's clerk's fee	2	2	–
	Sheriff's officer's fee	1	1	–
	Beadle's fees	2	2	–
	Printing and advertising	3	1	6
	Hustings	13	15	–
	Share of clerk's journey to London with returns, railway fares and expenses	2	2	–
	Fee on filing	–	8	–
	Letters, parcels, and messengers	1	1	–
	£.	109	6	6

N.B.—In addition to the above, Lord Henry Thynne paid the under sheriff 5 *l.* 5 *s.*, his fee for receiving, comparing, making copies, and publishing his account of expenses, and 17 *s.* 3 *d.*, one moiety of charges for advertising same. Mr. T. F. Grove paying similar amounts of 5 *l.* 5 *s.*, and 17 *s.* 3 *d.*

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
WORCESTERSHIRE (EASTERN DIVISION):				
Hon. C. G. Lyttelton -	Printing	11	17	–
R. Biddulph Martin.	Advertising	54	17	–
R. Paul Amphlett.	Booths at polling places	257	16	6
	Twenty-nine deputy sheriffs and poll clerks	235	11	1
	Hire of ground used for booths	23	–	–
	Postages and telegrams	5	5	–
	Sheriff's officer's expenses	10	10	–
	Copies of registers	5	10	–
	Poll books and necessary forms	7	2	6
	Bill posters	9	16	–
	Agents' charges	12	2	8
	Architect for drawings	3	3	–
	Under sheriff's payments out of pocket	16	5	–
	Compliment to under sheriff	100	–	–
	£.	752	15	9
WORCESTERSHIRE (WESTERN DIVISION):				
F. Winn Knight -	Printing	1	7	6
W. E. Dowdeswell.	Advertising	3	3	6
Sir George Grey.	Booths	32	17	6
	Postages and telegrams	–	15	–
	Sheriff's officer's expenses	7	7	–
	Copies of registers	3	7	6
	Poll books and necessary forms	3	8	2
	Bill posters	3	7	6
	Agent's charges	1	9	10
	Architect for drawings	2	2	–
	Under sheriff's payments out of pocket	9	9	10
	Compliment to under sheriff	50	–	–
	£.	118	15	4
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING):				
Christopher Sykes -	Printing proclamations, &c., instructions to deputy sheriffs and poll clerks; lists of townships to poll at each booth; advertising names of election agents, &c.	13	–	5
W. H. Harrison Broadley	Postage and distribution of proclamations	5	11	–
Col. B. Blaydes Haworth.	Copies of register, &c.	2	14	–
	Poll books and envelopes	4	14	3
	Cost of Beverley election hustings	25	–	–
	Expenses and pay of East Riding constabulary, and Beverley and Hull borough police on days of nomination and declaration, and at polling places on polling day	35	7	11
	Expenses of general arrangements and filing return	25	13	11
	Beverley polling district—Hustings for polling, deputy sheriffs, poll-clerks, &c.	18	4	11
	Bridlington polling district—Deputy sheriffs, poll clerks, &c., two polling booths	25	10	2
	Cottingham polling district—The like, one booth	9	4	8
	Driffield polling district—The like, two booths (hire paid by candidates)	16	6	9
	Gate Fulford polling district—The like, two booths	16	1	–
	Hedon polling district—The like, two booths	19	16	–
	Howden polling district—The like, two booths	20	14	6
	Hornsea polling district—The like, one booth	17	6	–
	Hull polling district—The like, five booths	70	17	5
	Hirnmanby polling district—The like, one booth	16	16	4
	Market Weighton polling district—The like, one booth	16	12	2
	Norton polling district—The like, two booths	21	10	–
	Patrington polling district—The like, one booth	9	19	6
	Pocklington polling district—The like, two booths	21	2	–
	South Cave polling district—The like, one booth	16	8	8
	£.	428	11	7

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING—*continued.*				
Christopher Sykes -	One-third sheriff's bill	142	17	2
	Services of under sheriff	35	–	–
	£.	177	17	2
W. H. Harrison Broadley	Same as above	177	17	3
Col. B. Blaydes Haworth.	Same as above	177	17	3
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING):				
Hon. Octavius Duncombe.	Printing proclamations, &c.; instructions to deputy sheriffs and poll clerks; lists of township to poll at each booth, &c.	20	14	10
Fred. Acclom Milbank	Postage and distribution of proclamations, telegrams, and cabs	6	18	–
E. S. Cayley.	Copies of register, &c.	2	14	–
	Poll books and envelopes	7	16	9
	Hustings	70	–	–
	Expenses and pay of North Riding constabulary at nomination, poll, and declaration	28	15	10
	Expenses of general arrangements and filing return	10	–	4
	Askrigg polling district—Two polling booths; deputy sheriffs and poll clerks.	24	18	6
	Easingwold polling district—The like, three booths	32	–	6
	Gisborough polling district—The like, one booth	18	–	6
	Helmsley polling district—The like, two booths	17	8	–
	Kirby Moorside polling district—The like, two booths	23	2	–
	Leyburn polling district—The like, two booths	28	2	11
	Lofthouse polling district—The like, one booth	11	16	–
	Malton polling district—The like, one booth	8	18	–
	Masham polling district—The like, one booth	15	3	1
	Middlesbrough polling district—The like, three booths	36	18	9
	Northallerton polling district—The like, three booths	19	4	7
	Pickering polling district—The like, two booths	20	18	9
	Redcar polling district—The like, one booth	12	12	–
	Reeth polling district—The like, two booths	29	13	–
	Richmond polling district—The like, three booths	39	8	11
	Romaldkirk polling district—The like, two booths	23	17	–
	Scarborough polling district—The like, three booths	24	15	–
	Stokesley polling district—The like, two booths	32	11	6
	Thirsk polling district—The like, three booths	31	16	10
	Whitby polling district—The like, three booths	18	7	–
	Yarm polling district—The like, one booth	11	4	–
	York, York Ainsty, and York City polling district—The like, eight booths	53	19	6
	£.	681	16	1
Hon. Octavius Duncombe.	One-third sheriff's bill	227	5	5
	Services of under sheriff to include expenses of publication of election account	41	13	4
	£.	268	18	9
Fred. Acclom Milbank	Same as above	268	18	9
E. S. Cayley	Same as above	260	12	–

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Yorkshire (West Riding):				
Eastern Division:				
C. Beckett Denison Joshua Fielden. H. S. Thompson. Isaac Holden.	Printing proclamations, &c.; lists of townships to poll at each booth, and advertising names of election agents	38	5	8
	Postages and distribution of proclamations, telegrams, and cabs	7	–	6
	Copies of register, &c.	2	14	–
	Poll books and envelopes	6	11	9
	Cost of Leeds hustings and barricades in front of town hall	123	19	6
	Expense of Leeds borough police attending nomination, &c., and proportion of expense of West Riding police attending to polling-booths	63	–	–
	Expenses of arrangements, filing return, &c.	26	19	8
	Bilton-with-Harrogate polling district and two booths, and deputy-sheriff and poll clerk at each booth	21	19	8
	Bingley polling district—The like, two booths	19	16	–
	Birstal polling district—The like, six booths	53	4	–
	Boroughbridge polling district—The like, one booth	9	8	6
	Goole polling district—The like, two booths	17	1	–
	Leeds polling district—The like, 14 booths	107	16	2
	Otley polling district—The like, four booths	29	8	11
	Pateley Bridge polling district—The like, two booths	27	15	10
	Pontefract polling district—The like, four booths	42	12	2
	Ripon polling district—The like, two booths	15	16	6
	Knaresborough polling district—The like, two booths	17	4	–
	Selby polling district—The like, two booths	28	13	6
	Sherburn polling district—The like, one booth	10	2	–
	Snaith polling district—The like, one booth	11	11	6
	Tadcaster, polling district—The like, one booth	12	–	3
	Wetherby polling district—The like, one booth	8	4	–
	£.	701	5	3
C. Beckett Denison Joshua Fielden	One half of sheriff's bill Services of under sheriff	350 52	12 10	7 –
	£.	403	2	7
H. S. Thompson Isaac Holden	Same as above	403	2	7
Northern Division:				
Lord F. C. Cavendish Sir F. Crossley, Bart.	Proportion of cost of Bradford borough election hustings	70	–	–
	Proclamations, printing, and distributing copies of register, local arrangement, and filing return	14	2	10
	Services of under sheriff	25	–	–
	£.	109	2	10

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	EXPENSES OF OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Yorkshire (West Riding)—*continued.*				
Southern Division:				
Viscount Milton H. F. Beaumont. W. S. Stanhope. Lewis Randle Starkey.	Printing and distributing proclamations, &c.; oaths, certificates, poll-books, and miscellaneous expenses	18	7	1
	Erection of hustings and use of ground	96	6	–
	Expense of police attending nomination and declaration, and at the booths	63	–	–
	Printing booth bills and making up registers	49	16	4
	Advertising and sundries	5	–	–
	Barnsley polling district—Hire and fitting up of polling booths; deputy sheriff, poll clerks, &c.; four booths	41	1	4
	Dewsbury polling district—The like, five booths	48	1	6
	Dobcross polling district—The like, three booths	24	3	9
	Doncaster polling district—The like, four booths	38	12	6
	Holmfirth polling district—The like, three booths	35	10	10
	Huddersfield polling district—The like, six booths	146	19	1
	Penistone polling district—The like, two booths	23	11	6
	Rotherham polling district—The like, four booths	30	8	–
	Scissett polling district—The like, two booths	24	2	6
	Sheffield polling district—The like, six booths	48	12	4
	Thorne polling district—The like, two booths	17	19	11
	Wakefield polling district—The like, six booths	47	11	–
	Wath-upon-Dearne district—The like, two booths	25	13	2
	£.	784	16	10
Viscount Milton H. F. Beaumont	One-half of sheriff's bill Services of under sheriff and his deputy	392 52	8 10	5 –
	£.	444	18	5
W. S. Stanhope Lewis Randle Starkey	Same as above	444	18	5

WALES.

Brecknockshire:				
Hon. Godfrey Charles Morgan.	Under sheriff's bill	53	3	3
Cardiganshire:				
Evan Mathew Richards	Moiety of under sheriff's expenses, including polling booths, poll clerks, deputy sheriff, and their several appointments, printing, &c.	129	6	8
	Expenses of return	24	10	8
	£.	153	17	4
Edmund M. Vaughan	Same items as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	129	6	8

ENGLAND AND WALES—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Carmarthenshire:				
E. J. Sartoris	Letters, journeys, attendances, and incidental expenses, including stamp on return, and filing same with clerk of Crown	25	4	8
	Deputy sheriffs and poll clerks	58	2	5
	Booths	43	13	11
	Chief constable	2	4	-
	Customary fee	26	5	-
	£.	155	10	-
John Jones	Same items as above	155	10	-
H. L. Puxley	Same items as above	155	10	-
David Pugh	Same items as above	155	10	-
Carnarvonshire:				
Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry.	Under sheriff and agent's loss of time and office expenses in preparing for election and generally superintending election	63	-	-
	Registers of voters	2	10	-
	Erection of poll booths, deputy sheriffs, poll clerks, commissioners, &c., at the following places and districts, viz.:—			
	Carnarvon and for hustings	36	1	6
	Bangor	14	13	10
	Bethesda	15	1	3½
	Conway	13	17	9
	Bettws-y-Coed	24	1	2
	Criccieth	33	1	8
	Fourcrosses	26	17	6
	Sarn Feilltyme	28	7	7
	Printing and poll books, telegrams, &c.	25	2	3½
		282	14	7
	Fee paid by successful candidate	21	-	-
	Indenture of return and stamps	10	10	-
	£.	314	4	7
Hon. George Douglas-Pennant.	Same items as above (exclusive of fee paid, 21 *l.*, and indenture of return, 10 *l.* 10 *s.*)	282	14	7
Denbighshire:				
Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	Expenses of booths, fires, lights, arrangements, &c.	115	6	3
G. O. Morgan.	Deputy sheriffs	177	5	1
Colonel R. M. Biddulph	Poll clerks	63	1	2
	Poll books, registers, printing, &c.	32	4	4
	Bailiffs, proclamations	5	-	-
	Erecting hustings, &c.	21	1	-
	Hall keeper, nomination and return	2	2	-
	Advertisements, telegrams, &c.	7	1	-
	Under sheriff and office expenses in preparing for election, arranging polling districts and booths, preparing and issuing notices and appointments and generally superintending election, postages, &c.	107	18	6
	£.	530	19	4
Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	One-third of general expenses	176	19	9
	Stamps, &c.	9	-	-
	Advertising return of election expenses	3	9	6
	£.	189	9	3
G. O. Morgan	Same items as above	189	9	3
Colonel R. M. Biddulph	Same items as above (exclusive of return, stamps, &c.)	180	5	10
Flintshire:				
Lord Richard Grosvenor	Drawing and fair copy proclamation of special county court; correspondence with sheriff thereon, attending printer with draft proclamation, examining proof, and paid printer for printing; proclaiming election throughout county, particularly at Mold, Flint, Overton, Holywell, St. Asaph, Rhyl and Rhuddlan; drawing instructions as to course of procedure at election, and making fair copies for sheriff, under sheriff, and crier; making arrangements for election; drawing and engrossing two parts of election indenture, affixing seals, &c., &c.; returning writ with election indenture annexed, including attendances, agency charges, fees at Crown Office, &c., &c.; criers' fees, and hall keeper's fee	52	10	-
Glamorganshire:				
C. Rice Mansel Talbot	Half of under sheriff's bill	10	9	8
Henry Hussey Vivian	Same as above	10	9	8
Merionethshire:				
David Williams	Clerk's journey to Harlech and Festiniog, and making arrangement for polling booths and hustings	1	1	-
	Railway fare and expenses, including car from Harlech to Festiniog	1	5	-
	Carpenter at Harlech	9	4	-
	Ditto at Festiniog	-	7	6
	Journey to Fowyn	1	1	-
	Expenses	-	10	-
	Journey to Dinas	1	1	-
	Expenses	-	10	-
	Journey to Conis	1	1	-
	Expenses	-	10	-
	Journey to Bala and Corwen	1	1	-
	Expenses	-	16	-
	Carpenter at Corwen	1	16	-
	Messrs. Shaw & Sons for polling books, &c.	2	18	1
	Mr. John Williams of Llanidloes, a deputy retained	4	4	-
	£.	27	6	1
W. R. Morris Wynne	Retired before the nomination day	—		
Montgomeryshire:				
C. W. Williams Wynn	Returning officer's expenses	26	5	-
Pembrokeshire:				
John Henry Scourfield	Expenses on receipt of writ and copy	-	11	8
	Costs of proclaiming election, printing proclamation, posting same through country, and instructing officers	8	13	-
	Costs of returning Member, payments, clerk of peace's fees and transmitting return	8	16	6
	Sheriff's fee on return	26	5	-
	£.	44	6	2
Radnorshire:				
Hon. Arthur Walsh	High sheriff's charge	31	10	-

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
ABINGDON:				
Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.	For booths and hustings	15	5	–
	Police and special constables	22	10	–
	£.	37	15	–
Godfrey Lushington	Same items as above	37	15	–
ANDOVER:				
Hon. Dudley Francis Fortescue.	Expenses of erecting hustings and poll-booths	61	10	–
Capt. H. A. Wellesley.	Poll-books, printing, stationery, and other expenses	6	9	–
	Deputy returning officer's fee	3	3	–
	Poll-clerk's fees	2	2	–
	Town-clerk's fees for preparing two copies of register of voters for returning officer and deputy, notices, oaths, appointment of deputy returning officer, poll-clerks, &c., superintending erection of booths, hustings, &c., official attendances, and getting in and discharging claims on returning officer	20	18	–
	£.	94	2	–
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 47 *l.* 1 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.			
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE:				
Thomas Walton Mellor	Town-clerk's expenses for preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies and poll-clerks, superintending the division of the borough into polling districts, erection of booths and hustings, attendance at nomination, superintending polling, and preparing for and attending declaration, and getting in and discharging all claims on returning officer, &c.	40	18	6
	Disbursements made by town-clerk, viz.:—			
	Erection of hustings	10	10	–
	Hire of 14 poll-booths	6	18	6
	Hire of furniture for poll-booths, cleaning booths, and coals, &c.	4	–	6
	Poll-books, printing, stationery, advertising, and posting bills, &c.	5	15	10
	Cab hire	3	18	3
	Deputy returning officer's fee	17	17	–
	Their travelling expenses	–	5	3
	Fourteen poll-clerks	7	7	–
	Magistrates' clerk's fee	–	7	6
	Refreshments for deputy returning officers, poll clerks, &c.	4	19	6
	£.	102	17	10
Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.	Same items as above	102	17	10
AYLESBURY:				
Samuel G. Smith - Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild. George Howell.	Chaise hire, and expenses of journeys to provide polling-booths at six places, and to proclaim election at four places	10	5	3
	Hire of buildings for poll-booths	20	12	–
	Fitting up booths	22	5	3
	Fees to 16 poll-clerks, and travelling expenses	19	8	6
	Refreshment for same, and deputies	7	10	6
	Police officers	11	3	11
	Tavern expenses during election	9	–	3
	Fees and allowances, travelling expenses, and delivering poll-books	35	14	–
	Copies of register of electors	2	10	–
	Filing and recording oaths	1	–	–
	Advertising, printing forms, books, &c	9	7	11
	Crier of court, hall-keeper, &c.	1	10	–
	Carried forward £.	150	7	7

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
AYLESBURY—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	150	7	7
Samuel G. Smith - Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild. George Howell.	Solicitor's costs, advising and conducting election	31	10	–
	Services under Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 29, and payments for advertising accounts	4	4	–
	Preparing county hall for nomination	1	10	–
	£.	187	11	7
Samuel G. Smith	One-third share of expenses	62	10	6
	Solicitor's costs of indentures, journey to London to file same, and fees thereon	5	5	–
	£.	67	15	6
Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild.	Same as above	67	15	6
George Howell	One-third share of expenses, less 10*s.*, for preparing county hall, omitted to be charged to him	62	–	6
BANBURY:				
Bernhard Samuelson - George Stratton. William Mewburn.	Printing notices	2	3	–
	Posting same	–	15	–
	Hustings, and fitting up six polling places	31	10	–
	Serjeants-at-Mace, criers, and assistants for polling places	3	12	6
	Poll-books	2	8	–
	Check-books, and slips as ordered by candidates	13	7	–
	Register, and marking and getting same certified	1	10	–
	Stationery, cards for hustings and polling places, and printing notices	5	18	7
	Deputy returning officers	15	15	–
	Poll-clerks	6	6	–
	Special constables and policemen for extra duty, and for use of staves	15	15	–
	Town-clerk's fees	10	10	–
	Refreshments at polling places, nomination and polling days	5	7	9
	Use of town hall	2	2	–
	Central Corn Exchange, and attendant, ditto	3	2	6
	Corn Hill Exchange, and attendant, ditto	5	10	–
	£.	*125	12	4
	* One-third of this amount was paid by Mr. Mewburn, who was nominated, but did not go to the poll.			
BARNSTAPLE:				
Thomas Cave - C. H. Williams. W. Herbert Evans.	Town clerk's bill	18	13	2
	Five deputy returning officers	21	–	–
	Five poll-clerks	5	5	–
	Printing and stationery	6	14	6
	Gravel for square	–	10	6
	Crier, distributing bills	1	1	–
	Paid for hustings and booths	34	5	–
	Council surveyor	4	4	–
	Refreshments	5	8	–
	£.	97	1	2
Thomas Cave	One-third share of expenses	32	7	–
	Expenses of return	3	13	6
	Serjeants-at-Mace	4	4	–
	Beadles	2	2	–
	£.	42	6	6
C. H. Williams - W. Herbert Evans -	Same as above	42	6	6
	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c. &c.)	32	7	–

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Bath:				
William Tite	Proportion of cost of erecting hustings	10	18	1
	Hire, fitting up, furniture, and firing	26	5	6
	Poll-books, printing, and stationery	7	1	4
	Fees to deputies and poll clerks	18	18	–
	Bill-poster's bill, cab hire, and sundries	2	9	1
	Preparing notices, oaths; appointments of deputies and poll-clerks; superintending division of city into polling districts; hiring polling booths; attendances at nomination, polling day, and declaration of the poll	8	15	–
	Preparing abstract of the expenses, in pursuance of 26 Viet. c. 29, s. 4, and advertising same	2	2	–
	Preparing return, and leaving same at Crown Office	2	12	6
	Damage to hustings	–	10	–
	£.	79	11	6
Donald Dalrymple	Same items as above	79	11	6
J. Macnaghten Hogg	Same items as above (exclusive of expenses of return and damage to hustings)	76	9	–
Bedford:				
James Howard	Poll-clerks	7	7	–
Samuel Whitbread.	Deputy returning officers	8	8	–
F. C. Polhill Turner.	Chief constable	4	4	–
E. Loughlin O'Malley.	Police constables	13	–	–
	Special constables	44	10	–
	Refreshments	1	10	–
	Poll-books, forms, and stationery	7	1	9
	Hire of buildings for polling-booths	15	10	–
	Fitting up booths	31	10	–
	Rent of ground for polling-booth	4	–	–
	Posting notices of polling places, &c.	–	4	–
	Proclamations at election	1	1	–
	Hustings	1	5	–
	Hall-keeper	1	10	–
	Copies of register	1	7	6
	Preparing and publishing abstract of election expenses	21	–	–
	£.	163	8	3
James Howard	One-fourth of returning officer's expenses	40	17	–¾
	Town clerk, for indentures of return	10	10	–
	Stamp on indenture	–	17	6
	£.	52	4	6¾
Samuel Whitbread	Same as above	52	4	6¾
F. C. Polhill Turner	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c.)	40	17	–¾
E. Loughlin O'Malley	Same as above	40	17	–¾
Berwick-upon-Tweed:				
Lord Bury	Erection of polling booths	23	18	6
John Stapleton.	Printing booth lists; advertising election agent's abstracts of candidates' accounts, &c.	27	11	4
Major Carpenter.	Poll-books, forms, stationery, &c. &c.	6	13	2
Richard Hodgson.	Deputy sheriffs	18	18	–
	Poll-clerks	9	9	–
	£.	86	10	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Berwick-upon-Tweed—*continued.*				
Lord Bury	Share of general charges	21	12	6
	Stamps and parchment for return	2	–	–
	Under-sheriff's fee	10	10	–
	£.	34	2	6
John Stapleton	Same as above	34	2	6
Major Carpenter	Same items as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	25	2	4
Richard Hodgson	Same as above	25	2	3½
Beverley:				
Sir H. Edwards, Bart.	Hustings and poll-booths	40	–	–
Edmund Hegan Kennard	Constables, &c.	47	2	6
Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell.	Deputies and poll clerks	25	4	–
Anthony Trollope.	Refreshments at poll-booths	5	–	–
	Poll-books, printing, advertising, and stationery	13	17	3
	Town clerk, for trouble at and previous to election	21	–	–
	£.	152	3	9
Sir H. Edwards, Bart.	Moiety of general charges	76	1	10½
	Indenture of return	10	10	–
	£.	86	11	10½
Edmund Hegan Kennard	Same as above	86	11	10½
Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell.	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	76	1	10½
Anthony Trollope	Same as above	76	1	10½
Bewdley:				
Sir R. Atwood Glass	Polling-booths	73	–	–
Thomas Lloyd.	Rent of field	5	–	–
	Printing, &c., telegrams, and stamps	7	7	3
	Deputy returning officers	24	15	–
	Poll-clerks	8	8	–
	Lodgings, &c. for police	15	15	10
	Proclamation	1	1	–
	Town clerk's fee	10	10	–
	£.	*145	17	1

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 72*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Birmingham:				
John Bright	Printing, stationery, and bill posting	120	4	3
George Dixon.	Advertising	90	–	–
Philip Henry Muntz.	Erecting poll-booths, hustings, &c.	1,238	15	9
Sampson S. Lloyd.	Deputy returning officer's and poll-clerks' fees	245	14	–
Sebastian Evans.	Town clerk's charges	52	10	–
	Refreshments	67	7	6
	Accountant's fee	2	2	–
	Town crier	1	1	–
	Messenger	1	–	–
	Cab hire, postages, and incidental expenses	6	5	6
	Advertising election expenses	5	–	–
		1,830	–	–
	Credit by discount allowed on certain of the above accounts for cash payment, &c.	14	1	1
	£.	*1,815	18	11

* One-fifth of the above sum, amounting to 363*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Blackburn:				
William Henry Hornby Joseph Feilden. Montague J. Feilden. John Gerald Potter.	Erecting hustings, hire and erection and fitting up of polling booths	280	6	6
	For poll books, printing, and stationery	40	16	–
	Fees to deputy returning officers	66	3	–
	Expenses and refreshments, poll clerks, carriages, &c.	46	15	4
	Poll clerks	26	5	–
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll clerks, &c., attendance at nomination and election, &c. &c.	50	15	–
		511	–	10
	Charged to high sheriff, proportion of hustings and of two polling booths	46	–	–
	Nineteen boxes and contents, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	2	7	6
		48	7	6
	£.	462	13	4
William Henry Hornby	One-fourth share of expenses	115	13	4
	Preparing return, affixing seal, and attesting execution thereof, &c. &c.	3	–	–
	£.	118	13	4
Joseph Feilden	Same as above	118	13	4
Montague J. Feilden	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	115	13	4
John Gerald Potter	Same as above	115	13	4
Bodmin:				
Hon. F. Leveson Gower	Returning Officer:			
	Polling booths	10	–	6
	Deputy mayors	2	2	–
	Poll clerks	1	11	6
	Printing, stationery, &c.	2	10	3
	Town Clerk:			
	Indenture of election	20	6	4
	Preparing papers, attendance, &c.	5	4	–
	Registers	1	16	–
	£.	43	10	7
James Wyld	Same items as above (exclusive of indenture of election)	21	11	3
Bolton:				
John Hick Lieut. Col. W. Gray. Thomas Barnes. Samuel Pope.	Hustings	73	5	–
	Polling booths	89	16	6
	Deputy returning officers	63	–	–
	Poll clerks	31	10	–
	Refreshments at polling, booths, &c.	80	4	–
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	132	11	4
	Miscellaneous	29	16	10
	Returning officer's solicitor	73	11	4
	Town clerk for registers of voters	10	–	6
	£.	*583	15	6

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 145 *l.* 18 *s.* 10½ *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Boston:				
John Wingfield Malcolm Thomas Collins. Meaburn Staniland. Thomas Mason Jones	Polling places and polling booths	127	10	–
	Hustings	10	14	–
	Arrangements on erecting hustings, booths, and polling places, and superintending same	10	10	–
	Carried forward £.	148	14	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Boston—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	148	14	–
John Wingfield Malcolm Thomas Collins. Meaburn Staniland. Thomas Mason Jones.	Refreshment	42	15	–
	Printing and stationery	9	8	8
	Posting bills	1	10	–
	Town clerk	84	–	–
	Deputy returning officers	25	4	–
	Poll clerks	12	12	–
	Mayor's officer	2	2	–
		326	5	8
	Return	10	10	–
	£.	336	15	8
John Wingfield Malcolm	One-fourth share of general expenses	81	11	5
	One-half expenses of return	5	5	–
	£.	86	16	5
Thomas Collins	Same as above	86	16	5
Meaburn Staniland	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return)	81	11	5
Thomas Mason Jones	Same as above	81	11	5
Bradford:				
William E. Forster Henry William Ripley. Edward Miall.	Returning officers and poll clerks	204	15	–
	Printing	59	11	–
	Stationery	9	5	–
	Advertising, cab hire, &c.	48	14	6
	Refreshments for candidates' agents, check clerks, and messengers, deputy returning officers and poll clerks	107	11	1
	Polling booths	78	15	–
	Refreshments to constables on extra duty	19	10	–
	Surveyor's certificate	2	2	–
	Disbursements up to declaration of poll	39	18	8
	£.	570	2	3
Edward Miall	Proportion of the above	190	–	9
	Proportion of bill for hustings and booths (295 *l.*), less 2-5ths, payable by county members, of cost of hustings, and also less sum payable by Mr. Ripley in respect of half of hustings	60	8	4
		250	9	1
	Less 8 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.*, to be charged to Mr. Ripley for his extra share of check clerks and agent's expenses	8	19	3
	£.	241	9	10
William E. Forster	Proportion of expenses as above up to declaration of poll	250	9	1
	Proportion of expenses subsequent to declaration of poll	8	15	6
		259	4	7
	Less 8 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.* as in Mr. Miall's case above	8	19	3
	£.	250	5	4
Henry Wiliam Ripley	Proportion of the above expenses, including additional payment for half of hustings	302	19	7
	Plus the above two sums of 8 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.*	17	18	6
	£.	320	18	1

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Bridgnorth:				
Henry Whitmore -	Erecting and fitting up hustings and polling booths - - - -	69	17	–
Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton, Bart.	Cost of barriers - - - -	–	18	6
	Firing - - - - - -	–	9	–
	Conveyance of deputies - -	1	17	–
	Deputy returning officers - -	12	12	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	6	6	–
	Proclamations at booths - -	2	2	–
	Poll books - - - - -	2	4	6
	Printing and advertising - -	5	17	–
	Posting notices, &c. - - -	–	19	–
	Incidental expenses - - -	–	14	3
	Attendance at polling booths, pursuant to 6 Vict. c. 18 - -	37	6	11
	Justices' clerk for swearing special constables - - - -	3	3	–
	Preparing abstract of election expenses and advertising same -	3	10	–
	Copying and publishing same -	6	6	–
	Register of voters - - -	–	15	–
	Examining same, &c. - - -	2	5	–
	Preparing appointments and oaths of deputy returning officers and poll clerks - - - -	6	6	–
	Preparing instructions for deputy returning officers and poll clerks -	10	10	–
	£.	173	18	2
Bridgwater:				
Alexander W. Kinglake	Hustings - - - - -	40	–	–
Philip Vanderbyl -	Polling booths - - - -	39	19	6
Henry Westropp -	Use of market house - - -	4	5	–
Charles W. Gray -	Printing, stationery, posting, and delivering bills - - - -	17	19	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	5	5	–
	Refreshments - - -	1	10	–
	Town clerk's fees - - -	12	12	–
	Horse hire - - - - -	–	15	–
	Fee to mayor's deputy - - -	2	2	–
	£.	*124	7	6

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 31*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* was charged to each candidate.

Bridport:				
T. Alexander Mitchell Augustus Goldsmid.	Notices of election, making copies, proclaiming same, posting notices, carriage hire, town crier, &c. &c.	5	5	–
	Oath for returning officer - -	–	10	6
	Copying appointment of officers -	1	1	–
	Indenture of return, counterpart, stamps, parchment, &c. - -	8	8	–
	Polling booths and hustings - -	16	–	–
	Printing - - - - - -	12	10	–
	£.	43	14	6
T. Alexander Mitchell -	Share of above expenses - -	31	9	6
Augustus Goldsmid -	- ditto - ditto - - -	12	5	–
Brighton:				
James White - -	Deputy returning officers - -	22	1	–
Henry Fawcett.	Poll clerks - - - - -	29	7	6
James Ashbury.	Town crier - - - - -	3	11	–
Henry Moor.	Printing and advertising - -	27	15	6
William Coningham.	Stationery - - - - -	2	16	3
	Poll books, &c. - - - -	5	2	8
	Refreshments - - - -	11	2	10
	Messenger - - - - -	1	1	–
	Cab hire, &c. - - - -	2	2	–
	Hustings and polling places - -	114	2	–
	Town clerk's fee - - - -	52	10	–
	One-fifth of the above general expenses charged to each candidate	271	11	9
	Fee for making return (one-half charged to each member elected)	21	–	–
	£.	292	11	9

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Brighton— *continued.*				
James White - -	One-fifth share of general expenses	54	6	4
	One-half of fee for return - -	10	10	–
	£.	64	6	4
Henry Fawcett - -	Same as above - - - -	64	16	4
James Ashbury - -	Same as above, (exclusive of fee for return) - - - - -	54	6	4
Henry Moor - -	Same as above - - - -	54	6	4
William Coningham -	Same as above - - - -	54	6	4
Bristol:				
Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley	Booths - - - - - -	462	16	6
	Deputy sheriffs - - - -	121	16	–
Samuel Morley.	Poll clerks - - - - -	60	18	–
	Register of electors - - -	30	–	–
J. W. Miles.	Poll books, printing, advertising, &c.	52	6	6
	Sheriff's charges - - - -	121	16	–
	Stamp and parchment for indentures of return and duplicate, messenger to Crown Office, agent's charges, and paid at office - -	6	5	–
	£.	855	18	–
Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley	Proportion of above charges - -	286	6	10
Samuel Morley - -	- ditto - - ditto - -	286	6	10
J. W. Miles - -	- ditto - - ditto - -	283	4	4
Buckingham:				
Sir Harry Verney, Bart.	Special constables - - -	28	1	4
	Hustings - - - - -	8	17	6
	Deputy and poll clerks - - -	7	12	–
	Poll books, printing, stationery, &c.	5	19	–
	Town clerk and expenses of return -	16	16	–
	£.	67	5	10
J. G. Hubbard - -	Same items as above, (exclusive of expenses of return) - - -	55	14	3
Burnley:				
Richard Shaw - -	Erecting hustings, hire and fitting up of polling booths - - -	80	–	6
Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B.	Poll books, printing, and stationery	22	16	3
	Fees to deputy returning officers and poll clerks - - - - -	59	17	–
	Travelling and hotel expenses -	6	4	9
	Refreshments - - - -	9	5	5
	Incidental expenses - - -	1	19	3
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointment of deputies, poll clerks, &c.	21	–	–
	£.	*201	3	2

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 100*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

Bury (Lancashire):				
R. Needham Philips -	Hustings, barriers, &c. - -	46	1	1
	Polling places - - - -	27	16	3
	Fees to deputy returning officers and poll clerks - - - -	22	1	6
	Railway fares, hotel expenses, and refreshments - - - -	8	3	6
	Advertising - - - - -	11	10	3
	Printing notices, posting, appointment of deputy returning officers and poll clerks, stationery and postages, &c. - - - -	23	–	10
	Lists of voters - - - -	2	5	6
	Duty and parchment indenture of return - - - - -	1	15	–
	Professional charges, &c. - -	44	1	1
	Cab hire - - - - - -	1	15	–
	£.	188	10	–
Viscount Chelsea -	Same items as above - - -	188	10	–

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Bury St. Edmunds:		
Edward Greene J. A. Hardcastle. E. Herbert Bunbury.	Hustings	33 – –
	Poll books, printing, and stationery	8 15 –
	Town serjeant's and crier's attendance	2 10 –
	Poll clerks and refreshment	7 16 11
	Mayor's deputy	3 3 –
	Town clerk's charges	27 12 8
	£.	* 82 17 7
* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 27 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.		
Calne:		
Lord E. Fitzmaurice	Fee on proclaiming writ	1 1 –
	Preparing town hall	1 – –
	Attendances on mayor; preparing necessary notices, instructing printer, and publishing same; drawing oath of mayor and taking same; attending on days of nomination and election; forwarding oath for enrolment; preparing and advertising statement of expenses, &c.	7 7 –
	Drawing special return and copy, and engrossing two parts, parchment	5 5 –
	Expenses of transmitting return to London, including agent's charges for attending lodging same at Crown Office; fees paid thereon, and making necessary endorsements	2 2 –
	£.	16 15 –
Cambridge:		
Richard Torrens William Fowler. Francis Sharp Powell. John Eldon Gorst.	Hustings and polling booths	96 6 4
	Poll clerks	11 11 –
	Clerk in mayor's chamber	2 2 –
	Mayor's deputies	12 12 –
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	21 2 –
	Town clerk's bill	28 14 6
	Hall keeper	5 5 –
	Town crier	5 17 –
	Serjeants-at-Mace	3 15 –
	Fly hire and refreshments	17 4 –
	Poll books	5 18 –
	Plans, &c. for hustings and polling booths	8 8 –
	£.	218 14 10
Richard Torrens William Fowler	One-half the amount of above charges	109 7 5
	Charges in respect of return	4 10 –
	Register of voters	2 17 –
	£.	116 14 5
Francis Sharp Powell John Eldon Gorst	One-half the amount of above charges	109 7 5
	Register of voters	– 18 –
	£.	110 5 5
Cambridge University:		
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole.	Indenture of return	5 3 –
	Preparing and advertising abstract of election expenses	2 11 6
	£.	7 14 6
A. J. Beresford Beresford Hope.	Same items as above	7 19 6

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Canterbury:		
H. A. Butler-Johnstone. Capt. T. H. Brinckman. J. W. Huddleston, Q.C. H. J. Lee-Warner.	Hustings on nomination and declaration, booths, &c.	129 – –
	Sheriff's officer	5 3 –
	Town crier	1 1 –
	Hall keeper	– 10 –
	Recording oath and certificate	– 10 6
	Police	6 – –
	Sheriff's deputies	16 16 –
	Poll clerks	8 8 –
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointment of deputies and poll clerks, and attending at nomination and election, &c.	54 11 2
	Refreshments	16 7 –
	Poll books, Parliamentary registers, printing, advertising, and stationery	25 18 7
	Petty disbursements	1 2 –
	Abstracting statement of election expenses, and advertising same	5 5 –
	£.	270 12 3
H. A. Butler-Johnstone.	One-fourth of expenses, as above	67 13 1
	Costs of indenture of return	10 10 –
	£.	78 3 1
Capt. T. H. Brinckman	Same as above	78 3 1
J. W. Huddlestone	Same as above, exclusive of costs of return	67 13 –½
H. T. Lee-Warner	Same as above	67 13 –½
Carlisle:		
W. Nicholson Hodgson Sir W. Lawson, Bart. Edmund Potter. William Slater.	Hustings and polling booths	79 13 2
	Deputy returning officers	12 12 –
	Poll clerks	10 10 –
	Preparing notices, &c.	39 2 10
		141 18 –
	Preparing indenture of return	6 6 –
	£.	148 4 –
W. Nicholson Hodgson	Proportion of above expenses	35 9 6
	Costs of indenture of return	3 3 –
	£.	38 12 6
Sir W. Lawson, Bart.	Same as above	38 12 6
Edmund Potter	Same as above, exclusive of costs of return	35 9 6
William Slater	Same as above	35 9 6
Chatham:		
Arthur John Otway George Elliot.	Advertising proclamation, arrangements for polling, and appointment of election agents	2 12 6
	Posting proclamation and bills	2 3 –
	Erection of hustings	6 10 –
	Polling booths and polling places	71 2 –
	Solicitor's charges for superintending election	21 – –
	Deputy returning officers	6 6 –
	Poll clerks	18 18 –
	Refreshments and travelling expenses	6 7 –
	Printing, stationery, and forms	9 5 6
	Constables	22 11 6
	Incidental expenses of returning officer	3 10 –
		170 5 6
	Expenses of indenture of return	5 5 –
	£.	175 10 6
Arthur John Otway	One-half of above expenses	85 2 9
	Expenses of indenture of return	5 5 –
	£.	90 7 9
George Elliot	Same as above, exclusive of expenses of return	85 2 9

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Chelsea:				
C. Wentworth Dilke -	Hustings and polling-places - -	332	10	–
Sir H. A. Hoare.	Presiding officers at booths - -	44	2	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	76	13	–
Charles James Freake.	Casting clerks - - - -	10	10	–
	Messengers - - - - -	8	8	–
W. Howard Russell.	Surveyor's fee - - - -	5	5	–
	Printing - - - - -	63	13	8
	Bill-sticking - - - -	4	7	–
	Police - - - - - -	10	19	6
	Advertisements - - - -	11	10	6
	Refreshments - - - -	17	4	–
	Coach hire - - - - -	7	10	–
	Indenture of return and stamps -	5	5	–
	Assessor's fee - - - - -	105	–	–
	Principal deputy - - - -	31	10	–
	Advertising accounts - - -	11	2	10
	Incidentals - - - - -	23	19	6
	£.	*770	–	–
* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 192 *l.* 10 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.				
Cheltenham:				
H. B. Samuelson -	Special constables and staves -	60	17	6
J. T. A. Gardner.	Magistrates' clerk's fees - -	8	8	11
	Hire of ground for hustings and of grand stand - - - -	52	–	–
	Fittings - - - - - -	12	15	4
	Hire of rooms for polling-places, and fittings - - - -	76	18	10
	Copies of register for deputies and poll-clerks - - - -	23	16	8
	Deputies - - - - -	40	16	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	13	13	–
	Town crier and high constables -	4	1	6
	Poll-books, stationery, &c. - -	7	16	–
	Printing and advertising, &c. -	23	13	3
	Returning officer's fee - - -	42	–	–
	£.	366	17	–
Chester:				
Hugh Lupus Earl Grosvenor.	Proportion of returning officer's expenses - - - - - (No detailed items were furnished, nor were any asked for.)	109	2	6
	Abstracting and advertising accounts - - - - - -	2	15	–
	£.	111	17	6
Henry Cecil Raikes -	Same items as above - - -	111	19	6
Enoch Gibbon Salisbury	Same items as above - - -	111	19	6
Richard Hoare - -	Same items as above - - -	112	1	–
Chichester:				
Lord H. G. Lennox -	Erecting hustings, hire, erection,			
John Abel Smith.	and fitting up polling-booths -	34	7	–
	Poll-books, printing and stationery	14	16	8
	Deputy returning officer - -	3	3	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	5	5	–
	Cab hire and refreshments - -	6	–	–
	City crier - - - - -	2	2	–
	City sergeant - - - -	2	2	–
	High constables - - - -	2	2	–
	Special constables - - -	1	10	–
	County police - - - -	2	2	–
	Refreshments to police - -	2	–	–
	Town clerk's fee - - - -	31	10	–
	£.	106	19	8
Lord H. G. Lennox -	Proportion of above charges - -	53	9	10
	Fee for making return - - -	5	5	–
	£.	58	14	10
John Abel Smith -	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return) - - - - -	53	9	10

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Chippenham:				
Gabriel Goldney -	Attending messenger on bringing			
Sir Geo. Young, Bart.	writ, and giving receipt for same	–	10	–
	Fees on proclaiming election, and on election - - - - -	1	8	–
	Crier - - - - - -	–	7	–
	Attendances upon agents and mayor, &c. - - - - -	1	1	–
	Erecting hustings and polling-booths - - - - -	85	–	–
	Poll-books and forms - - -	2	5	11
	Printing, stationery, &c. - -	5	19	–
	Fee for proclaiming election, preparing notices and oaths, appointments of poll-clerks and deputy returning officers, &c. - -	21	–	–
	Poll-clerks and deputy returning officers - - - - -	13	13	–
	Making copy account for each candidate or his agent - - -	–	10	6
	Preparing return of expenses -	–	13	4
	Writing letters to editors of "Devizes Gazette" and "Independent" - - - - - -	–	7	–
	Two fair copies for papers - -	–	13	4
	Insertions - - - - - -	1	8	–
	Postages, parcels, and incidentals -	–	7	–
	£.	*135	3	1
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 67 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				
	Town clerk's expenses and charges to the Member returned:			
Gabriel Goldney -	Attendances on candidate's agents and others - - - - -	15	15	–
	Return of candidate in duplicate, affixing borough seal thereto, and attesting execution thereof; attending at Stamp Office to get same stamped, and depositing same, with poll-books, at the Crown Office - - - -	4	4	–
	Railway fare, cab-hire, and expenses	3	10	–
	Stamping return, and denoting stamp and fees at Crown Office -	2	10	–
	Town clerk's fee - - - -	10	10	–
	Expenses of nomination, and posting and distributing bills - -	1	2	6
	Postages, parcels, and incidentals -	–	7	6
		37	19	–
	Share of general expenses - -	67	11	6
	£.	105	10	6
Christchurch:				
E. Haviland Burke -	Attendances, journeys, horse-hire,			
Sir H. D. Wolff.	&c., &c. - - - - - -	6	19	4
	Notice of election, drawing and copy, attending printer, &c. -	–	13	4
	Copies for papers, attendance, and letters - - - - -	–	13	4
	Notice of poll - - - -	3	3	–
	Advertisement - - - -	4	3	6
	Proclamation - - - -	1	1	–
	Posting and distributing notices -	1	7	6
	Notice of appointment of election agents, attending printer, &c. -	–	13	4
	Posting and distributing - -	–	10	–
	Mayor's oath and parchment, and justices' clerk's fee - - -	–	9	8
	Attending nomination - - -	2	2	–
	Preparing copies of register - -	2	2	–
	Appointments of deputy returning officers and of poll-clerks - -	2	6	8
	Preparing oaths of same, and administering - - - - -	1	6	8
	Carried forward - - - £.	27	11	4

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Christchurch—*continued.*				
	Brought forward - - -	27	11	4
E. Haviland Burke -	Instructions for poll clerks - -	1	6	4
Sir H. D. Wolff.	Dividing list of voters and making three copies - - - -	23	-	-
	Booths, preparing hall, &c. - -	18	-	-
	Deputy returning officers - -	12	3	-
	Carriages for deputy returning officers - - - - -	3	4	6
	Poll clerks - - - - - -	4	4	-
	Refreshments at poll booths, &c. -	3	9	-
	Hustings - - - - - -	21	10	-
	Printing, stationery, &c. - -	6	18	-
	Town serjeant and borough constables - - - - - -	4	4	-
	Police - - - - - -	47	12	2
	Transmitting poll-books to town registry - - - - -	-	6	8
	Horse hire - - - - -	1	5	-
	£.	174	14	-
E. Haviland Burke -	Half of foregoing charges - -	87	7	-
	Indentures of return - - -	21	-	-
	Stamps, &c. - - - -	4	4	-
	Transmitting to agents, postage, registry, &c.; attendance, &c. -	-	10	-
	Agent's attendance, &c. - -	1	1	-
	£.	114	2	-
Sir H. D. Wolff -	Same items as above (exclusive of costs of return, &c.) - - -	87	7	-
Cirencester:				
Allen A. Bathurst -	Special constables and new staves -	34	17	6
F. A. Inderwick.	Magistrate's clerk - - -	2	12	-
	Refreshments - - - -	3	13	11
	Erection of hustings, polling-booth; hire of rooms for ditto - -	32	5	6
	Deputy returning officers and travelling expenses - - -	6	13	-
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	4	4	-
	Printing notices, bill-stickers, &c.	6	15	-
	Insertion of notices - - -	4	19	6
	Poll-books, forms, &c. - -	-	15	1
	Registers - - - - -	1	2	6
	Fees to returning officers for attendances, &c. &c. - - -	31	10	-
	£.	*129	8	-

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 64 *l.* 14 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Clitheroe:				
Ralph Assheton -	Erecting hustings - - -	25	-	-
C. Savile Roundell.	For privilege of erecting hustings in front of shops in market place	5	-	-
	For fixing barricades in front of polling-booths and fitting up booths - - - - -	8	4	-
	For use of polling-booths - -	10	10	-
	For mayor, deputies, and poll-clerks at the several booths -	18	18	-
	For printing, stationery, and posting placards - - - -	10	16	6
	Town clerk's bill for miscellaneous expenses in arranging polling-booths, police arrangements, &c.	39	4	-
	Publishing election accounts -	1	-	-
	Town serjeant's and halberd bearer's fees - - - - - -	2	2	-
	Horse and gig hire, &c. - -	4	7	8
	Carried forward - - - £.	125	2	2

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Clitheroe—*continued.*				
	Brought forward - - -	125	2	2
Ralph Assheton -	Registering letter to Clerk of Crown with poll-books and postage -	-	2	4
C. Savile Roundell.	Borough registers for polling-booths - - - - - -	-	15	-
	£.	125	19	6
Ralph Assheton -	Share of above charges - -	62	19	9
	Costs of return - - - -	10	10	-
	£.	73	9	9
C. Savile Roundell -	Same as above (exclusive of costs of return) - - - -	62	19	9
Cockermouth:				
Isaac Fletcher - -	Printing, advertising, and distributing bills - - - -	3	13	-
	Hustings and poll-booths - -	8	15	-
	Agents and poll-clerks - - -	16	5	3
	Returning officer's charges - -	6	7	9
	Cost of return and stamp - -	4	10	-
	£.	39	11	-
Hon. H. Lorton Bourke	Same items as above (exclusive of cost of return and stamp) - -	35	1	-
Colchester:				
John Gurdon Rebow -	Hustings - - - - - -	8	10	-
William Brewer.	Polling booths - - - - -	87	-	-
E. Kent Karslake.	Poll-clerks - - - - -	15	15	-
Alexander Learmouth.	Mayor's deputies - - - -	12	12	-
	Indentures of return - - -	10	10	-
	£.	*134	7	-

* These expenses were paid by the candidates in equal proportions, except the expenses of the returns, which were paid by the two successful candidates.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Coventry:				
Henry William Eaton	Election forms - - - -	-	2	-
A. Staveley Hill.	Hustings and polling-booths -	84	18	3
	Deputy returning officers, inspectors, and poll-clerks - - -	34	2	6
	Mayor's crier and sword bearer -	2	11	6
	Printing books for polling, &c. -	6	18	-
	Expenses of deputy returning officers and clerks - - -	4	13	8
	Registers - - - - -	2	1	3
	Cab hire, postages, and parcels -	9	14	-
	Advertising election accounts -	2	-	-
	Town clerk's charges - - -	46	7	8
	£.	187	8	10
H. Mather Jackson - } Samuel Carter - }	Same items as above - - -	177	19	9
Cricklade:				
A. L. Goddard - -	Town clerk's charge and payments, printing, stationery, publication, booths, carriage hire, poll and cheque-books, copies of register, fees of deputies and poll clerks, town constables, county constables, various other payments, &c. &c. - - - - -	*281	7	8

* These expenses were paid by the candidates in equal proportions, except the expenses of the returns, which were paid by the two successful candidates.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Darlington:				
Edmund Backhouse - Henry King Spark.	Cost of erecting hustings, the hire and fitting up of polling-booths, &c.	64	8	2
	Surveyor for superintending erection of hustings, &c.	3	3	–
	Paid for poll-booths, printing, advertising, and stationery	18	18	4
	Paid fee to eight deputy returning officers at 3*l.* 3*s.* each (as agreed upon), and eight poll-clerks at 1*l.* 1*s.* each	33	12	–
	Paid for telegrams, cab-hire, &c.	1	10	–
	Paid fee to town crier	1	1	–
	Paid for extra services of county police	9	14	4
	To the town clerk for preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, &c.; superintending the arrangements for the hustings and polling-booths; attendance at the proclamation, nomination, and at the election; the getting in and discharging of all claims against the returning officer	21	–	–
	£.	*153	6	10

* Each candidate paid one-half of this sum.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Derby:				
Michael Thomas Bass	Polling-places	32	15	–
Samuel Plimsoll.	Hustings	38	6	3
William Thomas Cox	Poll-books, stationery, &c.	10	1	2
	Deputy mayors	42	–	–
	Clerks	21	–	–
	Oaths	2	–	–
	Registers	4	10	–
	Cab-hire	1	19	–
	Messenger and crier	2	10	–
	Town clerk's charges, including return deed	81	–	5
	£.	*236	1	10

* These expenses were divided in proportionate sums to each of the three candidates, the successful candidates paying, in addition, their share of the return deed.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Devizes:				
Sir T. Bateson, Bart.	Use of Corn Exchange and hustings	40	–	–
John Webb Probyn.	Poll-books, printing, &c.	11	–	–
C. Darby Griffith.	Poll-clerks	4	4	–
	Town clerk's fee, proclaiming and superintending election	15	15	–
	Mayor's officer's fees	1	1	–
	Police	10	–	–
	£.	82	–	–
Sir T. Bateson, Bart.	One-third of above expenses	27	6	8
	Fee for preparing return, &c.	10	10	–
	Town clerk's fee	21	–	–
	£.	58	16	8
John Webb Probyn	Same as above (exclusive of fees for return, &c.)	27	6	8
C. Darby Griffith	Same as above	27	6	8

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Devonport:				
John Delaware Lewis	Fittings and repairs at Guildhall	2	10	–
	Hire of rooms for polling-places	2	7	3
	Erection of barriers at polling-booths	5	1	3
	Printing and stationery, including check-books, tally-papers, admission cards, &c. for candidates	4	17	1½
	Posting bills, and sundries	–	9	10½
	Advertising	–	17	1½
	Deputies and poll-clerks	10	10	–
	Police	2	10	–
	Town serjeant and town crier	–	10	6
	Town clerk's fee	6	11	3
	Advertising cost of election	1	1	–
	Election indentures and stamps	5	5	–
	£.	42	10	4½
Montagu Chambers	Same items as above	42	10	4½
William Ferrand	Same items as above (exclusive of election indentures and stamps)	37	5	4½
William Palliser	Same as above	37	5	4½
Dewsbury:				
Serjeant John Simon	Erecting hustings	26	1	–
	Hiring and fitting up 18 poll-booths	13	5	2
	Printing, advertising, &c.	21	15	4
	Deputy returning officers	28	7	–
	Poll-clerks	14	3	6
	Notices, forms of appointments, oaths, arranging for election, &c.	26	5	–
	Indenture of return	5	5	–
	£.	135	2	–
Handel Cossham	Same as above (exclusive of indenture of return)	129	17	–
Dorchester:				
Charles Napier Sturt	Town clerk's charges	13	16	10
	Payments to ordinary and other constables	5	5	–
	Returning officer's attendants	4	14	6
	Hall-keeper	1	11	6
	£.	25	7	10
Dover:				
Major Alex. G. Dickson George Jessel C. Kaye Freshfield. Israel Abrahams.	Hustings and polling-booths	161	6	2
	Making preparations, arranging for erection and hire of hustings, polling-booths, &c.; deputies, poll-clerks, and agents; refreshments; getting in and discharging claims, &c.	67	4	8
	Poll-clerks	12	12	–
	Agents	12	12	–
	Deputies	25	4	–
	Travelling and hotel expenses	18	11	3
	Poll-books, printing, and stationery	16	19	5
	Refreshments at polling-booths	19	7	–
	Fly hire and petty disbursements	7	18	8
	Registers	1	10	–
	Abstracting statements of election expenses, and advertising same	10	10	–
	£.	*353	15	2

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 88*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Droitwich:				
Sir John Pakington -	Erecting hustings; hire, erection, and fitting up polling-booths -	53	–	–
John Corbett.	Poll-books, printing, advertising, and stationery - - - -	13	6	2
	Deputy returning officers - -	18	18	–
	Travelling expenses - - -	3	10	10
	Poll-clerks - - - -	7	17	6
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, &c. &c. - - - - - -	63	10	6
	£.	*160	3	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 80 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

Dudley:				
H. Brinsley Sheridan	Town-clerk's account - - -	15	15	–
	Erection of hustings, &c. - -	19	10	–
	Surveyor's account - - -	1	1	–
	Advertising - - - - -	–	10	–
	Printing - - - - - -	1	15	–
	Bill posting and proclaiming election - - - - -	4	5	–
	Special messenger for journey to Crown Office with writ and return - - - - -	3	8	9
	Sundries - - - - - -	1	1	–
	Advertising abstract of election expenses - - - - -	2	–	–
	Return and counterpart - -	7	15	–
	£.	57	–	9

Durham:				
John Henderson -	Erecting hustings; hire, erection, and fitting up of polling-booths, &c. - - - - -	46	6	10
John R. Davison.	Poll-books, printing, and stationery - - - - - -	7	1	11
John Lloyd Wharton.	Deputy returning-officers, and poll-clerks - - - - - -	37	16	–
	Serjeants-at-Mace - - -	1	1	–
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, &c. &c. - - - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	*113	5	9

* Two-thirds of the above expenses (viz., 75 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*) were charged to Messrs. Henderson and Davison, and the remaining one-third, 37 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*, to Mr. Wharton.

Evesham:				
Colonel J. Bourne -	Booths - - - - - -	18	–	–
T. S. Richardson.	Town-clerk's, and deputy returning-officer's - - - - - -	14	14	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - - -	7	1	–
	Serjeants-at-Mace - - -	4	4	–
	Town crier - - - - -	2	2	–
	Justice's clerk's fees - - -	2	2	–
	Refreshments, &c. &c. - -	13	11	2
	Printing and stationery - -	2	17	5
	Expenses of return - - -	21	–	–
	£.	85	11	7
Colonel J. Bourne -	Moiety of above expenses - -	32	5	9½
	Expenses of return - - -	21	–	–
	£.	53	5	9½
T. S. Richardson -	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return) - - -	32	5	9½

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Exeter:				
J. Duke Coleridge -	Hire of booths - - - -	75	10	–
Edgar A. Bowring, C.B.	Fitting up same - - - -	84	15	6
Sir John B. Karslake.	Printing, advertising, stationery, posting bills, &c. - - -	62	9	6
Arthur Mills.	Refreshments - - - -	11	2	4
	Deputy-sheriff - - - -	46	4	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	24	3	–
	Sheriff's constables - - -	22	5	–
	Crier of court - - - -	1	1	–
	Sundries by sheriff and under-sheriff - - - - - -	6	6	5
	£.	333	16	9
J. Duke Coleridge -	One-fourth of the above charges -	83	9	2
	Under-sheriff's fee - - -	26	5	–
	Moiety of charge for return, stamps, &c. - - - -	2	12	6
	£.	112	6	8
Edgar A. Bowring, C.B.	Same as above - - - -	112	6	8
Sir John B. Karslake	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c.) - -	109	14	2
Arthur Mills - -	Same as above - - - -	109	14	2
Eye:				
Right. Hon G. W. Viscount Barrington.	Attending returning-officer, proclaiming election, drawing proclamation and notice of polling-places, attending printer, &c. -	5	5	–
	Attending election, drawing and ingrossing return, and affixing corporation seal, &c. - -	25	–	–
	Returning writ and letters - -	1	2	10
	Erecting platform, &c. - - -	3	3	–
	Printing proclamations, notices of polling-places, poll-books, check-sheets, and other forms - -	7	11	1
	Messengers, posting proclamations, and notices - - -	1	9	–
	Serjeant-at-Mace - - -	1	11	6
	Refreshment, &c. - - -	3	1	2
	Messengers and petty expenses -	2	12	6
	Advertising account of election agent - - - - - -	–	10	6
	£.	51	6	7
Finsbury:				
W.T.McCullaghTorrens	Hustings and polling places - -	300	–	–
Alderman Lusk.	Presiding officers - - -	36	15	–
P. F. O'Malley.	Poll clerks - - - - -	117	4	–
William Cox.	Casting clerks - - - -	14	14	–
	Messengers - - - - -	7	17	6
	Surveyor - - - - -	3	3	–
	Printing and stationery - -	81	1	5
	Bill-sticking - - - -	6	7	–
	Advertisements - - - -	7	3	–
	Refreshments - - - -	37	10	3
	Carriage hire - - - -	5	9	6
	Preparing indenture of return and stamps - - - - -	7	7	–
	Making arrangements for election -	105	–	–
	Principal deputy - - - -	31	10	–
	Preparing candidates' accounts -	3	3	–
	Advertising same - - - -	10	–	–
	Incidentals - - - - -	30	9	11
	£.	*826	17	–

* The above expenses were contributed by the four candidates in equal proportions.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Frome:				
Thomas Hughes -	Deputy returning officer - -	2	2	–
Serjeant Sleigh.	Poll-clerks - - - - -	3	3	–
	Preparing and erecting hustings -	15	19	–
	Poll-booths - - - - -	10	17	6
	Posting bills and crier's charge -	1	7	6
	Constables - - - - -	13	12	3
	Printing - - - - -	8	11	3
	Preparing notices, papers, superintending erection of hustings and polling-booths, attendance on days of nomination, and polling correspondence, and small sums paid out of pocket -	21	–	–
	Telegraph to under sheriff - -	–	8	–
	£.	*77	–	6

*One-half of the above sum, amounting to 38 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* was charged to each candidate.

Gateshead:				
Sir W. Hutt, K.C.B. -	Hustings and polling-booths -	39	12	1
	Rooms for polling-booths - -	4	4	–
	Printing, stationery, and advertising - - - - -	9	12	10
	Police - - - - - -	6	10	8
	Deputy returning officers - -	13	13	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	6	16	6
	Refreshments - - - -	2	16	6
	Town clerk's fee - - - -	10	10	–
	Sundries - - - - -	–	15	9
	Fees for return - - - -	5	5	–
	£.	99	16	4
W. Arbuthnot - -	Same items as above (exclusive of fees for return) - - -	94	11	3
Gloucester:				
W. P. Price - -	Registers, &c. - - - -	2	12	6
C. J. Monk.	Posting bills - - - -	10	–	–
Major W. Nassau Lees.	Advertisements - - - -	7	19	–
E. J. Brennan.	Poll-books - - - - -	4	–	–
	Posting and distributing posting bills - - - - -	1	11	–
	Appointment of deputy-sheriffs, poll-clerks, &c. - - - -	1	8	–
	Ink, wax, tape, testaments, stationery, &c. - - - -	1	5	–
	Erecting booths, and sheriffs' and reporters' platform - - -	53	5	–
	Use of land - - - -	1	–	–
	Deputy-sheriffs - - - -	25	4	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	18	18	–
	Refreshments - - - -	7	14	–
	Special constables - - -	29	–	–
	Preparing and cleaning Shire-hall	1	–	–
	Sheriffs' officer - - - -	3	3	–
	Filing sheriffs' oath - - -	–	1	–
	Messengers' parcels, postages, &c.	1	1	–
	Swearing in constables - - -	2	2	–
	£.	171	3	6
W. P. Price - -	One-fourth of total amount of payments - - - - -	42	15	10½
	Cost of one set of poll-books -	2	10	–
	Under-sheriff's fee - - - -	12	12	–
	Moiety of charge for preparing indentures of return on parchment - - - - - -	2	12	6
	£.	60	10	4½
C. J. Monk - -	Same as above - - - - -	60	10	4½
Major W. Nassau Lees	One-fourth of total amount of payments - - - - -	42	15	10½
	One-half the cost of one set of poll-books - - - - -	1	16	3
	Under-sheriff's fee - - -	12	12	–
	£.	57	4	1½
E. J. Brennan. -	Same as above - - - -	57	4	1½

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Grantham:				
Hon. F. J. Tollemache	Erecting hustings - - -	8	–	–
Hugh A. H. Cholmeley.	Preparing notices, oaths, &c., superintending division of borough into polling-districts; erection of hustings and attendance at nomination; preparing return, affixing borough seal, and attesting execution thereof, preparing counterpart, &c. - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	29	–	–
Gravesend:				
Sir C. Wingfield -	Erecting hustings, hire, erection, and fitting up polling-booths -	84	18	9
Captain Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan Pim, R.N.	Poll-books, advertising, printing, and stationery - - - -	16	4	9
	Posting bills and incidentals - -	4	16	–
	Fees to deputy returning officers -	9	9	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	10	10	–
	Town-clerk's charges - - -	59	8	2
	Justices' clerk's fees - - -	2	13	6
	Police constables and refreshments	23	5	8
	£.	211	5	10
Sir C. Wingfield -	Moiety of above charges - -	105	12	11
	Return - - - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	126	12	11
Captain Pim - -	Same as above (exclusive of return) - - - - - -	105	12	11
Great Grimsby:				
John Fildes - -	Attending Mayor on receipt of writ, endorsing receipt thereon, appointing day of election, and arranging polling-places, preparing notices to affix on church doors, appointments of 11 deputy returning officers and poll-clerks, &c. &c. - - - - -	26	5	–
George Tomline.	Hire of conveyance to arrange for polling-booths, affix notices, &c. &c. - - - - - -	4	10	–
	Deputy returning officers - -	23	2	–
	Poll-clerks - - - - -	18	18	–
	Hire of polling booths, and expense of fittings, and conveyance for deputy returning officers, &c. -	24	16	9
	Corporation serjeants and officers -	5	10	–
	Expense of polling-booths, instructions to officers, printed bills, advertising accounts of election, certified copies of registers of voters, appointment and swearing in of special constables, and stationery for poll-booths - -	39	8	7
	£.	142	10	4
John Fildes - -	Moiety of above charges - -	71	5	2
	Indenture of return and agents' charges, &c., delivering same -	16	16	–
	£.	88	1	2
George Tomline -	Same items as above (exclusive of indenture of return, &c.) - -	71	5	2

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Greenwich:				
Alderman David Salomons.	Hustings and polling-booths	190	–	–
	Additions to same, &c.	15	–	–
	District surveyor	2	2	–
Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.	Preparing and arranging poll-books and registers; filling up forms; applicant's oaths and papers	5	–	–
Viscount Mahon.	Deputy returning officers	14	14	–
Sir Henry Watson Parker, Knt.	Copies of register	3	10	–
	Poll-clerks	36	15	–
	Lists of voters	3	10	–
	Poll-books and stationery	12	5	–
	Advertisements, &c.	9	10	–
	Printing, &c.	12	15	–
	Posting bills, &c.	3	15	–
	Constables' refreshments and fees	24	–	–
	Preparing return, &c.	15	15	–
	Proclaiming election	2	–	–
	Incidental expenses	25	–	–
	Members' returns, &c. &c., and advertising abstract of election expenses, &c.	27	–	–
	£.	402	11	–
Alderman D. Salomons	Share of above expenses (including return, &c.)	104	17	9
Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.	Same as above	104	17	9
Viscount Mahon	Same as above (exclusive of return, &c.)	96	7	9
Sir Henry Watson Parker, Knt.	Same as above	96	7	9
Guildford:				
Guildford James Hillier Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow.	The cost of erecting polling-booths in five places in the borough; fitting up same, and use of places for such purpose	25	–	–
Richard Garth.	County and Borough Halls Company, for the use of the hall	8	8	–
	Five deputy returning officers, including travelling expenses, 3 *l.* 3 *s.* each	15	15	–
	Five poll-clerks, 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each	5	5	–
	Hallkeeper	2	2	–
	Poll-books, printing, and stationery	4	17	8
	Forty extra police constables	12	12	–
	Town clerk for preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll-clerks, &c.; superintending the division of the borough into polling districts, the erection of booths and hustings, attendance at the nomination, the getting in and discharge of all bills on returning officer	26	5	–
	£.	100	4	8
Guildford James Hillier Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow.	One-half of above expenses	50	2	4
	Preparing return, affixing seal, and attesting execution thereof; preparing counterpart, and making return of former	26	5	–
	£.	76	7	4
Richard Garth	Same as above (exclusive of return, &c.)	50	2	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Hackney:				
Chas. Reed	Hustings and polling-booths	405	–	–
John Holms.	Printing, stationery, poll-books, &c.	149	7	6
C. S. Butler.	Deputies and poll-clerks	221	7	9
C. Locock Webb.	Rent of ground	5	–	–
Lieut. Col. Dickson	High constable	15	16	–
J. J. Homer.	Drawing and engrossing return, parchment, and duty	5	–	–
	Advertisements, carriage hire, and incidental expenses	32	14	6
	Preparing and advertising account of election expenses	18	18	–
	Returning officer's assessor's fee	105	–	–
	£.	958	3	9
Halifax:				
James Stansfeld	Trumpeters	1	1	–
Edward Akroyd.	S. Daxon, for refreshments for polling-booths	12	19	8
Edward O. Greening.	J. Bedforth, hustings and booths	35	3	6
	G. Walsh, hire of stoves	–	7	–
	Gas	–	10	8
	"Halifax Guardian," advertising	2	12	6
	"Halifax Courier" do.	2	11	–
	James Lynch, carriage hire	1	1	–
	Whitley & Booth, printing	15	14	–
	Leeming & Son, bill posting	1	3	6
	Swale & Son ditto	–	10	–
	Cab hire	4	14	6
	23 polling-booths	34	6	6
	23 deputy returning officers	72	9	–
	Furniture for booths	1	5	–
	23 messengers	5	15	–
	Sundries	3	2	8
	£.	*219	9	6

* One-third of the above sum of 219 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Hartlepools:				
Ralph Ward Jackson	Hustings, barricades, &c	78	1	9
	Polling-booths	13	1	9
	Gas	–	6	9
	Compensation for use of market	–	11	3
	Removing stalls	1	–	6
	Matting for booths	2	4	3½
	Arranging booths, &c.	1	15	3
	Printing, stationery, &c.	6	15	9½
	Police expenses	26	16	11
	Town clerk	21	8	10
	Returning officers and poll clerks	24	16	6
	£.	176	19	7
Thomas Richardson	Same items as above	176	19	6
Harwich:				
Lieut. Col. H. J. W. Jervis.	Erecting hustings and fitting up polling-booths	25	16	7
David James Jenkins.	Poll-books, printing, and stationery	4	18	–
	Deputy returning officer	2	2	–
	Poll-clerks	2	2	–
	£.	34	18	7
Lieut. Col. H. J. W. Jervis.	Moiety of above charges	17	9	3
	Preparing return, affixing seals, attesting execution; preparing counterpart, making return of former attendances, letters, registering postages, parchment, &c.	5	15	–
	£.	23	4	3
David James Jenkins	Same as above (exclusive of return, &c. &c.)	17	19	3

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Hastings:				
Thomas Brassey, jun.	Printing and stationery	5	3	4
	Hustings and polling-places	29	18	4
	Deputy returning officers	4	6	7
	Poll-clerks	1	16	9
	Refreshments	7	5	5
	Messengers	–	6	3
	Fly-hire	1	12	–
	Serjeants-at-mace and crier	–	12	–
	Bill-poster	–	4	10
	Surveyor	1	1	–
	Filing return	–	17	–
	Town-clerk	12	10	–
	£	65	13	6
Frederick North	Same items as above	65	13	6
Somerset G. Calthorpe	Same items as above	65	13	6
Clement A. Thruston	Same items as above	65	13	6
Hereford:				
George Clive J. W. S. Wyllie. Sir Richard Baggallay Major Geo. Arbuthnot	Attendances on mayor, &c.	4	17	4
	Writing letters	1	18	6
	Drawing up notice, and fair copies of same	1	4	–
	Advertising same	–	6	8
	Printing same	–	13	4
	Drawing up notice, and attending printer as to printing same, &c.	3	3	–
	Taking instructions for employing builders to erect hustings and poll-booths, &c.	12	–	–
	Writing agents of candidates respecting returning officer's expenses, and obtaining signatures thereto	–	13	4
	Drawing instructions to returning officers	2	2	–
	Drawing directions to poll-clerks	1	1	–
	Writing chief constable for a supply of policemen on days of nomination and polling	–	3	6
	Writing to agents of candidates with request to nominate agents to detect personation, and enclosing forms for appointment	1	–	–
	Drawing appointments of deputies	3	–	–
	Attending mayor, and obtaining his signature thereto, and attesting same	–	13	4
	Drawing appointment of poll-clerks and fair copies	3	–	–
	Drawing oaths of poll-clerks and fair copies	1	10	–
	Fair copies of instructions for use of mayor and deputies on taking poll	3	10	–
	Fair copies of instructions to poll-clerks	1	10	–
	Attendances on superintendent of city police	1	1	–
	Preparing and examining copies of registers	5	5	–
	Drawing certificates of register of voters, attending printer as to binding registers and pasting certificates, and copies of oath of identity therein	2	2	–
	Poll-books	2	10	–
	Extra clerk attending deputies; also two messengers attending at town-clerk's office	1	10	–
	Attending meetings of deputies and poll-clerks and messengers; instructing them as to their duties	3	3	–
	Sealing up poll-books, drawing receipt of postmaster, and writing letter to clerk of the Crown there with	1	1	–
	Carried forward £.	58	18	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Hereford—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	58	18	–
George Clive J. W. S. Wyllie. Sir Richard Baggallay. Major Geo. Arbuthnot.	Attending postmaster and taking his receipt for poll-books	–	6	8
	Advertising, printing, stationery, posting bills, &c.	20	5	1
	Erecting hustings	30	–	–
	Erecting booths	180	–	–
	Deputy mayors	31	10	–
	Poll-clerks	10	10	–
	Refreshments	6	10	–
	Paid for travelling expenses of deputy mayors	7	7	–
	Superintendent and special constables	34	1	–
	Messengers	3	10	–
	Plans of booths and hustings	4	1	–
	Incidental expenses	2	1	–
	Swearing in special constables	2	5	–
	Books	1	15	–
	£.	*392	19	9

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 98*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, was charged to each candidate. In addition to the above, Messrs. Clive and Wyllie, the successful candidates, each paid 6*l.* 6*s.* to the town-clerk in respect of the deed of return.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Hertford:				
Robert Dimsdale	Erecting hustings, &c.	33	10	–
	Printing and stationery	4	18	9
	Deputy returning officers	2	2	–
	Poll-clerks	2	2	–
	Town-clerk	5	5	–
	Advertisements	2	–	6
	Advertising accounts	–	10	–
	Hall-keeper	–	5	–
	Indenture of return	5	5	–
	£.	55	18	3
Fred. Waymouth Gibbs	Same items as above (exclusive of indenture of return)	50	13	3
Horsham:				
Robert Henry Hurst John Aldridge.	Erecting hustings	25	–	–
	Hire of room	2	12	6
	Deputy returning officer	2	2	–
	Travelling expenses	–	13	–
	Poll-clerks	3	3	–
	Poll-books, printing, and stationery	11	10	–
	Gig hire	–	16	–
	Crier's fees	3	2	–
	Police constables	3	17	–
	£.	52	15	6
Robert Henry Hurst	Moiety of the above charges	26	7	9
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointment of deputy poll-clerks, &c.; preparing return and counterpart, and making return of former	21	–	–
	£.	47	7	9
John Aldridge	Same items as above	47	7	9
Huddersfield:				
E. Aldam Leatham	Polling-booths, printers' and town-clerk's account	78	19	6

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Hull, Kingston-upon-:		
C. M. Norwood J. Clay. H. J. Atkinson. R. Baxter.	Registers Booth messengers Deputy sheriffs Poll clerks Polling booths Special messenger Tradesmen's bills Cabs Bailiff Assistant under sheriff Incidental expenses	20 – – 9 – – 159 12 – 79 16 – 56 14 – 1 15 – 268 5 – – 15 6 4 4 – 8 8 – – 14 –
	£.	609 3 6
Huntingdon:		
T. Baring	No contest.	—
Hythe:		
Baron M. A. Rothschild	Share of returning officer's expenses	252 1 8
Albert Nugent	Same as above	168 10 3
Ipswich:		
H. E. Adair H. W. West. J. C. Cobbold.	Hire of rooms Hustings, polling booths, polling places, and barriers Deputy mayors, poll clerks, and registers Printing, advertising, &c.	21 10 – 44 14 – 39 12 – 40 15 2
	£.	146 11 2
H. E. Adair H. W. West.	Proportion of above expenses Registers	97 14 2 9 10 –
	£.	107 4 2
J. C. Cobbold	Proportion of above expenses Registers	48 17 – 13 5 –
	£.	62 2 –
Kendal:		
J. Whitwell	Preparing for election, attending election, preparing return, stamps, &c., including 2*l.* 2*s.* paid for use of town hall	15 15 –
Kidderminster:		
T. Lea W. T. Makins.	Town clerk's personal charges Deputy mayors Poll clerks and messengers Printing and stationery Town crier Rent of land for hustings Rent of premises for polling booths Rent of land for polling booths Hire of booth Timber for hustings and polling booths Hire of chairs Restoring and repairing premises used as polling places Carriage of timber Making plans, superintending erection and removal of polling booths Refreshments Cab hire	28 15 6 16 16 – 11 11 – 11 5 3 2 10 – 10 – – 10 – – 5 12 – 8 – – 61 7 10 – 14 – 2 10 4 2 10 1 10 10 – 1 4 – 4 – –
	£.	187 6 –
T. Lea	Moiety of above expenses Making out return	93 13 – 10 10 –
	£.	104 3 –
W. T. Makins	Moiety payable by Mr. Makins	93 13 –

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Knaresborough:		
A. Illingworth	Deputy returning officer, poll clerks, and messenger Poll books and stationery Booths and refreshments Hustings and platform Indentures of candidate returned Constabulary	10 17 3 1 16 8 2 12 6 12 10 – 4 12 – 1 1 –
	£.	33 9 5
A. S. Lawson	Same items as above, exclusive of return	28 17 5
Lambeth:		
J. C. Lawrence W. McArthur. J. M. Howard.	Erection of hustings and polling booths, hire of room, and use of ground Deputy returning officers Clerks Printing Poll books, forms, &c. Refreshments Cab hire Advertisements Fees to Crown Office, stationery, postage, porterage, &c.	337 1 – 27 6 – 101 17 – 28 1 – 24 12 – 9 10 3 3 19 9 7 – 6 4 16 –
	£.	544 3 6
J. C. Lawrence	One-third share of expenses Returning officer Advertising abstract of expenses	181 7 10 15 15 – 2 11 8
	£.	199 14 6
W. McArthur	Same as above	199 14 6
J. M. Howard	Same as above	196 11 6
Launceston:		
H. C. Lopes	Returning officer, and paid town clerk's fees	18 3 1
Leeds:		
E. Baines	Hustings Deputy returning officers and poll clerks Fee to legal adviser of mayor Polling booths Fitting up same Cab hire Printing and stationery Law stationer's charges Sundry small bills Advertising Barricades Refreshments Postage stamps Borough surveyor's expenses Chief constable's expenses Preparing plan of hustings	27 4 5 54 9 7 21 – – 10 10 6 5 4 8 4 12 4 29 14 1 – 11 3 3 – 7 17 18 8 2 2 – 1 6 4 – 12 – – 8 9 – 9 3 1 1 –
	£.	180 5 5
R. M. Carter	Same as above	180 5 5
W. S. J. Wheelhouse	Same items as above	179 12 8
Sir A. Fairbairn	Same items as above	178 19 11
Hon. A. Duncombe	Same items as above	179 12 8
Leicester:		
P. A. Taylor	Polling places and surveyor Returning officers and poll clerks Poll books, printing, stationery, & box Refreshments Messengers Counsel's fees for instructions for deptuy returning officers Return and counterpart, stamp, and deposit in Crown Office	109 16 8 37 16 – 5 13 7 2 – 6 1 1 6 1 19 2 2 13 9
	£.	161 1 2
J. D. Harris	Share of expenses as above	161 1 2
J. B. Greene	Share of expenses, less 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, moiety of return, &c.	158 7 5

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Leominster:				
R. Arkwright - -	Town clerk's bill - - - -	6	2	4
Dr. Spinks, q.c.	Fee for attending to take the poll -	5	5	–
	Deputy mayor - - - -	10	10	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	6	6	–
	Use of shop for booth - - -	2	2	–
	Erecting booth there - - -	1	–	–
	Printing - - - - -	4	2	6
	Poll books, &c. - - - -	–	19	6
	Crier and serjeants - - - -	5	5	–
	Use of town hall and corn exchange - - - - - -	4	5	–
	£.	45	17	4
R. Arkwright - -	Moiety of above expenses - -	22	18	8
	Fee for preparing return and counterpart - - - - - -	8	8	–
		31	6	8
Dr. Spinks, q.c. -	Same as above, exclusive of fee for return - - - - - -	22	18	8
Lewes:				
Lord Pelham - -	Hustings - - - - - -	10	–	–
	Cleaning town hall - - -	–	15	9
	Polling booths - - - -	12	15	–
	Printing and poll books - -	2	12	8
	Town crier - - - - -	2	1	9
	Poll clerks - - - - -	2	2	–
	Town clerk, conducting election, including indenture of return -	10	10	–
	Returning officers' expenses in and about election - - - -	3	4	–
	Journey to London with return -	3	3	–
	Fees for registering same - -	–	4	–
	Preparing abstract of accounts, and advertising same - - -	4	18	6
	£.	52	6	8
W. L. Christie - -	Same as above, exclusive of expenses connected with return - -	48	19	8
Lichfield:				
Colonel R. Dyott -	Preparations for nomination - -	4	5	8
Major the Hon. A. H. A. Anson, v.c.	Nomination day expenses, appointment of officers, &c. - - -	41	–	4
	Polling day, including oaths, &c. -	18	14	6
	Deputy sheriffs - - - -	18	18	–
	Travelling and hotel expenses, &c. -	9	–	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	6	6	–
	Registers - - - - -	–	12	–
	Poll books, printing, &c. - -	5	5	4
	Poll booths, &c. - - - -	20	17	10
	Refreshments - - - -	5	4	–
	Fees to magistrates' clerk, &c. -	1	3	6
	Crier, hall-keeper, &c. - - -	4	10	–
	£.	135	17	2
Colonel R. Dyott -	One half of above expenses - -	67	18	7
	Return in duplicate, &c. - -	10	10	–
	£.	78	8	7
Major the Hon. A. H. A. Anson, v.c.	Same as above, exclusive of return -	67	18	7
Lincoln:				
C. Seely - - -	Proclaiming election, and posting and distributing notices - -	–	10	6
	Advertisements - - - - -	–	11	9
	Printing - - - - -	2	19	7
	Posting and distributing notices -	–	12	9
	Cleaning Guildhall and sessions house - - - - - -	–	15	6
	Returning officer's oath - - -	–	1	9
	Indenture of return, and parchment	1	6	3
	Agency charges - - - -	–	10	6
	Carried forward - - - £.	7	8	7

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Lincoln—*continued.*				
	Brought forward - - -	7	8	7
C. Seely - - -	Notices of appointment of election agents, and publishing same -	–	10	6
	Under sheriff's fee - - -	15	15	–
	Under sheriff's clerks, stationery, telegrams, postages, messengers, &c.	1	11	6
	£.	25	5	7
J. H. Palmer - -	Same items as above - - -	25	5	7
Liskeard:				
Sir A. W. Buller -	Preparing documents for election and return - - - -	11	16	–
	Stationery, &c. - - - -	2	10	–
	Forms, &c. - - - - -	1	6	4
	Fees and expenses on filing return -	1	4	6
	£.	16	16	10
Liverpool:				
S. R. Graves - -	Hustings - - - - -	40	–	–
D. F. Stuart-Ryder, Viscount Sandon.	Booths - - - - -	525	–	–
W. Rathbone.	Deputy returning officers - -	233	2	–
Right Hon. W. N. Massey.	Poll clerks - - - - -	116	11	–
	£.	*914	13	–
* One fourth of the above sum, amounting to 228 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				
London, City of:				
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.	Fee on receipt of writ, and making proclamation - - - -	10	10	–
R. W. Crawford.	Use and hire of rooms, halls, &c.; fitting-up and preparing same; deputies and poll clerks, yeomen, policemen, and other peace officers, poll books, printing, placards, stationery, &c. - - - -	611	3	4
W. Lawrence.	Register books - - - -	11	–	6
Charles Bell.	Attendances on agents, instructing deputies, and poll clerks, &c. -	52	10	–
Philip Twells.	Secondaries' fees - - - -	25	4	–
S. J. Gibbons.	£.	710	7	10
Baron Rothschild.				
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.	Proportion of above account - -	101	9	8
	Indenture of return, &c. - -	2	12	6
	£.	104	2	2
R. W. Crawford -	Same as above - - - -	104	2	2
W. Lawrence - -	Same as above - - - -	104	2	2
Charles Bell - -	Same as above - - - -	104	2	2
Philip Twells - -	Same as above, exclusive of indenture of return, &c. - - -	101	9	8
S. J. Gibbons - -	Same as above - - - -	101	9	8
Baron Rothschild -	Same as above - - - -	101	9	8
London University:				
	Not charged to candidate.	—		
Ludlow:				
Hon. Colonel W. Clive	Deputy mayors - - - -	3	3	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	1	11	6
	Erecting polling booths - -	15	–	–
	Special constables - - -	37	1	8
	Advertising and incidental expenses	2	17	–
	Lists of voters - - - -	2	–	–
	Ingrossing and preparing indenture of return, stamps, and parchment	13	–	–
	£.	74	13	2
Sir W. Yardley - -	Same items as above, exclusive of lists of voters and expenses of return -	59	13	2
Lymington:				
Lord G. C. Gordon Lennox.	Bill posting - - - - -	–	17	–
	Boards for polling booths - -	–	10	3
	Printing - - - - -	2	2	–
	Stationery - - - - -	–	18	3
	Mayor's deputies - - - -	2	2	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	1	1	–
	Check clerks - - - -	1	1	–
	Carried forward - - - £.	8	11	6

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Lymington—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	8	11	6
Lord G. C. Gordon Lennox.	Messengers	–	11	6
	Refreshments	3	15	–
	Doorkeepers	–	12	–
	Copies of register	–	3	–
	Abstract of accounts	2	12	6
	Advertising same	–	18	–
	Town serjeant's fee on return	4	4	–
	Ditto, for attending proclamation	2	2	–
	Constables	–	7	–
	Town clerk, for drawing and engrossing indentures of return in duplicate, sealing, and correspondence	4	4	–
	Fees on the return	21	–	–
	Ditto for clerks	5	5	–
	Stationery	2	2	–
	£.	56	6	6
D. Pratt	Same as above (exclusive of sundry articles, amounting to 39 *l.* 4 *s.*)	17	2	6
Lynn Regis:				
Right Hon. E. H. Stanley.	Hire, erection, and fitting-up of polling places	42	4	–
Hon. R. Bourke.	Poll books, stationery, and advertising	27	13	7
	Deputy returning officers	14	14	–
Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart.	Poll clerks	14	14	–
	Proclamations, posting, and distributing hand bills, &c.	2	7	6
	Preparing for and superintending election, and getting in and discharging claims upon returning officer	31	10	–
	£.	133	3	1
Right Hon. E. H Stanley.	One-third of above expenses	44	7	8
	Moiety of town clerk's fees for preparing election return	3	–	–
	£.	47	7	8
Hon. R. Bourke	Same as above	47	7	8
Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart.	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return)	44	7	8
Macclesfield:				
W. C. Brocklehurst	One-third of returning officers' expenses	53	15	11
D. Chadwick	Same as above	53	15	11
W. M. Eaton	Same as above	53	15	11
Maidstone:				
W. Lee	Erection of hustings and polling booths	38	4	6
J. Whatman.	Poll books, printing, and stationery	15	–	–
	Deputy returning officers	9	9	–
W. F. White.	Poll clerks	14	14	–
G. Parbury.	Town clerk's charges for preparation of documents, and general superintendence	50	–	–
	Mayor's oath	–	17	6
	Constables	10	13	–
	£.	138	18	–
W. Lee	One-half of above charges	69	9	–
J. Whatman.	Fee for preparation of return, including expenses of making same	21	–	–
	£.	90	9	–
W. F. White	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return, &c.)	69	9	–
G. Parbury.				
Maldon:				
E. H. Bentall	Town clerk	57	14	4
G. W. Sandford.	Polling booths	65	–	–
	Hustings	27	10	–
	Printing	6	16	–
	Carried forward £.	157	–	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Maldon—*continued.*				
	Brought forward £.	157	–	4
E. H. Bentall	Forms	1	10	6
G. W. Sandford	Deputies	18	18	–
	Poll clerks	8	8	–
	Crier	3	–	–
	Serjeant-at-mace	1	–	–
	£.	189	16	10
E. H. Bentall	One-half of above items	94	18	5
	Bill return	10	–	–
	£.	104	18	5
G. W. Sandford	Same as above, exclusive of return	94	18	5
Malmesbury:				
W. Powell	Instructions	–	13	4
Viscount Andover.	Notice and publication	–	13	4
	Proclaiming writ	2	2	–
	Oath, stamp, and return	–	10	–
	Appointment of deputy	–	10	–
	Town clerk (two candidates)	21	–	–
	Deputy returning officer	8	8	–
	Mace bearer	1	10	–
	Poll clerks	2	2	–
	Swearing constables	4	18	–
	Hustings	12	12	–
	Town Hall	4	4	–
	Damage to Town Hall	1	1	–
	Courthouse	1	1	–
	Forms	1	6	8
	Police	9	7	11
	Special constables	64	3	11
	Printing and posting	1	–	–
	Publishing accounts and advertisements	2	2	–
	Indentures of return	10	10	–
	Clerk of the Peace	–	5	–
	£.	150	–	2
W. Powell	Share of above expenses	87	5	1
Viscount Andover	ditto ditto	62	15	1
Malton:				
Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam	Printing notices, and posting same	4	3	6
	Indenture of return	10	10	–
	Advertising abstract of accounts	1	1	–
	Crier of court	–	10	–
	£.	16	4	6
Manchester:				
H. Birley	Erection of hustings and polling booths	520	11	10
Jacob Hoare.	Fees to deputy returning officers and poll clerks	349	13	–
T. Bazley.	Hire of polling places, &c.	16	9	6
J. Bright.	Refreshments supplied to polling-booths for returning officers and poll clerks	43	11	2
E. Jones.	Printing, stationery, and advertising	132	14	4
M. Henry.	The town clerk's fee as assessor to the returning officer	26	5	–
	Miscellaneous expenses	94	14	5
	Refreshments	152	9	–
	£.	1,336	8	3
H. Birley	Proportion of above expenses	438	4	3
J. Hoare.				
T. Bazley	Same as above	657	6	4
Jacob Bright.				
E. Jones.				
M. Henry	Same as above	240	17	8

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Marlborough:				
Right Hon. E. A. C. B. Bruce.	Hustings	1	9	6
	Proclamation, election, and return	15	15	–
	Mace bearers	2	2	–
	Beadle	1	–	–
	Hallkeeper	–	10	–
	Town clerk's fee	10	10	–
	£.	31	6	6
Marlow, Great:				
T. O. Wethered	Hustings, booths, poll books, poll clerks, poll clerks' and returning officer's oaths, posting and printing, &c., publishing election agents' appointments, stationery, attendance, messengers, &c.	28	19	6
Capt. E. H. Verney, R.N.	Hire of Market House	1	–	–
	Police constables	4	15	–
	£.	34	14	6
T. O. Wethered	Half of above general account	17	7	3
	Indenture of return, and filing at Crown Office	3	10	–
	Two check clerks' books	–	11	–
	£.	21	8	3
Capt. E. H. Verney, R.N.	Moiety of expenses as given above	17	7	3
Marylebone:				
J. H. Lewis	Husting and polling booths	500	–	–
T. Chambers, Q.C.	Chief and other deputies	67	5	–
D. Grant.	Poll clerks, 114 } 136 Casting clerks, 22 }	143	–	–
Sir T. G. A. Parkyns, Bart.	15 messengers	7	10	–
H. Sandwith, M.D.	Refreshments for deputies, poll clerks, &c.	25	–	–
	Poll books, registers, &c.	110	–	–
	Dividing register into sections, &c.	15	15	–
	Printing, copying, posting, advertising, &c.	60	–	–
	Returning officer's assessor's fee	105	–	–
	Sundries	16	–	–
	£.	*1,050	–	–
	* One-fifth of the above sum, amounting to 210 *l.*, was paid by each candidate.			
Middlesbrough:				
H. W. F. Bolckow	Printing, &c.	1	16	6
	Town crier	2	2	–
	Carpenters	4	7	8
	Town clerk	21	6	2
	Bill sticker	–	14	6
	Auditor	10	10	–
	Advertisements	2	3	9
	£.	43	–	7
Midhurst:				
W. T. Mitford	Bill posting	1	2	6
	Hustings and polling booths	26	2	6
D. A. Lange.	Poll books, printing, &c.	4	6	–
	Registers of voters	–	3	–
	Deputy returning officers	6	6	–
	Poll clerks	3	3	–
	Refreshments	3	17	6
	County police	4	–	–
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointment of deputies, poll clerks, &c. &c.	21	–	–
	Travelling expenses	5	11	6
	Letters, parcels, &c.	–	6	0
	£.	75	18	–
W. T. Mitford	Moiety of above charges	37	19	–
	Fee for making return	5	5	–
	£.	43	4	–
D. A. Lange	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return)	37	19	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Monmouth:				
Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.	General charges	27	3	9
	Deputy mayors	38	8	6
	Poll clerks	7	7	–
	Polling books and rooms	52	5	9
	Police, hallkeepers, and expenses	3	–	–
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	4	16	6
	Town clerk's fee	5	–	–
	Publishing accounts, and getting in and discharging same	5	5	–
	Expenses in collecting poll books and attending polling booths	6	17	2
	£.	150	3	8
S. Homfray	Same items as above	150	3	8
Morpeth:				
Sir G. Grey, Bart.	Town clerk's fee and expenses	12	17	–
	Delivery and posting bills	1	16	–
	Printing	1	9	–
	Advertising	3	2	–
	£.	19	4	–
Newark:				
G. Hodgkinson E. Denison. P. Handley.	Erecting hustings, and hire, erection, and fitting-up of polling booths	30	6	–
	Polling books, printing, and stationery	4	1	4
	Deputy returning officers	8	8	–
	Poll clerks	4	4	–
	Preparing notices on appointment of deputies, poll clerks, &c. &c.	18	18	–
	Mayors, officers, and police	11	18	1
		77	15	5
	Preparing return, affixing seal, and attesting execution thereof, &c., and forwarding same to Clerk of the Crown	21	–	–
	Check clerks' books	2	16	–
	£.	101	11	5
G. Hodgkinson	One-third of above charges (77 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*)	25	18	6
	Check clerks' books	1	8	–
	One-half of expenses of return, &c.	10	10	–
	£.	37	16	6
E. Denison	Same as above (exclusive of 1 *l.* 8 *s.* for check clerks' books)	36	8	6
P. Handley	One-third of above charges (77 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*)	25	18	6
	Check clerk's books	1	8	–
	£.	27	6	6
Newcastle-under-Lyme:				
Sir E. Buckley, Bart.	One-third part of costs and expenses of hustings, polling booths, poll books, printing, advertising, and stationery, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, town clerk, and incidental expenses; and to one moiety of the costs paid for preparing return, affixing borough seal, &c.; attendance at Crown Office with writ and return, and filing same, postages, correspondence, registration, and fee on filing	76	2	–
W. S. Allen	Same items as above	76	2	–
H. T. Salmon	Same items as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c.)	68	15	–

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne:				
Right Hon. T. E. Headlam.	Hustings and booths	224	12	–
	Deputy sheriffs	63	–	–
J. Cowen.	Poll clerks	31	10	–
C. F. Hamond.	Registers of voters	15	–	–
	Agreement with candidates	2	2	–
	Printing	20	19	6
	Stationery	3	17	1
	Advertisements	9	6	6
	Clerks and messengers	5	8	–
	Indenture of returns and London agent's charges thereon	3	12	–
	Cabs	–	10	–
	Under sheriff's fees	31	10	–
	£.	*411	7	1
	* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 137 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.			
Newport, Isle of Wight:				
C. W. Martin	Printing	3	7	–
	Cleaning hall	2	–	–
	One-third cost of reporter's box and attendance	1	–	–
	Charges and disbursements	9	5	6
	Election indenture	6	6	–
	£.	21	18	6
Northallerton:				
J. Hutton	Proclamation of writ and posting notices, declaration of poll, &c.	1	2	6
J. W. Johns.	Messengers for attendance on poll day	–	12	–
	Posting notices, &c.	–	10	–
	Deputy returning officer, and railway fare	2	12	–
	Poll clerks	2	2	–
	Printing and stationery	2	8	4
	Erecting poll booths	16	10	–
	Poll books, &c.	–	12	11
	Constables	1	–	6
	Indenture of return, stamp, duplicate, &c.	6	6	–
	Postages, letters, porterage, &c.	–	10	–
	Advertising abstract of election expenses	1	3	6
	£.	35	9	9
J. Hutton	Proportion of above charges	21	2	10½
J. W. Johns	ditto ditto	14	6	10½
Northampton:				
C. Gilpin	Hire of houses for taking the poll	6	10	–
	Erecting barriers at polling places	14	1	8
	Surveyor's charges	1	1	–
	Poll books	–	8	4
	Deputies	5	5	–
	Poll clerks	2	12	6
	Posting notices, &c.	–	5	10
	Stationery	–	10	10
	Copies of register	2	1	8
	Return and stamps	6	5	–
	Entering same at Crown Office	–	15	–
	Office fees	–	2	–
	£.	39	18	10
Lord Henley	Same items as above	39	18	10
C. G. Merewether	Same items as above (exclusive of costs of return, &c.)	32	16	10
W. E. Lendrick	Same items as above	32	16	10
C. Bradlaugh	Same items as above	32	16	10
F. R. Lees	Same items as above	32	16	10

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Norwich:				
Sir W. Russell, Bart	Attending proclamation, nomination, election, and declaration of numbers	6	6	–
J. H. Tillett.	Filing sheriff's oath	–	7	6
Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.	Registers	7	10	–
	Examining, correcting and certifying same	31	10	–
	Police and special constables	27	–	–
	Swearing special constables	5	12	6
	Fitting up polling places, barricades, &c., &c.	67	14	–
	Hire of polling places	58	16	–
	Poll clerks	59	17	–
	Refreshment	5	14	–
	Sheriff's deputies	16	16	–
	Hire of seven rooms	7	–	–
	Under sheriff's fees	42	–	–
	Poll books, binding registers, printing, posting and stationery	28	10	8
	Return in duplicate, parchment, &c.	3	3	–
	Filing return	1	1	–
	Advertisements	2	13	6
	Crier	1	1	–
	Hall keeper	1	1	–
	Cab hire	5	5	–
	Messengers, registered letters, postages, and sundries	2	2	–
	£.	381	–	2
Sir W. Russell, Bart.	Proportion of above expenses	127	14	–
J. H. Tillett	ditto ditto	125	12	–
Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.	ditto ditto	127	14	–
Nottingham:				
Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart.	Payments for hustings, polling places, polling booths, gas, water, gas fittings, bricklayer's surveyor	314	6	10
C. I. Wright.	Poll clerks, crier, bailiff's wands, clerks analysing register and allotting voters to wards, town clerk for registers	95	6	–
C. Seely, jun.	Advertising, printing, and stationery	111	7	8
P. W. Clayden.	Bill posting and cab hire	5	–	6
R. B. Osborne.	Deputy sheriffs	21	–	–
	£.	547	1	–
Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart.	One-fifth of above charges	109	8	2
	Under sheriff's bill	21	–	–
	Analysing and classifying election expenses, and payments for advertising	3	3	–
	Moiety of indenture of return, agent's charges, and filing same in Crown Office	3	3	–
	£.	136	14	2
C. I. Wright	Same as above	136	14	2
C. Seely, jun.	Same as above (exclusive of costs of return, &c.)	133	11	2
P. W. Clayden	Same as above	133	11	2
R. B. Osborne	Same as above	133	11	2

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Oldham:				
J. T. Hibbert	Town clerk's bill	30	–	–
	Deputy returning officer	13	13	–
	Poll clerks	9	3	9
	Erecting hustings and fitting up poll booths	16	5	–
	Use of poll booths	9	3	9
	Poll books	3	15	–
	Printing and stationery	8	9	10½
	Bill posting and frames	2	5	9
	Cab hire, &c.	1	16	1
	Expenses of preparing return	2	12	6
	£.	97	4	8½
J. Platt	Same as above	97	4	8½
J. M. Cobbett	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	94	12	2½
F. L. Spinks	Same as above	94	12	2½
Oxford University:				
	No expenses incurred.	—		
Penryn:				
R. N. Fowler E. B. Eastwick.	Hustings and polling places	27	11	4
	Deputy returning officers and poll clerks	13	2	–
	Carriage hire	3	2	6
	Constables and town serjeants	2	10	–
	Posting notices	1	5	6
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	13	8	2
	Preparing documents, &c.	19	7	6
	Hire of steamer, messengers, cleaning hall, lights, &c.	6	13	2
	£.	87	–	2
J. Smith	Same items as above	43	10	1
K. D. Hodgson	Same items as above	43	10	1
Peterborough:				
W. Wells G. H. Whalley. T. Hankey. W. Green. H. T. Wrenfordsley.	Returning officer, exclusive of return	33	7	8
	Proclaiming election	2	15	–
	Beadle, &c.	2	10	–
	Messengers, barrier openers, &c.	3	10	–
	Posting bills	1	15	–
	Deputy returning officers	23	3	6
	Poll clerks	12	12	3
	Hire of rooms	19	14	6
	Enrolling oaths	–	10	6
	Inspector's books	4	10	–
	Repairing windows at town hall	–	3	–
	Registers	–	15	–
	Advertisements	11	11	–
	Forms	7	17	10
	Printing	4	18	3
	Erection of hustings	117	10	6
	£.	247	4	–
W. Wells	One-fifth of above expenses	49	8	10
	Half charge for return	7	7	–
	£.	56	15	10
G. H. Whalley	Same as above	56	15	11
T. Hankey	Same as above (exclusive of return)	49	8	9
W. Green	Same as above	49	8	9
H. T. Wrenfordsley	Same as above	49	8	9

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Petersfield:				
W. Nicholson F. D. Thornton.	Proclaiming writ, making arrangements for election, acting as the mayor's legal adviser, preparing indentures, and making up return	21	–	–
	Chaise hire and hotel bill	6	2	6
	Erection of hustings and poll booths	6	3	7
	Use of Corn Exchange	5	5	–
	Poll clerks	2	2	–
	Deputy returning officer	2	2	–
	Policemen and superintendent	3	10	–
	Poll books, forms, and crier	1	11	8
	Advertising appointment of election agents	1	–	–
	Preparing abstract of election expenses	1	1	–
	Advertising	1	10	–
	£.	*51	7	9

* One moiety to each candidate, 25 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Plymouth:				
Sir R. P. Collier W. Morrison. R. S. Lane.	Proclaiming election	1	11	6
	Cab hire	–	5	6
	Administering oath to returning officer	1	1	–
	Recording same	2	2	–
	Poll and check books, and printing, advertisements, and stationery	14	–	7
	Erection of hustings and fitting up polling booths	30	4	6
	Deputy returning officers and poll-clerks	54	12	–
	Polling places	27	4	6
	Men in charge of hustings, and messengers and doorkeepers	14	14	–
	Superintending erection of hustings, and fitting polling places	5	5	–
	Town clerk's fee managing business of election	26	5	–
	£.	177	5	7
Sir R. P. Collier	One-third of above expenses	59	1	10
	Moiety of expenses of return	10	10	–
	£.	69	11	10
W. Morrison	Same as above	69	11	10
R. S. Lane	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	59	1	10
Pontefract:				
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers.	Returning officer's expenses	42	8	2
S. Waterhouse	Same as above	43	15	11
C. G. M. Gaskell	Same as above	35	3	–
Poole:				
A. E. Guest	Books, printing, advertising, &c.	7	15	6
	Hustings and six polling places	38	11	9
	Deputies, poll clerks, &c.	24	13	6
	Fees to town officials, &c.	8	6	–
	Fees on return	31	10	–
	£.	110	16	9
C. Waring	Same items as above (exclusive of fees on return)	79	6	9

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Portsmouth:		
W. H. Stone - -	Erection of hustings, and fitting up polling booths - - - -	204 – –
Serjeant Gaselee.	Hire of rooms for polling, firing and attendance - - - -	41 6 –
Sir J. Elphinstone.	Deputies and travelling expenses -	60 5 –
	Poll clerks - - - - -	27 6 –
	Poll and cheque books, printing, and stationery - - - -	47 9 –
	Charges for preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll clerks, &c. &c. - - -	44 5 4
	Carriage of parcels, postages, &c. -	3 18 6
	Refreshments - - - -	11 5 –
	£.	*439 14 10
	* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 146 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.	
Preston:		
Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bart.	Printing and stationery - -	15 16 6
	Lists of voters - - - -	21 – –
E. Hermon.	Polling booths and places - -	139 – 3
	Deputies and poll clerks - -	119 14 –
Right Hon. Lord E. G. F. Howard.	Refreshments - - - -	16 15 –
	Coach and cab hire - - -	6 10 6
J. F. Leese.	Extra constables - - - -	98 7 6
	Fee for conducting election - -	52 10 –
	£.	469 13 9
Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bart.	One-fourth share of above expenses	117 8 5
	Moiety of indenture and return -	5 5 –
	Advertising accounts, &c. - -	3 18 10
	£.	126 12 3
E. Hermon - -	Same as above - - - - -	126 12 3
Right Hon. Lord E. G. F. Howard.	Same as above (exclusive of costs of return, &c.) - - - - -	121 18 1
J. F. Leese - -	Same as above - - - -	121 18 1
Reading:		
Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart.	Erecting polling booths and room for returning officer - - -	128 – –
G. J. S. Lefevre.	Surveyor, for plan and superintending erection of booths, &c. - -	9 9 –
Sir R. W. Carden.	Use of clock - - - - -	– 10 6
	Poll clerks - - - - -	17 6 6
	Refreshments - - - -	3 4 –
	Printing notices of election, situation of polling booths, &c. - -	4 19 –
	Posting notices - - - - -	– 10 –
	Poll books - - - - - -	5 – –
	Registers of voters - - -	3 – –
	Stationery - - - - -	1 11 –
	Testaments for swearing voters -	– 4 6
	Police, and 137 special constables -	74 3 6
	£.	247 18 –
Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart.	One-third share of above expenses -	82 12 8
	Parchment for indentures of return	– 2 6
	Fee to the clerk of the Crown -	– 2 –
	Returning officer's deputy, for preparing notices, oaths, &c.; making arrangements for election, and attending proclamation, nomination, &c.; preparing indentures of return, and journey to London -	21 – –
	£.	103 17 2
	N. B.—No amount was inserted against the last item, but 21 *l.* was filled in by the candidate.	
G. J. S. Lefevre -	The same as above - - -	103 17 2

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Reading—*continued.*		
Sir R. W. Carden -	One-third share of above expenses -	82 12 8
	Returning officer's deputy, for preparing notices, oaths, appointments, &c., and making arrangements for election, and attending proclamation, nomination, &c. -	7 7 –
	£.	89 19 8
	N.B.—No amount was inserted against the last item, but the sum of 7 *l.* 7 *s* was filled in by the candidate.	
Retford, East:		
Viscount Galway -	Attending to receive writ, attending the mayor, and drawing notices, &c. of election; attending to proclaim election, journeys, horse hire, and expenses; preparing appointment of agent for election expenses; drawing out lists of polling places, printing, &c.; drawing and engrossing return in duplicate; drawing oath against bribery; attending election, &c.; town clerk's fee; journey to London to deposit return at Crown Office; fee to clerk of the Crown; fee to Serjeant-at-mace; correspondence and postages - -	*50 – –
F. J. S. Foljambe.	£.	50 – –
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 25 *l.*, was charged to each candidate.	
Richmond:		
Sir R. Palmer - -	- - - - - - - - -	14 11 1
W. H. Roberts - -	- - - - - - - - -	11 18 7
Ripon:		
Right Hon. Lord J. Hay.	Hustings and polling booths, &c. -	24 1 –
G. A. Cayley.	Printing, stationery, and poll books, &c. - - - - - - -	9 19 2
	Deputy returning officers - -	7 7 –
	Poll clerks - - - - - -	4 4 –
	Legal expenses, &c. - - -	47 11 6
	Special constables and messengers, &c. - - - - - - -	18 11 6
	Magistrates' clerk and clerk of peace - - - - - -	2 7 –
	£.	114 1 2
Right Hon. Lord J. Hay.	Share of above expenses - -	57 – 7
	Expenses of return, &c. - -	15 15 –
	£.	72 15 7
G. A. Cayley - -	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c.) - -	57 – 7

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Rochdale:				
T. B. Potter - -	Hustings - - - - - -	33	14	–
W. W. Schofield.	Hire and fitting-up and cleaning polling booths - - - - -	40	10	11
	Deputy returning officers - -	42	–	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	21	–	–
	Refreshments - - - -	4	15	8
	Printing and stationery - - -	11	8	2
	Poll books - - - - -	6	5	–
	Certified copies of register - -	4	–	–
	Posting notices - - - -	4	14	–
	Cab-hire - - - - - -	3	2	–
	Drawing and filling up notices and papers, &c. - - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	192	9	9
T. B. Potter - -	Share of above expenses - -	96	4	10½
	Expenses of return, stamps, and parchment - - - - -	7	3	–
	£.	103	7	10½
W. W. Schofield -	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c.) - -	96	4	10½
Rochester:				
P. W. Martin - -	Hire and fitting-up of polling places	22	18	–
	Deputy returning officers - -	5	15	6
	Poll clerks - - - - -	2	16	–
	Poll books, printing, stationery, &c.	4	7	9
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll clerks, &c.; attending proclamations; arranging polling places; superintending erection thereof; correspondence; getting in and discharging all claims on returning officer in respect of election, &c. -	15	–	–
	Justices' clerks - - - - -	1	–	6
	Attendance of constables, and refreshments - - - - -	11	19	10
	Preparing return and counterpart thereof; journey to London; making return of writ into Crown Office, and travelling expenses; officers' fees, stamps and fees -	18	4	–
	£.	82	1	7
J. A. Kinglake - -	Same items as above - - -	82	1	6
A. Smee - - -	Same, less the last item - -	63	17	6
Rye:				
J. S. Hardy - -	Erecting polling booths - -	37	10	–
W. J. Loyd.	Stationery - - - - - -	4	3	8
	Poll clerks - - - - - -	3	3	–
	Returning and deputy returning officer - - - - -	4	4	–
	Posting - - - - - -	–	7	6
	Constables - - - - -	1	10	–
	Compensation for land - - - -	10	–	–
	Town clerk - - - - -	10	10	–
	Arranging polling booth, &c. -	4	4	–
	£.	*75	12	2
St. Ives:				
C. Magniac - -	No contest.	—		

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 37 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Salford:				
C. E. Cawley - -	Deputy returning officers - -	81	18	–
W. T. Charley.	Poll clerks - - - - -	38	17	–
J. Cheetham.	Extra services of police - -	32	–	11
H. Rawson.	Fitting-up booths - - - -	55	18	6
	Hire of rooms for booths - -	30	8	6
	Advertising - - - - -	12	5	9
	Erecting hustings - - -	79	17	–
	Printing and stationery - -	54	15	–
	Refreshments - - - -	111	–	–
	Legal adviser of returning officer -	42	–	–
	Cab and horse hire; extra clerks and messengers, and postage and receipt stamps - - - -	34	17	6
	Auditing and collating accounts of election expenses; preparing statement thereof for publication, and attending inserting advertisement and paid for insertion - -	14	–	–
	Fees and charges for return - -	5	5	–
	£.	593	3	2
C. E. Cawley - -	One-fourth share of above expenses	146	19	6½
	Moiety of fees and charges for return - - - - - -	2	12	6
	£.	149	12	–½
W. T. Charley - -	Same as above - - - -	149	12	–½
J. Cheetham - -	Same as above (exclusive of fees and charges for return) - - -	146	19	6½
H. Rawson - -	Same as above - - - -	146	19	6½
Sandwich:				
E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.	Hustings - - - - - -	30	13	4
	Deputies and polling clerks - -	4	4	–
	Poll books, printing and stationery, and advertising - - - -	3	6	8
	Special constables - - -	24	4	5
	Town clerk's accustomed fee preparing for and managing election	21	–	–
	Returns and town officer's payments - - - - - -	7	17	6
	£.	91	5	11
H. A. Brassey - -	Same items as above - - -	91	5	11
H. Worms - -	Same items as above (exclusive of town clerk's fee and return) -	62	8	5
Sarum, New:				
J. A. Lush - -	Erecting hustings - - - -	4	10	–
	Fitting-up council chamber - -	–	15	–
	City surveyor - - - -	1	1	–
	Poll books - - - - -	–	8	4
	Poll clerks - - - - -	1	15	–
	Printing notice of election; polling booths; appointment of agents for election expenses, stationery, &c. - - - - - -	1	11	8
	Advertising notice of election -	–	10	8
	Beadles - - - - - -	–	4	2
	Attendance on receipt of writ, and proclaiming election; preparing notices, oaths, appointment of poll clerks, &c. - - -	1	15	–
	Moiety of fees for preparing return, and returning writ to Crown Office	5	5	–
	Moiety of fee to town clerk - -	15	15	–
	£.	33	10	10
E. W. T. Hamilton -	Same items as above - - -	33	10	10
G. R. Ryder - -	Same items as above (exclusive of fees for return, &c.) - - -	12	10	10

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Scarborough:				
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone	Erecting hustings and for plan and specification	8	8	8
	Hire and fitting-up poll booths, preparing poll books, notices, &c.	18	8	2
	Refreshments	7	16	4
	Printing poll books, notices, &c., stationery, and bill posting	2	3	10
	Deputy returning officers	4	4	–
	Poll clerks	2	16	–
	Special constables; fees on swearing in same; refreshments to constables, and also to police constables for extra time	24	12	10
	Indenture of return and duplicate, paid fees and agent's charges	5	18	–
	£.	74	7	10
J. Dent Dent	Same items as above	74	7	10
G. J. Cayley	Same items as above (exclusive of indenture of return, &c.)	68	9	10
Shaftesbury:				
G. Grenfell Glyn	No contest	—		
Sheffield:				
J. A. Roebuck	Hustings	38	10	–
G. Hadfield.	Deputy returning officers	86	2	–
A. J. Mundella.	Poll clerks	85	1	–
E. P. Price.	Hire and fitting-up of polling booths	60	9	6
	Poll books, printing, stationery, &c.	107	19	–
	Refreshments	10	19	6
	Petty expenses	5	14	–
	Town clerk, for superintendence of election, preparing notices, &c., attendance at nomination and election, and discharge of all claims on returning officer	100	–	–
	Town clerk, receiving detailed statement of election expenses, preparing abstract and inserting same in local paper	5	5	–
	£.	500	–	–
J. A. Roebuck	One-half of above expenses	250	–	–
G. Hadfield.	One-half of expense of advertising abstract of election expenses	2	3	9
	One-half charge of drawing and engrossing indenture of return in duplicate, paid by G. Hadfield, Esq.	2	2	–
	£.	254	5	9
A. J. Mundella	One-fourth of above expenses	125	–	–
	One-half charge of drawing and engrossing indenture of return in duplicate	2	2	–
	One-fourth of expense of advertising abstract of election expenses	1	1	10
	£.	128	3	10
E. P. Price	One-fourth of above expenses	125	–	–
	One-fourth of expense of advertising abstract of election expenses	1	1	10
	£.	126	1	10
Shoreham, New:				
Right Hon. S. Cave	To hustings, as per agreement	50	–	–
Sir P. Burrell, Bart.	Retaining seven deputy returning officers at 2 *l.* 2 *s.*	14	14	–
	Retaining nine poll clerks at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	4	14	6
	Journey to Ashington, Henfield, Warnham, West Grinstead, Ifield, and Worthing, to arrange polling booths as per agreement	10	10	–
	Ten special constables	3	10	–
	26 staves and painting	1	19	–
	Several interviews with Messrs. Holmes, Edmunds, and Coppard, to consult and arrange the election, declaration of writ, &c.	2	2	–
	Superintending the erection of hustings and returning members	3	3	–
	Deputy returning officer attending with the register and acting as clerk	2	2	–
	Hire of ground for hustings	2	2	–
	Green baize	1	5	8
	Town crier	2	4	–
	Cards of admission to hustings	–	2	6
	£.	*98	8	8

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 49 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Shrewsbury:				
W. J. Clement	Hustings and booths	25	8	–
	Printing and stationery	6	7	8
	Deputies, poll clerks and messengers	10	10	–
	Marshall	–	14	–
	Special constables	4	1	10
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments, and arranging for election	3	10	–
	Preparing and making return	10	10	–
	£.	61	1	6
J. Figgins	Same items as above	61	1	6
R. Crawford	Same items as above (exclusive of expenses of return)	50	11	6
Southampton:				
Right Hon. Russell Gurney.	Expenses, preparing Guildhall	6	10	–
	Hire of polling places	36	15	–
	Fitting up same	39	15	–
	Returning officers	9	13	6
	Poll clerks	4	15	9
	Poll books, printing bills, bills for advertising and stationery	11	1	4
	Copies of register and examination of same	1	17	2
	Posting and distributing placards, notices, cleaning Audit House, and Guildhall, and messengers	–	18	6
	Fly hire, &c.	1	3	–
	Postages, carriage of parcels, telegrams, &c.	–	5	6
	Police charges	3	12	6
	Under-sheriff's fees, &c.	26	5	–
	Expenses of return	3	3	–
	£.	145	15	3
P. Merrik Hoare	Same items as above	145	15	3
G. Moffatt	Same items as above (exclusive of return)	142	12	3
F. A. Maxse	Same items as above	142	12	3
Shields, South:				
J. Cochran Stevenson	Town clerk	52	10	–
C. M. Palmer.	Deputy returning officers	56	14	–
	Poll clerks	18	18	–
	Hustings, poll booths, &c.	85	–	–
	Hire of rooms, &c.	25	18	–
	Printing, stationery, &c.	35	3	6
	Bill sticking, &c.	1	17	6
	Sundries	1	11	10
	£.	*277	12	10

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 138 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Southwark:				
J. Locke	Assessor's fee, chief and other deputies, poll clerks, and messengers	221	14	2
A. H. Layard	Casting clerks	6	6	–
W. J. R. Cotton.	Printer	51	6	–
	Howard & Jones	5	8	10
	Waterlow	5	2	6
	Advertisements	7	7	6
	Surveyor	1	17	6
	Billsticker	1	1	–
	Carriage hire	5	5	–
	Petty disbursements	16	18	–
	Police	–	15	–
	Return	8	8	–
	Builder	169	19	–
	Stationer	4	15	–
	Tin box	1	7	–
	£.	*507	10	6

* Each of the three candidates bore a third part of these expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stafford:				
R. C. Chawner H. Davis Pochin. W. Meller.	Printing notices of election		10	–
	Proclaiming same		10	–
	Advertising election		11	–
	Erecting hustings, providing wagons, &c. for nomination, and removing same	5	5	–
	Printing notices of polling districts, and distributing same	4	11	–
	Polling booths, fittings, books, stationery, and repairs of damage done	52	8	–
	Deputies	12	12	–
	Poll clerks	6	6	–
	Borough officers	3	–	–
	Arranging polling districts, and conducting election	31	10	–
	Fee on filing oath	1	1	–
	Advertising notices of appointment of election agents		11	6
	Auditing and advertising election expenses, including payments	15	15	–
	£.	*134	10	6

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 44 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stockton:				
J. Dodds Lord E. V. Tempest.	Erecting hustings, and fitting up polling booths in the three polling districts	49	–	–
	Polling books, printing, stationery, &c.	16	19	10
	Posting and distributing bills, notices, &c.	1	10	–
	Fees to twelve deputy returning officers	37	16	–
	Poll clerks	12	12	–
	Town crier	1	1	–
	Town clerk, for preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputy returning officers, poll clerks, &c., superintending the division of the borough, the erection of booths and hustings, attendance at the nomination, and at the election, the getting in and discharging of all claims on the returning officer	15	15	–
	Mayor's messengers	2	5	–
	Extra police service	16	7	6
	Registers for use of returning officers	3	–	–
	£.	*156	6	4

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 78 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stalybridge:				
J. Sidebottom	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll clerks, erection of booths and hustings, attendances at nomination, polling, and declaration of election	33	4	7
	Erecting hustings, hire, erection, and fitting up of polling booths	28	8	3
	Deputy returning officers	13	13	–
	Travelling expenses	1	6	6
	Poll clerks	6	16	6
	Poll books, printing, stationery, cab hire, posting bills, refreshments, postages, and sundries	11	18	2
	Magistrates' clerk's fees		13	–
	£.	96	–	–
N. Buckley	Same items as above	96	–	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stoke-upon-Trent:				
G. Melly	Hustings	5	–	–
	Printing and stationery	5	–	–
	Clerk of the peace		10	6
	Town clerk	37	10	–
	Indentures	5	5	–
	Deputies and poll clerks	28	17	9
	£.	82	3	3
W. Sergeant Roden	Same items as above	82	3	3

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stamford:				
Rear Admiral Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, Bart.	Preparing notices, &c., attendances before and on day of nomination	5	–	8
	Forms of proclamation		6	2
	Preparing return, affixing seal, attesting execution thereof, &c.; journey to London with writ and return, and entering same into Crown Office, travelling expenses, hotel bill, &c.	21	–	–
	Clerk	1	1	–
	Bailiff	1	1	–
	Stamp and parchment	2	–	–
	Oath to magistrates' clerk, and paid clerk of the peace for enrolling mayor's oath		11	6
	£.	31	–	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stroud:				
S. Stewart Dickinson H. S. P. Winterbotham. J. E. Dorington, jun.	Poll books, &c.	1	6	–
	Printing, and use of subscription room for polling	21	16	–
	Stationery	1	11	3
	Posting bills	1	12	6
	Hustings, &c.	12	10	–
	Use of houses for ditto	23	1	–
	Use of rooms for polling	29	6	–
	Booths	11	2	–
	Deputy returning officers	34	13	–
	Poll clerks	28	7	–
	Fly hire, messengers, postages, &c.	6	18	9
	Advertising election expenses	3	–	–
	Returning officer's fee	75	–	–
	£.	*253	3	6

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 84 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Stockport:				
J. B. Smith Sir E. W. Watkin. W. Tipping. W. Ambrose.	Hustings	70	10	–
	Booths	190	10	6
	Poll clerks	29	8	–
	Surveyor	10	–	–
	Printing charges and stationery	17	1	–
	Deputy returning officers	6	6	–
	Clerk's services	5	–	–
	Removing stalls, and replacing same, and gas	5	13	11
	Box for election papers	1	–	–
	Refreshments	20	12	–
	Town clerk's charges	49	18	6
	Advertising election expenses	2	6	6
	Horse and messenger	1	10	–
	£.	*409	16	5

* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 102 *l.* 9*s.* 1 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Sunderland:				
J. Candlish E. T. Gourley. T. C. Thompson.	Printing, &c.	39	16	10
	Polling places	70	7	–
	Deputy returning officers	107	2	–
	Poll clerks	35	14	–
	Hustings	74	1	–
	Town clerk, for preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll clerks, &c.	78	15	–
	£.	*405	15	10

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 135 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Tamworth:				
Sir R. Peel Sir H. L. Bulwer. J. Peel.	Printing and advertising	15	2	10
	Booths and hustings	47	5	–
	Deputies and poll clerks	24	13	6
	Refreshments	27	12	5
	Conveyance, hire, &c.	5	12	–
	Telegrams, parcels, and postage	3	–	–
	Surveyor	–	5	–
	Messengers	–	12	–
	Town clerk	52	10	–
	Advertising abstract of election	2	2	–
	£.	*178	14	9

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 59 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

Taunton:				
A. C. Barclay E. W. Cox. H. James.	Cost of hustings, and use of the Guildhall, &c.	20	3	–
	Cost of seven polling places, rent, and fitting up, &c.	131	11	6
	Printing, posting, and distributing bills and notices, stationery, &c.	25	13	3
	Fees of four deputy returning officers	12	12	–
	Fees of seven poll clerks	14	14	–
	Messengers in attendance on the returning officers, &c., at the several polling places, &c.	3	8	6
	Refreshments for returning officers, assessor, deputies, and poll clerks	3	–	–
	Assessor's fee	26	5	–
	Crier	1	–	–
	Ringing market bell and St. Mary's great bell	1	2	6
	Incidental expenses	–	10	–
	£.	239	19	9
A. C. Barclay	One-third of above expenses	79	19	11
	Expenses of return	5	5	–
	£.	85	4	11
E. W. Cox	Same as above	85	4	11
H. James	Same as above (exclusive of fee for expenses of return)	79	19	11
Tavistock:				
A. J. E. Russell	Guildhall; fire, cleaning, &c.	1	1	–
	Macebearer's attendance	4	4	–
	Preparing return, oaths, notices, deed, stamp, and parchment, stationery, &c.; publishing writ, and attendance on portreeve	5	5	–
	Printing notices, and advertising expenses of election	1	1	6
	£.	11	11	6
Tewkesbury:				
W. E. Price Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart.	Hustings and polling booths	25	–	–
	Use of corn exchange	3	3	–
	Poll clerks	2	2	–
	Deputy returning officer	3	3	–
	Appointment of deputy and poll clerks, and oaths	3	3	–
	Town clerk	10	10	–
	Town crier	1	1	–
	Sticking bills	–	6	–
	Hall keeper	1	1	–
	Constables	24	–	–
	Messenger	1	1	–
	Refreshments	6	1	–
	Printing	2	2	–
	Advertising	4	5	6
	Magistrates' clerk	7	8	4
	Poll books, registers, returning officer, and deputy returning officer's oaths; poll clerks, bribery oaths, stationers, and incidental expenses	4	–	–
	£.	*98	6	10

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 49 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Thirsk:				
Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart. H. Johnstone.	Returning officer's payments and disbursements	*37	3	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 18 *l.* 10 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.

Tiverton:				
Hon. G. Denman J. H. Amory.	Town clerk	53	10	6
	Printers	4	5	–
	Magistrates' clerk	1	1	–
	Advertising	2	18	10
	Clerk of the peace	–	5	–
	Stamp duty	2	–	–
	£.	*61	–	4

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 30 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

Tower Hamlets:				
A. S. Ayrton J. D'Aguilar Samuda. O. E. Coope. E. Beales. W. Newton.	Hustings and polling places, including hire of ground	695	5	–
	Deputies	56	14	–
	Poll clerks	115	10	–
	Poll books, dividing register, printing, stationery, copying, advertising, &c.	130	–	–
	High constable	15	–	–
	Refreshments	15	–	–
	Carriage hire	15	–	–
	Returning officer's assessor's fee	105	–	–
	Sundries	15	–	–
	£.	*1,162	9	–

* Of the above sum 232 *l.* 8 *s.* was charged to each candidate, and paid.

Truro:				
F. M. Williams	Town clerk	15	6	3
	Deputy returning officers	7	19	6
	Poll clerks	1	8	–
	Hustings	23	6	8
	Polling booths	22	–	–
	Town crier, trumpeters, and police	1	5	4
	Printing and stationery	1	11	6
	£.	72	17	3
Hon. J. C. W. Vivian	Same items as above	72	17	3
J. P. Edwards	Same items as above	71	9	9
Tynemouth:				
T. E. Smith H. J. Trotter.	Erecting hustings and barriers, and fitting up polling booths	55	–	–
	Deputy returning officers	29	8	–
	Poll clerks	14	3	6
	Special messengers	1	11	6
	Printing	19	–	10
	Posting bills	2	14	–
	Advertising	6	6	–
	Booths	17	11	–
	Making proclamation, and attendance	2	2	–
	Police	37	16	4
	Refreshments	31	–	4
	Cab hire	1	10	–
	Planning and superintending erection of hustings, polling booths, &c.	5	18	–
	Superintending and conducting arrangements, &c.	42	–	–
	Postage and receipt stamps, stationery, and incidental expenses	1	10	–
	£.	*297	11	6

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 148 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Wakefield:				
S. A. Beaumont T. K. Sanderson.	Proclaiming writ and notice of election	1	1	–
	Hustings and poll booths	31	7	6
	Fitting up hustings	7	18	6
	Barricade in front of corn exchange, and fitting up booths, &c.	13	15	–
	Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.	30	8	–
	Cab hire	2	5	–
	Posting notices	–	3	–
	Deputy returning officers	23	2	–
	Poll clerks	11	11	–
	Use of poll booths	15	15	–
	Messengers	2	15	–
	Filing returning officer's oath	–	2	–
	Preparing notices, oaths, &c., attendances at nomination and election, discharging claims on returning officer, and conducting business of election	36	15	–
	Postages, messengers, &c.	1	–	–
	£.	*177	18	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 88 *l.* 19 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Wallingford:				
S. Vickers	Polling booths	27	19	9
	Travelling and other expenses	2	12	6
	Deputy returning officers	4	19	6
	Poll clerks	3	3	–
	Poll books, registers, printing, and stationery	1	8	6
	Police	16	18	6
	Town clerk's fees and payments	22	1	–
	Hall-keeper, serjeant, and crier	6	6	–
	£.	85	8	9
Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.	Same items as above (exclusive of town clerk's fees, &c. &c.)	57	1	9
Walsall:				
C. Forster	Hustings	7	2	6
	Printing and advertising	4	19	6
	Poll books and forms	3	3	8
	Town crier and bill posters	1	6	3
	Cab hire	–	15	–
	Hire of polling places	7	10	–
	Clerk of the peace	–	3	–
	Town clerk	41	13	6
	£.	66	13	5
Wareham:				
H. M. Calcraft	Town clerk's bill	6	12	6
	Hustings	4	–	–
	Deputy returning officers	2	5	–
	Poll clerks	1	8	–
	Constables	–	14	–
	Polling booths	1	12	8
	Town serjeant	1	3	4
	Refreshments	1	9	4
	Poll books, &c.	–	13	11
	Printing, stationery, &c.	–	18	2
	Posting bills, &c.	–	16	2
	Advertising	1	11	–
	£.	23	9	1
J. S. W. S. E. Drax	Same items as above	23	9	1
T. F. Fremantle	Same items as above	23	9	1

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Warrington:				
G. Greenall P. Rylands.	Erecting hustings, hire, erection, and fitting up polling booths	199	14	–
	Poll books, printing, and stationery	12	5	9
	Refreshments	19	1	4
	Cab hire	2	12	6
	Deputy returning officers	16	16	–
	Travelling expenses	1	2	–
	Poll clerks	14	14	–
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointments of deputies, poll clerks, &c.	35	–	–
	£.	301	5	7
Warwick:				
A. W. Peel	Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.	11	14	2
	Serjeant at mace	2	2	–
	Yeoman	2	2	–
	Beadle	2	2	–
	Town clerk	10	10	–
	Deputy mayors	8	8	–
	Poll clerks	4	4	–
	Hustings and poll booths	37	16	6
	£.	78	18	8
	One-third of above expenses	26	6	2
	Return, duty, and parchment	6	7	6
	£.	32	13	8
E. Greaves	Same as above	32	13	8
W. R. Cremer	Same items as above (exclusive of return, &c.)	26	6	2
	Advertising accounts	–	10	–
	£.	26	16	2
Wednesbury:				
A. Brogden	Hustings	18	6	8
	Polling booths	86	16	–
	Deputies and poll clerks, including travelling expenses	49	–	–
	Printing, advertising bills, registers, stationery, refreshments, crier, and sundries	26	5	2
	Clerk's fee	41	13	4
	£.	222	1	2
T. E. Walker	Same items as above	222	1	2
Dr. Kenealy	Same items as above	221	17	1
Wenlock:				
Right. Hon. G. C. W. Forester.	Proclamation, &c.	5	5	–
	Indenture, &c.	5	5	–
	Printing, messengers, poll books, and posting notices	7	14	–
	Erecting hustings, and compensation to Mr. Cooper	5	7	6
	£.	23	11	6
A. H. Brown	Same items as above	23	11	6

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Westbury:		
J. L. Phipps A. Laverton.	For erection of hustings	15 5 –
	Hire of polling booths, fitting up, &c.	15 12 6
	Deputy returning officers and poll clerks	22 13 –
	Additional body of police	19 18 10
	Printing, stationery, &c.	4 5 6
	Posting bills, &c.	1 10 6
	Fly hire and drivers	1 19 –
	Postages, and paid for poll books and forms	1 5 8
	£.	*82 10 –
* One-half of above expenses, amounting to 41 *l.* 5 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.		
Westminster:		
W. H. Smith R. W. Grosvenor. J. S. Mill.	Preparation of plans of proposed hustings and polling booths	15 15 –
	Hustings and polling booths	510 – –
	Poll clerks	70 7 –
	Deputy returning officers	21 – –
	Refreshments	14 14 –
	Printing	11 17 6
	Polling books and forms	10 8 –
	Crier	2 2 –
	High constable	2 2 –
	Crown Office	– 4 –
	High bailiff, including clerks' salaries, stationery, cab hire, messengers, postage, and other incidental expenses	105 – –
	£.	*763 10 –
* One-third of the above expenses, amounting to 254 *l.* 10 *s.*, was charged to each candidate.		
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis:		
C. J. T. Hambro H. Edwards. J. J. Powell.	Printing and stationery	6 16 6
	Hustings and polling places	30 13 –
	Deputy returning officers	8 8 –
	Poll clerks	5 5 –
	Special constables	14 18 3
	Advertising accounts, &c.	4 4 –
	£.	*70 4 9
* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 23 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.		
Whitby:		
W. H. Gladstone W. C. Worsley.	Hustings	27 – –
	Polling booths (rent and refreshments)	9 15 3
	Police	2 18 9
	Printing, stationery, &c.	8 14 4
	Bill posting and messengers	2 2 6
	Professional fees, including fees of deputies and poll clerks	69 7 6
	£.	119 18 4
W. H. Gladstone	One-half of expenses as above	59 19 2
	Fee for indenture of return, and expenses of filing	6 14 –
	£.	66 13 2
W. C. Worsley	Same as above (exclusive of return, &c.)	59 19 2

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Whitehaven:		
G. F. A. Cavendish Bentinck. A. Bonn Steward.	Hustings	12 12 –
	Hire and fitting up polling booths (£. s. d.)	26 12 8
	Deputy returning officers	36 15 –
	Poll clerks	7 7 –
	Messengers	1 15 –
		72 9 8
	Deduct, extra booths asked for by Mr. Bentinck, and paid for by him	20 14 2
		51 15 6
	Stationery	5 14 3
	Bill poster	– 14 6
	Preparation of notices, arrangements for election, attendances at election, and declaration of the poll, &c.	29 – 8
		*99 16 11
	Add, extra booths deducted as above, and paid for by Mr. Bentinck	20 14 2
	Indenture of return and counterpart, paid for by Mr. Bentinck	6 6 –
	Fifty copies of register, paid for by Mr. Bentinck	6 5 –
	Fifty copies of register, paid for by Mr. Steward	6 5 –
	£.	139 7 1
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 49 *l.* 18 *s.* 5½ *d.*, was paid by each candidate.		
Wigan:		
H. Woods J. Lancaster. N. Eckersley. J. Pearson.	Erecting hustings, hire, erection, and fitting up polling booths	145 17 4
	Plans and superintendence at erection of hustings and booths	12 12 –
	Poll books, printing and stationery	23 11 3
	Posting bills	2 2 6
	Refreshments	3 8 –
	Deputy returning officers, including travelling expenses	31 10 –
	Poll clerks	31 10 –
	Preparing notices, oaths, appointment of deputies, poll clerks, &c.; attendance at meetings of magistrates at the nomination, and at the election: the getting in and discharge of all claims on the returning officer	50 – –
	Gas fittings and gas	6 – 6
	£.	306 11 7
H. Woods	One fourth of above expenses	76 12 –½
	Half of town clerk's fees, preparing return, &c.	2 5 –
	£.	78 17 10½
J. Lancaster	Same as above	78 17 10½
N. Eckersley	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return, &c.)	76 12 10½
J. Pearson	Same as above	76 12 10½
Wilton:		
E. Antrobus, jun.	Notices, indentures of election, agents' charges, advertising accounts, &c.	28 – –
	Register of votors	– 4 –
	£.	28 4 –

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Winchester:				
W. B. Simonds J. Bonham-Carter. A. J. Scott.	Cost of erecting hustings, and fitting up polling booths, &c.	55	–	–
	Paid for hire of corn exchange	10	–	–
	For use of St. John's House, for nomination, &c.	7	7	–
	Compensation to occupiers of market	1	10	–
	Poll books, printing, advertising, &c.	22	8	10
	Deputy returning officer	2	2	–
	Poll clerks	6	6	–
	Dinner for poll clerks; refreshments at the poll, &c.	7	19	6
	Police	5	5	–
	Town serjeants and crier	1	11	–
	Town clerk's clerk	1	1	–
	Town clerk, preparing notices, appointments, &c.	21	–	–
	£.	141	10	4
W. B. Simonds	One-third of above expenses	47	3	5
	Preparing return, affixing city seal, &c.	5	5	–
	£.	52	8	5
J. Bonham-Carter	Same as above	52	8	5
A. J. Scott	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return, &c.)	47	3	5
Windsor:				
R. Eykyn R. R. Gardner.	Town clerk's general charges	23	17	–
	Justices' clerk's fees for swearing 120 special constables	6	6	–
	Five poll clerks	5	5	–
	Mayor's deputies for booths	9	9	–
	Hall keeper	3	3	–
	Town serjeant	3	3	–
	Bill sticker	3	3	–
	Refreshments to booths, by order of candidates	18	8	–
	Hustings and booths	90	17	6
	Printing poll books, &c., and stationery	27	17	3
	Special constables	149	–	–
	Staves, badges, &c. for special constables	26	7	10
	Superintendent and borough police; extra services	11	–	–
	£.	377	16	7
R. Eykyn	Proportion of above expenses	188	18	3
	Town clerk's fee, and for indentures of return, and returning	21	–	–
	£.	209	18	3
R. R. Gardner	Same as above (exclusive of town clerk's fee, &c.)	188	18	3
Wolverhampton:				
Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. T. M. Weguelin.	Preparation of forms, notices, appointments, poll books, instructions, specifications, &c., journeys, writing letters, attendances on deputy returning officers and poll clerks, stationery, clerks, messengers, postages, parcels, telegrams, cab fares, &c.	22	11	6
	Expenses of return (in duplicate), including agents' charges, and filing same at Crown Office	5	5	–
	Carried forward £.	27	16	6

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Wolverhampton—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	27	16	6
Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. T. M. Weguelin.	Travelling expenses	3	16	4
	Advertising	2	14	–
	Use of hall, erection of hustings, &c.	9	2	6
	Printing	23	2	4
	Filing bribery oath	–	1	–
	Town crier	1	1	–
	Poll books and stationery	8	18	–
	Arrangement for polling booths and places, &c.	5	5	4
	Advertising account of election expenses	2	–	–
	£.	*83	17	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 41 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Woodstock:				
H. Barnett Hon. G. C. Brodrick.	Horse hire	1	3	6
	Polling booths	31	15	–
	Gas fitting	1	10	–
	Stationery	3	6	–
	Crier	4	3	6
	Serjeant	2	2	–
	Men at booths	8	–	–
	Town clerk	12	1	6
	Return	10	10	–
	Returning officers and poll clerks	48	6	–
	Publication of accounts	2	–	–
	£.	124	17	6
Worcester:				
W. Laslett A. C. Sherriff. T. R. Hill. Sir F. Lycett.	Erection of booths and polling places	126	10	–
	Plans and specifications for same	5	5	–
	Lessee of grand stand, for use of same at nomination	6	18	6
	Deputy sheriffs	44	2	–
	Poll clerks	14	14	–
	Refreshments for ditto at polling	3	19	–
	Poll books, forms, &c.	10	–	–
	Advertising, printing, &c.	10	18	6
	Stationery for booths	2	17	2
	Special constables	36	9	–
	Magistrates' clerk, swearing in same	6	1	6
	Town clerk, for registers	3	10	–
	Bellman, for proclamation	1	1	–
	Serjeants at-mace and mayor's servants	5	10	–
	Attendants at hustings	1	1	–
	Sheriff's officer	4	19	–
	Hire of carriage for sheriff	–	10	6
	Use of ground on which booth erected	1	10	–
	Under sheriff, &c.	52	10	–
	Ditto for return, &c.	3	3	–
	Ditto for stamping return	2	–	–
	£.	343	9	2
W. Laslett	One-fourth of above expenses (including moiety of costs of return, &c.)	87	3	–
A. C. Sherriff	Same as above	87	3	–
T. R. Hill	Same as above (exclusive of costs of return, &c.)	84	11	6
Sir F. Lycett	Same as above	84	11	6

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Wycombe, Chipping:				
J. R. Mills Hon. W. H. P. Carington.	Erecting hustings	21	–	–
	Erecting and fitting up polling booths	20	–	–
	Police	5	5	–
	Town clerk	21	–	–
	Poll clerks	4	4	–
	Printer's bill	4	–	–
	Poll books and stationery	2	15	–
	£.	78	4	–
York:				
J. Lowther	Erecting hustings, &c.	88	18	1
J. P. Brown-Westhead.	Hire and expenses of twenty polling booths	21	7	6
J. H. Gladstone.	Deputy sheriffs and poll clerks	63	–	–
	Special constables	27	15	–
	Refreshments	15	5	7
	Advertising	28	16	–
	Printing	15	7	–
	Stationery	9	14	2
	Drawing proclamation, appointments of officers, advertisements and other proceedings, for printers and newspapers, attendances, appointing deputy sheriffs, poll clerks, and special constable, preparing registers and poll books, &c. &c.	30	–	–
	Drawing and engrossing return in duplicate, seals and parchment, and attending execution thereof; sealing and sending up poll books to Clerk of the Crown, &c. &c.	10	10	–
	Agent's charges attending with and filing return at the Crown Office, paying fees thereon, and letters	2	–	–
	Lessee of market	5	–	–
	Cab hire, messengers, postages, parcels, &c.	2	5	–
	£.	*319	18	4

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 106 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

WALES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Beaumaris:				
Hon. W. O. Stanley M. Lloyd.	Messengers, railway fares and expenses, and crier	3	2	–
	Treasurers of national schools	15	–	–
	Joiners	16	14	2
	Committee of British school	7	7	–
	Printing	1	7	8
	Posting notices	–	8	–
	Expenses sent in by returning officer to each candidate	82	19	4
	£.	125	18	2
Cardiff:				
J. F. D. C. Stuart H. S. Giffard.	Hustings and polling booths	214	10	10
	Poll books, printing, and stationery	17	1	11
	Deputy returning officers, including travelling expenses	39	12	–
	Poll clerks	27	11	–
	Messengers	2	3	6
	Town clerk's charges	63	–	
	Magistrates' clerk's fees for oaths	1	12	–
	Police	21	16	4
	£.	387	7	7
J. F. D. C. Stuart	Moiety of above expenses	193	13	9
	Copies of register	12	10	–
	Carried forward	206	3	9

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Cardiff—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	206	3	9
J. F. D. C. Stuart	Fee for preparing indenture of return, obtaining execution of same in duplicate, returning same to Crown Office, and forwarding poll books	12	12	–
	£.	218	15	9
H. S. Giffard	Same as above (exclusive of fee for return, &c.)	206	3	9
Cardigan:				
Sir T. D. Lloyd, Bart.	Town clerk's account	21	–	–
	Mayor's bailiffs	1	–	–
	Hallkeeper	1	–	–
	£.	23	–	–
Carmarthen:				
J. S. C. Stepney M. D. Treherne.	Case and counsel's opinion respecting duties of portreeve	4	8	2
	Journeys, railway fares, and expenses to arrange as to erection of booths, and attendances, including nomination day and day when poll declared	34	7	–
	Letters	3	15	–
	Notices of election, and proclaiming same	1	10	6
	Registers of voters	2	–	–
	Drawing notice of situation of booths, posting same	–	11	–
	Telegraphing and postage of letters	2	1	11
	Drawing notice to affix to each booth, detailing number of voters to poll therein, &c.	1	11	6
	Appointment of deputy sheriffs and poll clerks	3	9	–
	Oaths, and filing	1	8	–
	Deputy sheriffs, including expenses	63	4	9
	Poll clerks and expenses	12	13	–
	Preparing return in duplicate, and stamp	5	18	4
	Erecting booths, &c.	41	13	10
	Police	7	5	11
	Inkstands for booths, and painter lettering and numbering boards for polling booths	2	–	6
	Providing poll books and necessary forms for election, and for printing notices	6	6	6
	£.	*194	4	11

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 97 *l.* 2 *s.* 5½*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Carnarvon:				
W. B. Hughes Hon. T. J. Wynn.	Erection of booths, &c.	85	3	–
	Deputy returning officers, poll clerks, and travelling expenses	84	15	10
	Printing, telegrams, &c.	40	3	11
	Town clerk's fee	50	–	–
	£.	*260	2	9

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 130 *l.* 1 *s.* 4½*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Denbigh:				
W. Williams. - -	Professional attendance on candidates, their agents, and others -	10	8	8
T. Mainwaring.	Correspondence - - - -	4	6	11
	Journeys and expenses - - -	18	8	6
	Election forms - - - -	12	8	10
	Town crier's fee - - - -	1	1	–
	Mayor's deputies taking poll - -	17	13	6
	Poll clerks - - - - - -	8	8	–
	Commissioner to administer oaths -	3	3	–
	Register for deputies - - -	1	–	–
	Booths and fittings - - -	46	2	–
	Plan for polling districts - -	6	6	–
	Miscellaneous payments - -	1	12	5
	£.	130	18	10
W. Williams - -	Share of above expenses - -	65	9	5
	Copies of register - - -	3	17	6
	Election indentures - - -	7	7	–
	£.	76	13	11
T. Mainwaring - -	Share of above expenses - -	65	9	5
	Copies of register - - -	6	15	–
	£.	72	4	5
Flint:				
Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. -	Returning officer's costs, charges, and expenses, including payments	63	–	–
Haverfordwest:				
Hon. W. Edwardes -	Journeys, gig hire, and expenses -	1	15	–
S. Pitman.	Poll books, &c. - - - - -	2	2	6
	Messengers, with notices of polling divisions, and posting same -	1	–	–
	Posting notices proclaiming election	–	5	–
	Telegram and reply - - -	–	4	–
	Use of rooms for polling - -	4	18	10
	Under sheriffs - - - -	14	14	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	7	7	–
	Stationery, &c. - - - -	1	4	4
	Use of town hall - - - -	2	2	–
	Hallkeepers - - - -	1	3	–
	Crier of court - - - -	–	5	–
	Erection of polling booths - -	75	–	–
	Auctioneer selling booths - -	1	2	–
	Printing - - - - -	4	12	–
	£.	117	14	8
Hon. W. Edwardes -	One-half of above expenses - -	58	17	4
	Returning officer's fee - - -	26	5	–
	Stamps and preparing return - -	3	–	–
		88	2	4
	Deduct moiety realized by sale of booths - - - - - -	7	5	–
	£.	80	17	4
S. Pitman - -	Same items as above - - -	55	14	4
	Making abstract of and publishing account - - - - -	1	7	–
		57	1	4
	Deduct moiety of proceeds of sale of booths by auction - - -	7	5	–
	£.	49	16	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Merthyr Tydfil:				
H. Richard - -	Deputy returning officers - -	150	8	–
R. Fothergill.	Poll clerks - - - - -	56	1	–
Right Hon. H. A. Bruce.	Hustings and barricades - -	127	15	–
	Printing and stationery - -	13	12	6
	Bill posting - - - - -	2	15	–
	Advertising - - - - -	47	13	–
	Polling places - - - -	49	–	–
	Hotel bill - - - - -	6	17	9
	Town clerk's bill - - - -	310	18	1
	£.	*765	–	4

* One-third of the above sum, amounting to 255 *l.* – *s.* 1 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.

Montgomery:				
Hon. C. R. D. Hanbury Tracy.	Town clerk's bill - - - -	21	–	–
	Messengers, crier's fees, and expenses - - - - - -	4	11	7
	Serjeants-at-mace for attendance at nomination - - - - -	1	–	–
	Printing - - - - -	–	10	–
	£.	27	1	7
Pembroke:				
T. Meyrick - -	Deputies and their travelling expenses - - - - - -	13	15	–
	Poll clerks and their travelling expenses - - - - - -	8	1	6
	Booths - - - - - -	54	10	9
	Special constables - - -	10	15	–
	Police and travelling expenses -	3	12	9
	Printing and mayor's travelling expenses - - - - - -	5	6	–
	Messengers, hallkeeper, and crier, &c.	4	5	6
	Town clerks' charges conducting election - - - - - -	22	–	–
		122	6	6
	Town clerk's charge for return and for registers - - - - -	6	–	–
	£.	128	6	6
Sir H. Owen, Bart. -	Same items as above - - -	122	6	6
	Town clerk's charge for copies of register - - - - - -	4	3	6
	£.	126	10	–
Radnor, New:				
R. G. Price - -	Charges for proclamation, &c. -	6	10	–
Swansea:				
Lewis L. Dillwyn -	Coach hire and expenses - -	3	2	6
	Printing proclamations, &c. - -	2	9	6
	Printing notices of election and return - - - - - -	3	3	–
	Bill poster and town crier - -	1	6	–
	Election forms - - - -	2	15	–
	Returning officer's fee (for town clerk) - - - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	33	16	–

IRELAND.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
ANTRIM:		
Hon. E. O'Neill	Paid incidental expenses, stationery, advertising, &c.	3 – –
G. H. Seymour, C.B.	Same items as above	3 – –
ARMAGH:		
Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart. / W. Verner	No contest	– nil.
CARLOW:		
H. Bruen	Advertisements and printing	1 9 9
	Posting notices	1 – –
	Publication of names of agents of election expenses	– 10 3
	£.	3 – –
A. Kavanagh	Same items as above	3 – –
CAVAN:		
Lieut. Colonel Hon. H. Annesley. / E. Saunderson	No contest	– nil.
CLARE:		
Col. C. M. Vandeleur / Sir C. M. O'Loghlen	No contest	– nil.
CORK:		
A. H. S. Barry	Deputy sheriffs	50 – –
	Poll clerks	25 – –
	Booths in public buildings	46 – –
	Booths not in public buildings	48 6 8
	Incidental expenses	75 – –
	Interpreter	12 10 –
	£.	256 16 8
McCarthy Downing	Same items as above	256 16 8
R. Boyle	Same items as above	256 16 8
DONEGAL:		
T. Connolly / Marquis of Hamilton	No contest	– nil.
DOWN:		
Lord A. E. Hill-Trevor	Expenses of advertising election accounts	2 – –
	Fee paid by candidate	10 – –
	£.	12 – –
Lieut. Colonel W. B. Forde.	Expenses of advertising election accounts	2 – –
DUBLIN:		
T. E. Taylor / I. T. Hamilton. / P. P. McSwiney.	Booths, cost of erecting, and hire of sites; supplying printing and indentures, stamps, poll books, advertisements, and stationery	120 – –
	Deputy sheriffs	40 – –
	Poll clerks	20 – –
	Assessor's fee	56 13 1
	Special constables, car hire for ditto, deputy sheriffs, and poll clerks	9 – –
	£.	245 13 1

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
FERMANAGH:		
Captain Archdall	Erecting booths	13 16 3
Hon. Colonel H. A. Cole	Same as above	13 16 3
GALWAY:		
Viscount Burke / W. H. Gregory	No contest	– nil.
KERRY:		
H. A. Herbert	Returning officer's expenses	25 – –
Lord Castleross	Same as above	25 – –
KILDARE:		
Rt. Hon. H. F. Cogan	Proclamation on election	1 10 –
Rt. Hon. Lord O. Fitzgerald.	Advertisements	1 12 –
	Expenses on election day	1 – –
	Indenture	2 10 –
	Stamps	1 15 –
	Sundries	1 – –
	£.	9 7 –
KILKENNY:		
G. Leopold Bryan	Proportion of stamp duty on deed of election	1 – –
Major Hon. L. Agar-Ellis.	Same as above	1 – –
KING'S COUNTY:		
Sir P. O'Brien, Bart. / D. Sherlock	No contest	– nil.
LEITRIM:		
W. R. Ormsby Gore / J. Brady	No contest	– nil.
LIMERICK:		
Right Hon. W. Monsell / E. J. Synan	No contest	– nil.
LONDONDERRY:		
Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart. / R. P. Dawson	No contest	– nil.
LONGFORD:		
Col. F. S. Greville / M. W. O'Reilly	No contest	– nil.
LOUTH:		
Right Hon. C. S. P. Fortescue.	Returning officer's expenses	25 – –
M. O'Reilly Dease	No return sent in	—
MAYO:		
Lord Bingham / G. H. Moore	No contest	– nil.

IRELAND—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Meath:		
Mathew E. Corbally -	Booths in public buildings - -	108 – –
E. M'Evoy.	Additional one for high sheriff and assessor - - - - -	6 – –
J. T. Hinds.	Deputy sheriffs - - - - -	38 – –
	Poll clerks - - - - -	19 – –
	Special bailiffs - - - - -	9 – –
	Assessor's fee - - - - -	56 13 1
	Car hire for conveyance of poll books - - - - -	4 – –
	Printing proclamations, places of polling-booths, and advertisements of election expenses, &c. -	10 – –
	£.	*250 13 1
* One-third of the above sum was charged to each of the candidates.		
Monaghan:		
Col. C. P. Leslie -	Returning officer's expenses -	69 4 11½
Sewallis E. Shirley -	Same as above - - - -	69 4 11½
W. Gray - - -	Same as above - - - -	40 18 5
Queen's County:		
Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick.	Booths for nomination and sheriff	6 – –
K. T. Digby.	Advertisements, stationery, poll books, indentures, stamps, copies of registry, and travelling expenses - - - - -	36 – –
	Preparing court, and providing special constables - - -	6 6 –
	Fee as assessor - - - -	46 3 1
	Settling indenture of return - -	10 10 –
	£.	104 19 1
Roscommon:		
Right Hon. Fitz. French	No contest - - - - -	nil.
The O'Conor Don -		
Sligo:		
Denis O'Conor -	Sheriff's personal expenses - -	60 – –
Cornelius A. Keogh.	Assessor - - - - -	77 13 1
	Booths - - - - -	53 – –
	Deputy sheriffs - - - -	26 – –
	Poll clerks - - - - -	13 – –
	Special constables - - -	6 10 –
	Interpreters - - - -	6 10 –
	Carried forward - - - £.	242 13 1

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
Sligo—*continued.*		
	Brought forward - - -	242 13 1
Denis O'Conor - -	Printing and advertising - - -	68 12 –
Cornelius A. Keogh.	Bill posters, car hire, and sundries	13 – –
	£.	324 5 1
Sir R. G. Booth, Bart.	No account furnished.	—
Col E. J. Cooper -		
Tipperary:		
C. Moore - - -	No contest - - - - -	nil.
Hon. C. White - -		
Tyrone:		
Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry - - -	No contest - - - - -	nil.
Lord Claud Hamilton		
Waterford:		
J. Esmonde - -	No contest - - - - -	nil.
Edmond De la Poer -		
Westmeath:		
A. W. F. Greville -	Returning officer's expenses -	50 – –
W. Pollard-Urquhart	Same as above - - - -	50 – –
Wexford:		
J. T. Power - -	Returning officer's expenses at election, including all incidental charges, indentures, stamps, poll books, advertisements, stationery, and all other expenses belonging to the execution of the writ of election; 21 booths, at 3 *l.* each	*63 – –
M. P. D'Arcy.		
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 31*l.* 10*s.*, was charged to each of the above candidates.	
R. W. H. Dare -	Retired several days before the election.	—
Wicklow:		
William W. F. Dick -	No contest - - - - -	nil.
Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam		

IRELAND—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
ARMAGH:		
J. Vance	No contest	nil.
ATHLONE:		
J. J. Ennis	Returning officer's expenses	50 – –
J. Staniforth	Same as above	50 – –
R. P. Bayley	Same as above	50 – –
BANDON BRIDGE:		
Hon. H. B. Bernard, W. Shaw.	Booths	9 – –
	Deputy sheriffs	6 – –
	Poll clerks	3 – –
	Incidental expenses	9 – –
	Advertisements	10 – –
	Car hire and travelling expenses	3 – –
	£.	40 – –
BELFAST:		
W. Johnstone, T. M'Clure.	Hustings, and court-house keeper for cleaning up	13 2 8
Sir C. Lanyon.	Booths	137 2 7
J. Mulholland.	Deputies	70 – –
	Poll clerks	35 – –
	Assessor	67 3 1
	Advertising	22 2 10
	Printing and stationery	4 – 9
	Poll books	32 1 –
	Posting bills	6 5 –
	Car hire, arranging booths	– 19 9
	Candlesticks	7 15 –
	Candles	– 16 9
	Testaments	– 12 –
	Stamps for and preparing return to writ	6 17 6
	£.	*403 18 11
* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 100 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.		
CARLOW:		
Captain W. Fagan	Deputy sheriffs	2 – –
	Poll clerks	1 – –
	Expenses of booths	4 10 –
	Incidental expenses	4 10 –
	Advertisements and publication of election agents, expenses, and printing	2 11 3
	£.	14 11 3
H. Rochfort	Same items as above	11 12 3
CARRICKFERGUS:		
M. R. Dalway	Booths	7 10 –
	Incidental expenses, poll books, stationery, and advertisements, &c.	6 18 5
	Returning officer's deputy	5 – –
	Poll clerk	2 10 –
	Returning officer's booth	1 10 –
	£.	23 8 5
R. Torrens	Same items as above	23 8 5
CASHEL:		
J. L. O'Beirne, H. Munster	No return furnished.	—
CLONMEL:		
J. Bagwell	Returning officer's expenses	5 16 –
COLERAINE:		
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart.	No return made by candidate.	—

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
CORK:		
J. F. Maguire, N. D. Murphy, W. Abbott, C. Crofts.	Booths in private buildings	70 – –
	Booths in public buildings	9 – –
	Expenses of booths, including stationery	51 – –
	Deputy sheriffs	32 – –
	Poll clerks	16 – –
	Special constables	8 10 –
		186 10 –
	Off this account	14 10 –
	£.	*172 – –
* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 43 *l.*, was charged to each candidate		
DOWNPATRICK:		
W. Keown	Advertising election account	2 – –
	Stamp on return	1 17 –
	£.	3 17 –
DROGHEDA:		
B. Whitworth	Returning officer's expenses	27 10 3
Sir F. L. M'Clintock	Same as above	25 – –
F. Brodigan	Same as above	25 – –
DUBLIN:		
Sir A. E. Guinness, Bart., J. Pim.	Erecting booths, hiring sites, supplying printing, stationery, advertisements, &c.	646 – –
Hon. D. Plunket.	Deputy sheriffs	180 – –
Sir D. Corrigan.	Poll clerks	90 – –
	Assessor's fee and refresher	56 13 1
	Special constables and cars	42 – –
	£.	1,014 13 1
DUNDALK:		
P. Callan	No return.	—
C. Russell	No return.	—
Sir G. Bowyer, Bart.	Returning officer's expenses	20 – –
W. Robson	No return.	—
DUNGANNON:		
Col. Hon. S. Knox	Providing printing, advertising, stationery, &c., poll booths, poll books, &c. &c.	10 10 –
DUNGARVAN:		
H. Matthews, C. R. Barry	No accounts sent in.	—
ENNIS:		
W. Stacpoole	No contest.	—
ENNISKILLEN:		
Lord Viscount Crichton, J. Collum, Hon. C. Crichton, W. A. Dane, Dr. R. Collum, Colonel A. Cole, J. Jordon	Repairing booths, &c. &c.	20 11 3
* One-seventh of the above sum, amounting to 2 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, was charged to each of the candidates.		
GALWAY:		
Lord Viscount St. Lawrence.	Returning officer's expenses	15 – –
Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bt.	Same as above	15 – –
Captain J. O'Harra	Same as above	40 – –
M. F. O'Flaherty	Same as above	15 – –
KILKENNY:		
Sir J. Gray	Sheriff's fee and expenses	12 – –
KINSALE:		
Sir G. C. Colthurst	No contest.	—

IRELAND—Cities and Boroughs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Limerick:				
Major G. Gavin -	Booths - - - - - -	45	–	–
F. W. Russell	Deputy sheriffs - - - -	16	16	–
P. Tait.	Poll clerks - - - - -	8	8	–
R. Pigott.	Special bailiffs - - - - -	4	–	–
	Copies of registries—poll clerks' books, pens, ink, paper, wax, oath forms, &c. &c. - - -	24	–	–
	Candlesticks, candles, &c. - -	1	–	–
	Admission tickets - - - -	1	5	–
	Slips for ditto, and posting ditto -	–	3	6
	Bailiffs taking tickets on nomination day, &c. - - - -	–	10	–
	Swearing deputies and poll clerks -	2	–	–
	Counsel's opinion - - - -	*5	5	–
	Telegrams - - - - -	*–	10	6
	Proclamation of election - -	1	–	–
	Notice of ditto, and posting - -	–	11	–
	Printing and posting - - -	4	2	6
	Repairs to booths - - -	–	5	–
	Car hire, engaging booths, poll clerks, deputies, nomination, polling day, &c. - - -	1	2	6
	£.	115	19	–
* The above sums, amounting to 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*, were paid equally by Messrs. Tait and Pigott.				
Lisburn:				
E. W. Verner - -	Incidental expenses, stationery, advertising, &c. - - -	3	–	–
Londonderry:				
R. Dowse - - -	Booths - - - - - -	13	–	–
	Deputies - - - - -	8	–	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	4	–	–
	Incidental expenses - - -	11	1	6
	£.	36	1	6
Lord C. J. Hamilton -	Same items as above - - -	36	1	6
Mallow:				
Rt. Hon. E. Sullivan -	Advertisements and travelling expenses - - - - - -	10	–	–
New Ross:				
P. M'Mahon - -	Indentures, stamps, poll books, advertisements, stationery, and all expenses belonging to the execution of the writ of election -	7	14	6
Newry:				
W. Kirk - - -	Erecting four booths - - -	18	–	–
Lord Newry.	Paid deputies for ditto, 2 *l.* each -	8	–	–
	„ poll clerks for ditto, 1 *l.* each -	4	–	–
	„ incidental expenses, 3 *l.* each -	12	–	–
	„ bailiffs, 2 each at 5 *s.* - -	2	–	–
	Sheriff's booth - - - -	3	–	–
	£.	47	–	–
W. Kirk - - -	Proportion of above expenses -	18	15	–
Lord Newry.	Same as above - - - -	28	5	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Portarlington:				
Rt. Hon. J. A. Lawson	Providing booths for nomination and polling, and for the sheriff -	10	–	–
Capt. Dawson-Damer.	Incidental expenses, poll books, indenture stamps, stationery, advertisements, copies of registry, &c. - - - - - -	6	–	–
	Deputy sheriff - - - -	2	–	–
	Poll clerk - - - - -	1	–	–
	Special constables - - -	1	–	–
	C. P. Hamilton, assessor - -	46	3	1
	Ditto for two subsequent days' attendance and settling return -	21	–	–
	£.	87	3	1
Sligo:				
Major L. E. Knox -	Assessor's fee - - - -	28	6	6½
	Deputies - - - - -	2	–	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	1	–	–
	Booths - - - - -	3	–	–
	Poll books - - - - -	2	15	4½
	Returning officers and assessor's room - - - - -	1	10	–
	Interpreters - - - -	–	9	2½
	Special constables - - -	–	10	–
	Advertisements and stationery -	2	15	4½
	Advertising election expenses -	3	3	–
	Preparing instructions, and printing same - - - - -	1	11	6
	Preparation of return - - -	3	–	–
	Counsel's fee for revising same -	3	3	–
	Stamp for return - - - -	1	16	3
	£.	55	–	3
Captain J. W. Flanagan	Same items as above - - -	50	–	–
Tralee:				
The O'Donoghue -	No contest.	—		
Waterford:				
John A. Blake - -	Deputy sheriffs - - - -	4	13	4
	Poll clerks - - - - -	2	6	8
	Booths - - - - -	10	13	4
	Constables - - - - -	–	10	–
	Stationery and printing - -	6	9	3
	Costs of return - - - -	1	4	2
	£.	25	16	9
J. Delahunty - -	Same as above - - - -	25	16	9
Sir H. W. Barron -	Same as above - - - -	25	16	9
Wexford:				
R. J. Devereux - -	Returning officer's expenses - -	5	9	9
S. Motte - - -	Same as above - - - -	6	14	–
Youghal:				
C. Weguelin - -	Three booths in public buildings at 3 *l.* each - - - - -	9	–	–
	Three deputy sheriffs at 2 *l.* each -	6	–	–
	Three poll clerks at 1 *l.* each -	3	–	–
	Incidental expenses of three booths at 3 *l.* each - - - -	9	–	–
	Advertisements in four local papers	13	–	–
	Car hire and travelling expenses in connection with election - -	5	–	–
	£.	45	–	–
Sir J. N. M'Kenna -	No account furnished - - -	—		

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
ABERDEEN (EASTERN DIVISION):				
W. Dingwall Fordyce	Erection of hustings and railings, and reporting as to safety of same	11	1	–
	Advertising election and election agents	3	5	–
	Printed cards of admission to hustings	–	2	4
	Parchment, &c., for returns, indentures in duplicate, &c.	–	4	–
	Sheriff clerk's travelling expenses	1	10	–
	Postages and cabs, &c.	–	1	5
	£.	16	3	9
ABERDEEN (WESTERN DIVISION):				
W. M'Combie	Expenses of hustings, fencing and railing in space for voters, &c.; reporting as to safety of hustings, watching same, removing hustings and railings, &c.	21	10	6
	Advertising election, and election agent	2	2	–
	Parchment for indentures in duplicate, &c.	–	4	–
	Cab hires, &c., and postages	–	5	–
	Tickets of admission to the hustings	–	2	4
	£.	24	3	10
ARGYLLSHIRE:				
Marquis of Lorne	Sheriff clerk's outlays	–	19	9
AYRSHIRE (NORTHERN DIVISION):				
W. Finnie Roger Montgomerie.	Expense of hustings, poll books, and registers, &c.	30	18	6
	Poll sheriffs and clerks	87	3	–
	£.	*118	1	6
	* Paid mutually by the candidates.			
AYRSHIRE (SOUTHERN DIVISION):				
Sir D. Wedderburn Claud Alexander.	Expense of hustings, poll booths, and registers, &c.	32	13	–
	Poll sheriffs and clerks	103	8	6
	£.	*136	1	6
	* Paid mutually by the candidates.			
BANFF:				
R. W. Duff	Erection of hustings	7	–	–
	Inspector's report on sufficiency thereof	–	15	–
	Bar officer, for attendance	–	5	–
	Sheriff's clerk, for parchment, wax, envelopes, stationery, and other expenses of return	2	2	–
	£.	10	2	–
BERWICK:				
D. Robertson	Printing and posting sheriff's notices of day of election, &c.	7	11	10
	Erecting hustings	12	12	–
	£.	20	3	10
BUTE:				
C. Dalrymple J. W. Burns.	Arranging polling places	2	13	–
	Sheriff's fees	37	16	–
	Clerk's fees	12	12	–
	Hustings and booths	9	9	–
	Printing	1	8	6
	Books, commissions, &c.	5	5	–
	Indentures, &c. &c.	5	5	–
	£.	74	8	6
C. Dalrymple	One-half of above expenses (including expenses of indenture, &c. &c.)	39	16	9
J. W. Burns	One-half of same (exclusive of expenses of indenture, &c. &c.)	34	11	9

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
CAITHNESS:				
G. Traill Major J. Horne.	Plan of hustings	2	2	–
	Hustings	15	–	–
	Carriage hire, &c., of sheriff's clerk, arranging as to polling booths	2	2	–
	Stationery, &c.	3	–	–
	Posting bills of additional booths, and of days of polling	12	12	6
	Officers at polling booth, declarations, &c.	2	–	6
	Postages and incidents	–	16	6
	Poll sheriffs and poll clerks	44	19	6
	Registers, advertisings, &c.	6	12	6
	£.	*89	5	6
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 44 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.			
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS:				
W. P. Adam	Sheriff clerk's account, including hustings	9	14	–
DUMBARTON:				
A. Orr Ewing	Sheriff clerk's fees, &c.	11	5	2
	Copies of roll, &c.	10	–	–
	£.	21	5	2
DUMFRIES:				
Sir S. H. Waterlow	Hustings, polling booths, &c.	21	8	8
	Polling sheriffs and clerks	40	10	6
	Miscellaneous expenses	3	18	7
	£.	65	17	9
Major Walker	Same items as above	65	17	9
EDINBURGH:				
Sir A. C. R. G. Maitland, Bart. Right Hon. Earl of Dalkeith.	Expense of hustings	24	19	–
	Architect's fee, inspecting hustings	1	11	6
	Advertising notice of election, names and addresses of election agents	2	19	7
	Printing list of polling places, poll books, and tickets for hustings	5	15	6
	Copies of register for use of poll sheriffs and clerks	1	17	6
	Poll sheriffs	15	15	–
	Poll clerks	22	1	–
	Sheriff's expenses	1	1	6
	Conveyances for poll clerks	7	1	–
	Stationery	–	12	1
	Incidental expenses	6	17	–
	Polling booths	74	16	–
	Fitting up polling place	7	8	6
	Posting notices of polling places	1	5	–
	£.	*174	–	2
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 87 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.			
ELGIN AND NAIRN:				
Lt. Col. Hon. J. Grant	Hustings, &c.	8	–	–
	Sheriff clerk's account for official expenses	13	2	7
	£.	21	2	7

SCOTLAND—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Fife:				
Sir R. Anstruther, Bart.	Poll sheriffs	90	2	3
J. B. Kinnear.	Poll clerks and transmission of poll books	25	14	2
	Poll booths and attendance	21	13	4
	Advertising new polling places	49	17	–
	Proclamation of election	10	19	5
	Hustings	18	12	8
	Poll books	2	14	–
	Barriers at hustings and polling places	25	–	–
	£.	*244	12	10
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 122 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				
Forfar:				
Hon. Charles Carnegie	Printing and advertising election notices, and election agent	3	17	6
	Attendance on sheriff	–	10	6
	Erecting hustings	3	15	–
	Inspecting hustings, and reporting sufficiency	–	10	6
	Railway fares and expenses attending election	3	3	–
	Certificates of registration	–	5	–
	Extending indenture in duplicate, and attendance, &c.	5	5	–
	Parchment for indenture	–	2	6
	Telegrams, postages, and other outlays	1	10	–
	£.	18	19	–
Haddington:				
Lord Elcho	Superintending erection of hustings	–	14	–
	Travelling expenses, and making arrangements for polling booths	1	5	3
	Advertising day of election and names of agents	–	5	6
	Use of assembly rooms	1	4	–
	Erection of hustings	7	11	8
	Poll books	–	6	11
	Polling sheriffs	6	6	–
	Poll clerks	2	2	–
	Expenses	–	14	5
	Drawing indenture of election, and transmitting same to Crown Office	10	10	–
	Parchment	–	5	–
	Postage and registration	–	1	4
	£.	31	6	1
Lord W. M. Hay	Same items as above (exclusive of indenture of election, &c. &c.)	20	9	9
Inverness:				
Donald Cameron	Hustings, architect, and inspector's fee, and for return	45	9	3
Kincardine:				
James Dyce Nicol	Printing and advertising	2	1	11
	Erection of hustings	17	5	–
	Fee to sheriff clerk for general trouble and superintendence, including postages and incidents	10	10	–
	£.	29	16	11
Kirkcudbright:				
W. H. Maxwell	Polling booths and hustings	77	9	3
Robert Hannay.	Advertising and printing	3	15	6
	Publishing proclamations	10	14	2
	General business	22	3	10
	Polling sheriffs and clerks	60	3	–
	£.	*174	5	9
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 87 *l.* 2 *s.* 10½ *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				
Lanark (Northern Division):				
Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart.	Advertising name and address of election agent	1	10	2
	Hustings	6	10	–
	Cleaning rooms, and attending at election	–	15	6
	Carried forward £.	8	15	8

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Lanark (Northern Division)—*continued.*				
	Brought forward	8	15	8
Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart.	Inspecting hustings, and reporting	3	13	6
	Travelling expenses	–	12	6
	Fees of indentures, &c.	10	10	–
	£.	23	11	8
Lanark (Southern Division):				
John G. C. Hamilton	Poll sheriffs	88	4	–
Sir N. M. Lockhart, Bt.	Poll clerks	29	8	–
	Rents, cleaning, and fitting polling places	18	18	6
	Travelling charges	26	1	11
	Poll books and stationery	5	2	1
	Sending out poll books and bringing them in	4	16	6
	Hustings	8	15	6
	Carriage hire	–	15	–
	Printing directions for polling, commissions, &c.	5	5	–
	Bar officers, for attendance	2	14	–
	Advertising names of election agents	1	13	2
	Engaging polling places, superintending erection of hustings, and for general trouble with the arrangements for poll sheriffs, poll clerks, books, and dues of commissions, &c.	30	–	–
	£.	*221	13	8
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 110 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				
Linlithgow:				
Peter M'Lagan	Advertising increase and situation of polling places, posting handbills, and printing	15	15	9
John Pender.	Advertising names and addresses of agents for election expenses	1	3	8
	Hustings, and inspection of ditto by tradesmen	16	1	–
	Polling booths, including cab hires, drivers, and tolls	48	6	–
	Poll sheriffs' fees, including expenses	30	7	8
	Poll clerks' fees, including expenses	12	1	6
	Extra postages and outlays	1	1	–
	£.	*124	16	7
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 62 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				
Orkney and Shetland:				
Frederic Dundas	Sheriff clerk's accounts, being expenses of polling, hustings, &c.:			
H. B. Riddell.	In Orkney	260	9	–
	In Shetland	54	19	8
	£.	315	8	10
Frederic Dundas	Share of above expenses	187	17	3
H. B. Riddell	Same as above	127	11	7
Peebles and Selkirk:				
Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bt.	Advertising alteration and increase of polling places	12	5	–
Sir John Murray, Bart.	Advertising election day, election agents, polling places, &c.	7	12	5
	Hustings, including inspector's fee	67	15	4
	Polling booths	5	18	1
	Poll sheriffs and clerks	53	17	–
	Poll books	–	18	–
	Sheriff clerk's charges and outlay	6	19	9
	£.	*155	6	1
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 77 *l.* 13 *s.* 0½ *d.*, was charged to each candidate.				

SCOTLAND—Counties—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Perth:				
C. S. Parker	Hustings	2	13	4
	Polling booths	50	9	–
	Polling sheriffs and clerks	160	11	11
	Printing and advertising, &c.	13	6	–
	£.	227	–	3
Sir W. S. Maxwell, Bt.	Same items as above	227	–	3
Renfrew:				
A. A. Speirs	Advertising name of election agent	–	10	6
	Cab hire, driver, tolls, &c.	–	6	6
	Attendance on sheriff	–	10	6
	Parchment for indentures	–	2	6
	Drawing indentures in duplicate, returning writ to Crown officer, &c.; drawing advertisement of name of election agent, insertion of same in newspapers, and meetings and correspondence connected with election, including telegrams, postages, &c.	10	10	–
	Roll of voters	3	12	–
	£.	15	12	–
Ross and Cromarty:				
A. Matheson	Hustings	20	–	–
	Writing proclamation fixing nomination day, and to newspapers, &c. &c.	1	6	10
	Printing and advertising	7	1	3
	Telegram	–	1	6
	Postages	–	1	9
	Constables	1	12	6
	Vellum for indentures	–	1	9
	Clerk's fee	3	–	–
	£.	33	5	7

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Roxburgh:				
Sir W. Scott, Bart.	Polling sheriffs' and clerks' fees and expenses	91	3	10
Lord S. H. Kerr.	Erection of and taking down hustings and polling booths, fires, and cleaning	55	1	7
	Printing, advertising, and stationery	7	2	4
	£.	*153	7	9
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 76*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, was charged to each candidate.			
Stirling:				
Admiral Erskine	Sheriff clerk's account	16	–	8
	Posting notices	4	3	4
	Printing and stationery	1	18	8
	Hustings	10	16	–
	Police	1	5	9
	£.	34	4	5
Sutherland:				
Lord Ronald Sutherland Leveson Gower.	Sheriff clerk's fees for general trouble, writing indentures, &c.	3	3	–
	Parchments	–	4	6
	Advertising notice of election	–	15	–
	Hustings	8	–	–
	Constables and town officers	2	2	–
	Printing election notices, &c.	–	12	6
	£.	14	17	–
Wigtown:				
Lord Garlies	Proportion of fees to polling sheriffs and poll clerks	30	2	–
	Account for hustings and polling booths	20	6	8½
	Sheriff clerk's account for self and others	16	19	4½
	£.	67	8	1
Sir Andrew Agnew, Bt.	Same items as above	62	9	10

CITIES.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen:				
W. H. Sykes	Erecting hustings, fencing and railing in space for voters, &c. &c.	21	10	6
	Advertising election and election agent	2	1	7
	Parchment for indentures in duplicate, &c.	–	4	–
	Cab hire, &c., and posts	–	5	–
	Tickets of admission to hustings	–	2	4
	£.	24	3	5
Edinburgh:				
D. M'Laren J. Miller.	Hustings	24	19	–
	Inspecting hustings	1	11	6
	Advertising notice of election, and name and address of election agent	2	18	9
	Incidents	–	10	6
	£.	*29	19	9
	* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 14*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.*, was charged to each candidate.			
Glasgow:				
R. Dalglish W. Graham. G. Anderson. Sir G. Campbell, Bart.	Poll sheriffs	387	9	–
	Poll clerks	133	7	–
	Poll books	22	11	9
	Refreshments	67	16	3
	Hustings	115	–	–
	Carried forward £.	726	4	–

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Glasgow—*continued.*				
	Carried forward	726	4	–
R. Dalglish W. Graham. G. Anderson. Sir G. Campbell, Bart.	Booths	412	–	–
	Rent, and cleaning polling places	8	8	–
	Use of, and taking out and in, locomotive booths	10	–	–
	Painting boards for booths	15	8	10
	Candlesticks and candles	9	13	–
	Furnishings for hustings	3	–	8
	Labour, connected with hustings, restoring street	4	16	–
	Stationery	6	5	8½
	Printing	51	–	–
	Bill posting	14	10	–
	Advertising election agents and time for declaration of poll	2	18	10
	Bar officers, for attendances	2	–	–
	Watching booths, &c.	28	2	3
	Cab hire	1	10	–
	Master of works	40	–	–
	City assessor	14	1	–
	Assistant to town clerk	24	2	6
	Preparing poll books, &c. &c., and for general trouble with election	50	–	–
	£.	*1,424	–	9½
	* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 356*l.* –*s.* 2*d.*, was charged to each candidate.			
Perth:				
Hon. A. F. Kinnaird	Share of hustings, &c.	4	4	10

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

BURGHS.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
AYR BURGHS:		
E. H. J. Craufurd J. Anderson.	Hustings, poll books, registers, &c.	34 13 –
	Poll sheriffs and clerks	39 18 –
	£.	*74 11 –
	* Paid mutually by the candidates.	
DUMFRIES BURGHS:		
R. Jardine	Hustings, polling booths, &c.	21 7 5
	Polling sheriffs and clerks	39 15 5
	Miscellaneous expenses	18 12 8
	£.	79 15 6
E. Noel	Same items as above	74 10 6
DUNDEE:		
Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart. G. Armitstead. J. A. Guthrie. H. W. Scott.	Hustings and polling booths	407 – 1
	Poll sheriffs	368 11 –
	Poll clerks	135 18 –
	Polling books and copies of registers	17 16 6
	Printing, stationery, advertising, &c.	53 6 –
	Miscellaneous expenses	15 2 6
	£.	*997 14 1
* One-fourth of the above sum, amounting to 249 *l.* 8 *s.* 6½ *d.*, was charged to each candidate.		
ELGIN BURGHS:		
M. E. Grant Duff	Erecting and inspecting hustings	9 2 –
	Sheriff clerk	2 12 –
	Town clerk	4 15 2
	£.	16 9 2
FALKIRK BURGHS:		
J. Merry	Sheriff clerk's account	16 7 6
	Officers posting notices	1 17 9
	Printing, stationery, &c.	1 5 4
	Polling sheriffs	7 11 11
	Police	5 13 11
	£.	32 16 5
E. Horsman	Same items as above	22 1 5
GREENOCK:		
J. Johnston Grieve W. Dougal Christie.	Erecting and taking down hustings	15 – –
	Inspection of hustings and reporting	2 2 –
	Poll books, &c.	2 15 –
	Acts of Parliament	3 1 –
	Writing commissions, &c.	5 – –
	Polling sheriffs	99 14 6
	Polling clerks	16 16 –
	Attendance on sheriff	1 10 –
	Telegrams, &c.	2 6 6
	Making arrangements for election, meetings with sheriff's agents for candidates, engaging poll clerks, &c.	21 – –
	£.	169 5 –

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
GREENOCK—*continued.*		
J. Johnston Grieve	Share of above expenses	84 12 6
	Drawing indenture in duplicate to be annexed to and returned with writ to Crown Office, and parchment for same	10 12 6
	£.	95 5 –
W. Dougal Christie	Same items as above (exclusive of expenses of return, &c.)	84 12 6
HADDINGTON BURGHS:		
Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart.	Superintending erection of hustings, meetings with contractor, &c.	– 14 –
	Erection of hustings	7 11 8
	Drawing indenture and transmitting same to Crown Office	5 5 –
	Parchment	– 5 –
	Postage and registration	– – 8
	Town clerk	– 14 –
	Keeper of county buildings	– 10 6
	£.	15 – 10
HAWICK BURGHS:		
G. O. Trevelyan	Travelling and personal expenses	1 3 6
	Parchment to engross indentures	– 2 9
	Advertisements	1 – 9
	Printing notices of election	– 10 6
	Stationery	– 3 9
	Postages	– 4 –
	£.	3 5 3
INVERNESS BURGHS:		
E. W. Mackintosh	Expenses of hustings, architect's and inspector's fees	22 7 3
	Fee for return	21 – –
	Advertising abstracts of election accounts	2 9 6
	£.	45 16 9
KILMARNOCK BURGHS:		
Hon. E. P. Bouverie E. Chadwick. Rev. R. Thomson.	Poll books, town clerk's accounts, &c.	48 7 –
	Poll sheriffs, clerks, &c.	61 19 –
	£.	*110 6 –
	* Paid mutually by the candidates.	
KIRKCALDY BURGHS:		
R. S. Aytoun	Hustings and proclamation of election	11 11 –
LEITH BURGHS:		
R. A. Macfie W. Miller.	Advertising names and addresses of election agents, and notice of election	6 3 10
	Poll sheriffs	31 10 –
	Poll clerks	43 1 –
	Travelling expenses	7 14 –
	Poll books and tickets	6 10 9
	Copies of register of voters	2 9 6
	Incidental expenses, cabs, messages, stationery, &c., &c.	6 8 –
	£.	*103 17 1
* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 51 *l.* 18 *s.* 6½ *d.*, was charged to each candidate.		

SCOTLAND—Burghs—*continued.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Montrose Burghs:				
W. E. Baxter - -	Town clerk of Arbroath - -	54	–	3
W. M. Macdonald.	Ditto - of Montrose - -	33	13	6
	Ditto - of Forfar - -	6	15	6
	Ditto - of Brechin - -	7	16	–
	Expenses for arrangements for election	15	6	–
	Booths - - - - -	15	15	–
	Painting ditto - - - -	–	15	2
	Polling sheriffs - - - -	164	17	–
	Conveyance of poll books - -	3	13	6
	Sheriff clerk depute, to receive poll books - - - - -	4	4	–
	Polling clerks - - - -	61	4	–
	Poll books - - - - -	3	3	–
	Printing and advertising - -	2	5	–
	Telegrams, postages, railway fares, hotel bills, hires, and other expenses - - - - -	17	17	–
	£.	*391	4	11

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 195*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*, was charged to each candidate.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Paisley:				
H. E. Crum-Ewing -	Erecting and taking down hustings	25	–	–
A. C. Campbell.	Inspecting and reporting on hustings - - - - -	1	1	–
Archibald Kintrea.	Polling books - - - -	1	–	
	Acts of Parliament - - -	1	11	6
	Poll sheriffs - - - -	53	7	–
	Nine polling clerks, at 21*s.* each -	9	9	–
	Attendance at nomination, at polling booths, and declaration of poll	1	2	6
	Postages, telegrams, &c. - -	–	10	–
	Making out commissions to polling sheriffs, and for correspondence, &c. - - - - - -	3	–	–
	Copies of roll of voters and certifying same - - - - -	3	12	–
	Advertising names of election agents	–	7	6
	Police - - - - -	8	10	–
	Sealing wax, tape, blotting paper, and stationery - - - -	–	7	–
	Tickets for use of candidates at hustings - - - - -	–	4	6
	Making arrangements for election, correspondence, writing minutes of procedure at nomination, opening of poll books and declaration of poll, &c. &c., including telegrams, postages, and other small outlays - - - - -	21	–	–
	£.	130	2	–
H. E. Crum-Ewing -	One-third of above expenses -	43	7	4
	Drawing and extending indentures to be annexed to and returned with writ to Crown Office, and parchment for same - - -	5	5	–
	£.	48	12	4

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Paisley—*continued.*				
A. C. Campbell -	Same as above (exclusive of expenses of return) - - -	43	7	4
Archibald Kintrea.	Same as above - - - -	43	7	4
Stirling Burghs:				
H. Campbell - -	Sheriff clerk's account - - -	15	17	9
	Posting notices - - - -	1	8	3
	Printing, stationery, &c. - -	1	3	1
	Hustings and polling booths -	21	9	9
	Polling sheriffs - - - -	10	–	5
	Police - - - - - -	6	12	11
	£.	56	12	2
J. Ramsay - -	Same items as above - - -	45	18	8
St. Andrew's Burghs:				
E. Ellice - - -	Hustings and proclamation of election - - - - - -	7	1	1
Wick Burghs:				
George Loch - -	Plan of hustings - - - -	2	2	–
Samuel Laing.	Hustings - - - - -	15	–	–
	Stationery - - - - -	1	16	1
	Officers at booths - - -	2	8	–
	Travelling expenses - - -	20	–	–
	Advertising and incidents, &c. -	2	13	8
	Polling sheriffs, polling clerks, and poll booths - - - -	80	7	6
	£.	*124	7	3
E. B. Lockyer - -	No return - - - - -	-	nil.	

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 62*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*, was charged to Messrs. Loch and Laing.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	RETURNING OFFICER'S EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Wigtown Burghs:				
George Young - -	Hustings and polling places - -	18	4	2
	Polling sheriffs and polling clerks -	38	14	–
	Sheriff clerk's and town clerk's accounts - - - - - -	16	4	–
	£.	73	2	2
R. V. Agnew - -	Same items as above - - -	72	3	6

UNIVERSITIES.

		£.	s.	d.
Edinburgh and St. Andrew's:				
Dr. Lyon Playfair -	Pro Vice Chancellors - - -	23	12	6
	Polling clerks, &c. - - -	32	3	4
	Printing Edinburgh register - -	*15	17	–
	Advertisements - - - -	4	17	5
	£.	76	10	3
A. C. Swinton.	Same items as above - - -	76	10	3
	Copy of register - - - -	1	17	–
	Printing St. Andrew's register -	5	16	6
	£.	84	2	9

* Besides the above, 39*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* was paid for printing, &c., from the funds of the University.

		£.	s.	d.
Glasgow and Aberdeen:				
J. Moncreiff - -	Advertising - - - - -	12	13	5
	Polling book - - - -	–	14	6
E. S. Gordon.	Attendance and cleaning faculty room - - - - - -	2	10	–
	Pro Vice Chancellors - - -	14	14	–
	Poll clerks - - - - -	15	15	–
	Advertisements, collecting, and paying accounts, &c. - - -	5	–	–
	Postages - - - - -	–	5	1
	£.	*51	12	–

* One-half of the above sum, amounting to 25*l.* 16*s.*, was charged to each candidate.

Note.—No Return received from the County of Anglesey, nor from the Boroughs of Brecon, Helston, Oxford.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

RETURNS from the several SHERIFFS and RETURNING OFFICERS of the EXPENSES incurred by or on behalf of each CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION for every COUNTY (or Division of a County), CITY, or BOROUGH in the UNITED KINGDOM; of the ACCOUNT sent in by each RETURNING OFFICER to each PERSON who was a CANDIDATE at the last GENERAL ELECTION; and, of the Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER in each such COUNTY, CITY, or BOROUGH, and, in each case of a Contested Election, the Number of such Electors who Voted for each Candidate; &c.

(*Mr. Pease.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *August* 1869.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

424.

Under 12 *oz.*

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "of the ELECTION PETITIONS alleging BRIBERY and CORRUPTION, which have been Tried and Reported on by ELECTION COMMITTEES since 1865, with the Number of SPECIAL REPORTS alleging general and extensive Corruption; the Purport of the Finding of the Committees, so as to show when a Member has been Unseated for Bribery, although there has been no Special Report; giving the Number of Registered Electors, and the Population (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 77, of Session 1866)."

(*Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *March* 1869.

RETURN of the ELECTION PETITIONS alleging BRIBERY and CORRUPTION, which have been Tried and Reported on by ELECTION COMMITTEES since 1865, with the Number of SPECIAL REPORTS alleging general and extensive Corruption; the Purport of the Finding of the Committees, so as to show when a Member has been Unseated for Bribery, although there has been no Special Report; giving the Number of Registered Electors, and the Population.

Name of Place.	Number of Petition in Appendix to Votes.	Allegations of the Petition.	Finding of the Committee.	Date of Report.	Special Report.	Registered Electors (from Electoral Returns, 1865-6, after deducting Double Entries).	Population according to Census of 1861.
1866:							
Boston - - -	10	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. That the majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. Petitioner claims the seat.	Member not duly elected. Petitioner seated.	21 March 1866	Poll altered by striking off names of seven voters as having had no right to vote, and seven as bribed. Bribery unauthorised by Member or agents.	1,021	17,893
Bridgnorth - -	7	Bribery, treating, intimidation, and personation. That the majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. That others ought to be added to Petitioner's poll. Petitioner claims the seat.	Member not duly elected. Petitioner seated.	22 „ „	Poll altered by striking off name of one voter as having had no right to vote, and one as bribed. Bribery unauthorised by Member or agents.	614	7,699
Bridgwater - -	2	Bribery, treating, and undue influence. That the majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. That others ought to be added to candidate's poll, for whom seat is claimed. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.	Member petitioned against in petition (No. 2) not duly elected.	25 April „	Member petitioned against in petition (No. 2) guilty of bribery and treating by agents. Two voters reported as bribed. Money offered to two voters. Bribery and treating unauthorised by Member. Reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	644	11,320
	14	Bribery, corruption, treating, use of undue influence, and intimidation. Practice of extensive corruption.	Member petitioned against in petition (No. 14) duly elected.				
Cheltenham - -	15	Bribery, treating, and undue influence. That the majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. Practice of extensive bribery and treating.	Member duly elected -	7 May „	Conspiracy of two voters to corrupt others, unauthorised by Member or agents. Corrupt practices have not extensively prevailed.	2,793	39,693
Devonport - -	33	That the majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. Votes wrongly recorded, not entered, or rejected, which ought to be added. Bribery, treating, and undue influence. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.	Members not duly elected	9 „ „	Members guilty of bribery by agents; 71 voters reported as bribed by 10 *s.* compensation money, a payment customary at former elections. Beyond this, no reason to believe corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	2,820	64,783

Galway Town -	40	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Practice of extensive corruption.	Members duly elected -	14 May 1866	Both petitions, as against one of the Members, frivolous and vexatious. Voters reported as bribed with money and breadstuffs, unauthorised by the other Member or agents. Reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	* 1,180	25,161
	41	Practice of gross bribery and corruption. Petitioner claims the seat.					
Great Yarmouth -	28	Bribery, treating, and intimidation - -	Members duly elected -	22 March „	Eleven voters reported as bribed. Bribery unauthorised by Members or agents. Reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	1,645	34,810
Harwich - -	20	Disqualification of one Member. Petitioner claims the seat.	Members duly elected -	2 May „	Member not disqualified. No evidence of bribery or undue influence produced. No corrupt agreement. Petition (No. 42) frivolous and vexatious.	386	5,070
	34	Disqualification of one Member. Petitioner claims the seat.					
	42	Bribery and undue influence. Corrupt agreement between the Members as to expenses of election.					
Helston - - -	12	Bribery and corruption, treating and intimidation. Practice of gross extensive bribery, treating, and corruption.	Member not duly elected -	18 April „	Member guilty of bribery and treating by agents. Offer of bribe to voter by agent, unauthorised by Member. No reason to believe corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	348	8,497
	66	Returning officer illegally gave a casting vote. That the majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll, and of votes entered twice. Petitioner claims the seat.	Member not duly elected. Petitioner seated.	5 July „	Poll amended by striking off name of one voter as having had no right to vote. No evidence of bribery and undue influence produced. Returning officer did not attend.	—	—
	67	Returning officer illegally gave a casting vote. Bribery, treating, intimidation, and personation. Majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.					
Hereford City -	21	Bribery, treating, personation, and intimidation. Practice of gross and extensive bribery, treating, and corruption. Majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll, and that other votes ought to be added to unsuccessful candidate's poll. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.	Members duly elected -	7 May „	Eleven voters reported as bribed. Bribery unauthorised by Member petitioned against in petition (No. 21), or agents. No reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	1,215	15,585
	35	Bribery, treating, and intimidation.					

* Electors, &c. (Ireland), Parliamentary Paper, No. 369, Session 1866.

RETURN of the Election Petitions alleging Bribery and Corruption, which have been Tried and Reported on by Election Committees since 1865, &c.—*continued*.

Name of Place.	Number of Petition in Appendix to Votes.	Allegations of the Petition.	Finding of the Committee.	Date of Report.	Special Report.	Registered Electors (from Electoral Returns, 1865-6, after deducting Double Entries).	Population according to Census of 1861.
1866—*continued*.							
Horsham - -	11	Majority was result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. That others ought to be added to Petitioner's poll. Petitioner claims the seat.	Member duly elected -	19 April 1866	Poll altered by striking off names of three voters as having had no right to vote.	400	6,747
Huddersfield - -	26	Bribery, treating, and intimidation - -	Member duly elected -	3 May „	No reason to believe corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	2,138	34,877
King's County -	16	Returning officer made a false return; Petitioner prays it may be corrected, and claims the seat.	Member duly elected -	30 April „	No special report - - - -	*3,356	89,064
	48	Erroneous adding up of poll books. Majority result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll; others ought to be added to unsuccessful candidate's poll. Bribery, treating, and undue influence. Petitioner prays the return may be amended.					
Lancaster Borough	17	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Practice of gross extensive bribery, treating, and corruption.	Members not duly elected	23 „ „	Members guilty of bribery by agents. Ten voters reported as bribed. No evidence that bribery was authorised by Members. Reason to believe corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	1,465	16,005
Maidstone - -	13	Bribery, treating, and undue influence - -	Members duly elected -	23 „ „	Witness reported guilty of perjury. Employment of bands and colourmen by both parties. Extensive prevalence of corrupt practices not proved.	1,817	23,058

New Windsor -	27	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Majority result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll; others ought to be added to unsuccessful candidates' polls. Practice of extensive bribery and corruption. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.	Members not duly elected	26 April 1866	Members guilty of bribery by agents. Bribery by engagement of excessive number of committee rooms, unauthorised by Members. Donations by agents to benefit societies. Payments by agents of penalties incurred by police who voted. No reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	651	9,520
Northallerton - -	18	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Majority result of votes which ought to be struck off the poll. Petitioner claims the seat.	Member not duly elected -	30 „ „	Member guilty of bribery by agent. Agent, unauthorised by Member, offered valuable consideration to two voters. Extensive prevalence of corrupt practices not proved.	442	4,755
Nottingham Town -	4	Extensive rioting and violent interference with meetings; that riots, violence, and intimidation were incited and encouraged by one of the Members and his friends. Practice of gross bribery and corruption, and personation. Majority caused by votes of persons whose names ought to be struck off the poll, and others ought to be added to unsuccessful candidate's poll. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.	Member (petitioned against in Petition No. 4) not duly elected.	20 „ „	Member (petitioned against in Petition No 4) guilty of undue influence by himself and agents. Two voters reported bribed, unauthorised by Member. Petitioner claiming the seat guilty of bribery by agent.	5,934	74,693
	32	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Practice of gross bribery, treating, and corruption. Illegal adding up, and alterations in poll book.	Member (petitioned against in Petition No. 32) not duly elected.	- - -	Member (petitioned against in Petition, No. 32) guilty of bribery by agents; unauthorised and excessive employment by agents of messengers, canvassers, and protectors from violence. No sufficient case of general riot to make election void. Corrupt practices have not extensively prevailed.	—	—
Reigate - - -	8	Bribery, corrupt practices, treating, intimidation, and undue influence.	Member not duly elected -	16 April „	Member guilty of bribery by agents. Seven voters reported as bribed, and a system of treating proved, unauthorised by Member. Corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	920	9,975

* Electors, &c. (Ireland), Parliamentary Paper, No. 369, Session 1866.

RETURN of the Election Petitions alleging Bribery and Corruption, which have been Tried and Reported on by Election Committees since 1865, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Number of Petition in Appendix to Votes.	Allegations of the Petition.	Finding of the Committee.	Date of Report.	Special Report.	Registered Electors (from Electoral Returns, 1865-6, after deducting Double Entries).	Population according to Census of 1861.
1866—*continued.*							
Rye - - -	19	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Practice of extensive bribery, treating, and corruption.	Member duly elected -	24 April 1866	One voter bribed; two letters sent to voters, with 5*l.*, to influence them; such bribery unauthorised by Member or agent. Attempt to prove promises of appointments unsupported by evidence, and declared frivolous and vexatious. No reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	373	8,202
Totnes - - -	9	Bribery, treating, intimidation, and undue influence.	One Member not duly elected, the other duly elected.	22 March „	Unseated Member guilty of bribery. Prevalence of gross corruption at last and other elections inferred from evidence given. Reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	382	4,001
Wakefield - -	25	Bribery, treating, and intimidation. Practice of gross bribery, treating, and corruption.	Member duly elected -	30 April „	Six voters reported as bribed. Bribery unauthorised by Member or agents. No reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	1,086	23,150
1867:	1867:						
Coventry - -	9	Bribery, treating, intimidation, and undue influence.	Member not duly elected -	16 Mar. 1868	Member guilty of bribery by agents; six voters reported as bribed. Bribery unauthorised by Member. No reason to believe corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.	4,967	41,647
Tipperary - -	1	That the election was result of intimidation and undue influence; that an organised system of intimidation was established, which Member's agents assisted. Influence of Roman Catholic clergy was used to compel voters; no freedom of election. Bribery, treating, and undue influence. Petitioners pray the return may be amended.	Member duly elected -	5 April 1867	No sufficient case of general riot made out to invalidate election. Influence of Roman Catholic clergy exercised in a manner prejudicial to free choice of electors. Serious disturbances interfered with election voting. No reason to believe corrupt practices extensively prevailed.	* 8,996	233,579

Waterford County -	3	That the election was result of intimidation and undue influence; establishment of an organised system of intimidation, which Member's agents assisted. Influence of Roman Catholic clergy used to compel voters; no freedom of election. Bribery, treating, and undue influence. Petitioner claims seat.	Member duly elected -	3 April 1867	No sufficient case of general riot made out to invalidate election. No evidence as to corrupt practices produced.	* 3,534	95,743
1868:	1868:						
Bristol - - -	1	Bribery, treating, payments for conveyance of voters, intimidation. Practice of extensive bribery, treating, undue influence, and corrupt practices.	Member not duly elected -	25 June 1868	Member guilty of bribery by agents; bribery unauthorised by Member. Twenty-five voters reported bribed; bribes offered to others. Valuable considerations offered to others for personation, five of whom did personate voters. Treating prevailed to some extent, unauthorised by Member. No reason to believe corrupt practices extensively prevailed, regard being had to number of electors.	† 11,303	154,093

* Electors, &c. (Ireland), Parliamentary Paper, No. 369, Session 1866.

† Electoral Returns, 1865-6, presented in 1866.

NAMES of the Places in regard to which Election Committees made Special Reports alleging general and extensive Corruption.

1866:

Bridgwater.	Lancaster Borough.
Galway Town.	Reigate.
Great Yarmouth.	Totnes.

Journal Office, House of Commons,
1 April 1869.

J. L. Postlethwaite,
Clerk of the Journals.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURN of the ELECTION PETITIONS alleging BRIBERY and CORRUPTION, which have been Tried and Reported on by ELECTION COMMITTEES since 1865, with the Number of SPECIAL REPORTS alleging general and extensive Corruption, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 77, of 1866).

(*Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *March* 1869.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1869;—*for*,

RETURN, "in Tabular Form, of all ELECTION PETITIONS alleging INTIMIDATION or UNDUE INFLUENCE, or either of them, and praying for the Seat in consequence thereof, which have been Tried or Reported upon by ELECTION COMMITTEES since 1865, with the Decision of the Committee thereon; distinguishing in what cases the Election was upheld; in what cases the Election was declared void; and in what cases the Parties for whom the Seat was prayed were seated (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 114, of Session 1866)."

(*Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *March* 1869.

RETURN of ELECTION PETITIONS alleging INTIMIDATION or UNDUE INFLUENCE, and praying for the Seat in consequence thereof.

Name of Place.	Number of Petition in Appendix to Votes.	Allegations of the Petition.	Result.	Date of Report.
1866:				
Boston - - -	10	Bribery, treating, and intimidation, &c., by Member and agents.	Petitioner seated - -	21 March 1866.
Bridgnorth - -	7	Bribery, treating, and intimidation, &c., by Member and agents.	Petitioner seated - -	22 „ „
Bridgwater -	2	Bribery, treating, and undue influence, &c., by agents.	Void election, so far as regards Member petitioned against. Member unseated.	25 April „
Devonport - -	33	Bribery, treating, and undue influence, &c., by Members and agents.	Void election. Both Members unseated.	9 May „
Galway Town -	41 & 42	Bribery, treating, and intimidation by Members and agents.	Election upheld - - -	14 „ „
Harwich - -	20, 34, & 42	Disqualification of Member; use of undue influence as a railway director; bribery, &c., by Members and agents.	Election upheld - - -	2 „ „
Helston - - -	66 & 67	Illegal return; bribery, treating, and intimidation, &c., by Members and agents.	Member unseated. Petitioner seated.	5 July „
Hereford City -	21, 35	Bribery, treating, and intimidation, &c. -	Election upheld - - -	7 May „
Horsham - -	11	Bribery, treating, and undue influence -	Election upheld - - -	19 April „
King's County -	16 & 48	Erroneous return; bribery, treating, and undue influence.	Election upheld - - -	30 „ „
New Windsor -	27	Bribery, treating, and intimidation, &c., by Members and agents.	Members unseated - -	26 „ „
Northallerton -	18	Bribery, treating, and intimidation, &c., by Member and agents.	Member unseated - -	30 „ „

RETURN of Election Petitions alleging Intimidation or Undue Influence, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Number of Petition in Appendix to Votes.	Allegations of the Petition.	Result.	Date of Report.
1866—*continued.*				
Nottingham Town -	4 & 32	Extensive rioting and intimidation, incited and encouraged by one Member and agents; bribery, corruption, treating, and undue influence.	Both Members unseated -	20 April 1866.
1867:	1867:			
Tipperary - -	1	Intimidation, undue influence, and violence by Member and agents; bribery and treating, &c.	Election upheld - - -	5 April 1867.
Waterford County -	3	Intimidation and undue influence by Member and agents; bribery and treating, &c.	Election upheld - -	3 April 1867.

The allegations of undue influence and intimidation, except in the Petitions against the Returns for Harwich, Nottingham, Tipperary, and Waterford, are only general.

SUMMARY.

Places for which Members were Unseated.	Places for which the Election was Upheld.	Places for which the Parties for whom the Seat was Claimed were Seated.
Bridgwater.	Galway.	Boston.
Devonport.	Harwich.	Bridgnorth.
New Windsor.	Hereford.	Helston.
Northallerton	Horsham.	
Nottingham.	King's County.	
	Tipperary.	
	Waterford.	

Journal Office, House of Commons,
1 April 1869.

J. L. Postlethwaite,
Clerk of the Journals.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURN of all ELECTION PETITIONS alleging INTIMIDATION or UNDUE INFLUENCE, or either of them, and praying for the Seat in consequence thereof, which have been Tried or Reported upon by ELECTION COMMITTEES since 1865, with the Decision of the Committee thereon, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 114, of Session 1866).

(*Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *March* 1869.

108.

Under 1 *oz.*

ELECTORS IN CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 March 1869;—*for*,

"RETURN showing, with respect to each of the PARLIAMENTARY CITIES and BOROUGHS in *England* and *Wales*, the POPULATION in 1861; the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force, distinguishing those entitled to Vote as HOUSEHOLDERS under the Representation of the People Act, 1867, from those entitled to Vote as £.10 OCCUPIERS; and the Number of Electors who Voted at the last General Election."

N.B.—In many instances the Returning Officers state that the Lists of Voters furnished by the Overseers do not distinguish between the Electors entitled to Vote under the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the £.10 Occupiers, and that they are unable to supply the Numbers separately. The Totals in the Second Column generally include duplicate qualifications.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population in 1861.	Total Number of Electors on the Register.	Electors entitled to Vote as Householders.	Electors entitled to Vote as £.10 Occupiers.	Number of Electors who Voted at the last General Election.	
Abingdon	5,680	801	491	310	727	
Andover	5,430	775	(*a*) 508	264	684	(*a*) Including 3 lodgers.
Ashton-under-Lyne	33,917	4,822	3,619	1,203	4,445	
Aylesbury	27,090	3,602	* no means of ascertaining		2,957	
Banbury	10,216	1,524	735	(*b*) 789	1,181	(*b*) Approximately.
Barnstaple	10,743	(*c*) 1,596	848	583	1,422	(*c*) Including 165 freemen.
Bath	52,528	† 5,024	† 1,394	† 3,450	4,248	
Beaumaris	13,275	1,944	- * -	- * -	1,598	
Bedford	13,413	2,144	- * -	- * -	1,890	
Berwick-on-Tweed	13,265	† 1,281	† 570	† 454	1,128	
Beverley	10,868	† 2,101 (*d*)	† 1,169	† 617	1,549	(*d*) Many freemen are householders.
Bewdley	7,084	† 1,043	† 1,034	† 352	1,036	
Birkenhead	51,649	- -	- -	- -	4,952	
Birmingham	296,076	42,880	35,172	7,708	31,145	
Blackburn	63,126	9,712	7,764	1,948	9,088	
Bodmin	6,381	886	462	424	759	
Bolton	70,395	(*e*) 12,745	9,880	2,861	11,150	(*e*) Including 4 lodgers.
Boston	17,893	2,531	1,428	1,103	2,185	
Bradford	106,218	21,471	14,245	7,226	18,430	
Brecon	5,639	- no return	- -	- -	701	
Bridgnorth	7,699	1,274	890	384	1,037	
Bridgwater	11,320	1,484	743	741	1,408	
Bridport	7,719	(*f*) 1,022	520	497	no contest	(*f*) Including 5 lodgers.
Brighton	87,317	(*g*) 8,661	944	7,590	6,403	(*g*) Including 127 lodgers.
Bristol	154,093	(*h*) 21,153	17,279	152	15,176	(*h*) Including 1,731 freemen and 1,991 freeholders.
Buckingham	7,626	948	521	427	759	
§Burnley	37,571	5,805	4,542	1,263	5,203	
Bury (Lancashire)	37,563	5,589	3,835	1,754	4,716	
Bury St. Edmunds	13,318	(*i*) 1,505	761	734	1,326	(*i*) Including 5 lodgers and 5 freemen.
Calne	5,179	591	405	186	no contest.	
Cambridge	26,361	4,075	4,069	- no means of knowing.	3,510	
Canterbury	21,324	† 2,619	† 2,295 (*k*)	- -	2,356	(*k*) And lodgers, 18.
Cardiff	35,541	† 5,388	† 2,034	† 3,065	4,556	
Cardigan	11,646	† 1,561	† 872	† 645	3,992	
Carlisle	29,417	† 4,537	† 4,128	- * -	3,936	
Carmarthen	21,439	3,190	2,289	901	2,485	
Carnarvon	22,907	- no return	- -	- -	2,652	
Chatham	36,177	4,518	2,060	2,458	3,900	
‡Chelsea	173,605	17,408	- * -	- * -	11,804	
Cheltenham	39,693	3,536	63	3,473	3,108	
Chester	31,110	(*l*) 6,094	4,938	- -	4,561	(*l*) Including 1,143 freemen and 13 lodgers.
Chichester	8,059	† 1,224	† 590	† 596	1,039	
Chippenham	7,075	906	906	- -	777	
Christchurch	9,368	(*m*) 1,329	662	648	1,169	(*m*) Including 19 lodgers.
Cirencester	6,336	1,076	- * -	- * -	913	
Clitheroe	10,864	1,595	1,175	420	1,453	
Cockermouth	7,057	1,132	752	380	1,008	
Colchester	23,809	(*n*) 3,154	1,012	1,745	2,594	(*n*) Including 388 freemen.
Coventry	41,647	(*o*) 7,925	2,946	1,078	7,716	(*o*) Including 3,887 freemen and 14 lodgers.
Cricklade, &c.	36,893	7,305	- * -	- * -	5,141	

* Not stated by the Returning Officer.

† Numbers as given by the Returning Officer.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population in 1861.	Total Number of Electors on the Register.	Electors entitled to Vote as Householders.	Electors entitled to Vote as £.10 Occupiers.	Number of Electors who Voted at the last General Election.	
Darlington	15,789	3,057	2,006	1,051	2,677	
Denbigh	17,888	(a) 2,785	2,698	*	2,256	(a) Freemen, 87.
Derby	43,091	9,240	6,640	2,600	6,491	
Devizes	6,638	858	459	399	742	
Devonport	64,783	3,374	3,166	208	3,017	
§Dewsbury	38,790	7,072	7,072	*	6,315	
Dorchester	6,823	638	187	451	-	Uncontested.
Dover	25,325	(b) 3,403	788	1,758	2,861	(b) Including freemen, 857.
Droitwich	7,086	1,532	1,457	75	1,393	
Dudley	44,975	- no return.	—	—	—	
Durham	14,088	(c) 1,603	493	753	1,508	(c) Including freemen, 345, and lodgers, 12.
Evesham	4,680	(d) 716	384	320	649	(d) Including freemen, 12.
Exeter	41,749	6,156	-	-	4,483	
Eye	7,038	(e) 1,206	918	271	no contest	(e) Including freemen, 17.
Finsbury	387,278	31,759	*	*	19,973	
Flint	18,845	3,280	*	*	-	No poll.
Frome	9,522	† 1,250	† 1,229	*	1,047	
Gateshead	33,587	5,578	4,155	1,423	3,791	
Gloucester	16,512	4,437	*	*	3,603	
Grantham	11,121	(f) 1,974	1,166	605	no contest	(f) Including freemen, 203.
§Gravesend	24,125	2,722	*	*	2,306	
Greenwich	139,436	15,588	(g) 15,353	none	10,838	(g) And lodgers, 235.
Great Grimsby	15,060	(h) 3,880	2,488	1,031	2,885	(h) Including 361 freemen.
Guildford	8,020	1,220	377	843	1,051	
Hackney	311,152	(i) 40,613	39,644	*	23,668	(i) Lodgers, 969.
Halifax	37,014	9,328	(k) 9,000	316	7,173	(k) And lodgers, 12.
Hartlepools, The	27,475	3,922	3,859	63	3,090	
Harwich	5,070	(l) 603	169	431	469	(l) Including 13 lodgers.
Hastings	22,910	2,832	2,695	137	2,444	
Haverfordwest	9,821	- no return	-	-	1,135	
Helston	8,497	(m) 1,029	671	353	868	(m) Including 5 freemen.
Hereford	15,585	† 2,380	† 978	† 1,395	2,137	
Hertford	6,769	† 851	† 323	† 456	789	
Horsham	6,747	† 880	† 427	† 448	760	
Huddersfield	34,877	11,026	*	*	-	No contest.
Huntingdon	6,254	976	548	(n) 428	no contest	(n) Including 48 freemen.
Hythe	21,367	2,275	*	*	1,789	
Ipswich	37,950	(o) 5,352	*	*	4,801	(o) Including freemen and lodgers.
Kendal	12,029	1,884	1,380	504	-	No contest.
Kidderminster	15,399	2,465	*	*	2,093	
Kingston-on-Hull	97,661	17,146	*	*	13,289	
King's Lynn	16,170	2,514	(p) 1,649	(p) 865	2,226	(p) Approximate; not distinguished on register.
Knaresborough	5,402	766	472	294	709	
Lambeth	294,883	(q) 33,377	*	*	22,497	(q) Including 419 lodgers.
Launceston	5,140	749	353	396	-	No contest.
Leeds	207,165	†37,510	† 37,470	† 9,443	27,506	
Leicester	68,056	(r) 15,161	12,933	501	9,090	(r) Including 1 lodger; 1,714 freemen; 12 scot-and-lot voters.
Leominster	5,658	734	374	360	606	
Lewes	9,716	(s) 1,344	551	753	1,188	(s) Including 9 lodgers; 31 scot and lot.
Lichfield	6,893	† 1,320	† 628	† 403	999	
Lincoln	20,999	(t) 4,157	2,285	1,180	no contest	(t) Including 692 freemen.
Liskeard	6,585	881	879	2	-	No contest.
Liverpool	443,938	33,645	*	*	32,080	
London (City of)	112,063	20,185	-	-	14,348	Inhabitant householders and lodgers, 14,054; liverymen, 6,131.
Ludlow	6,033	† 749	† 384	† 343	598	
Lymington	3,215	680	244	436	529	
Macclesfield	36,101	5,091	5,034	57	4,542	
Maidstone	23,058	† 3,214	† 1,005	† 2,029	3,123	
Maldon	6,261	† 1,397	† 822	† 318	1,161	
Malmesbury	6,881	880	530	350	631	
Malton	8,072	(u) 1,148	1,136	-	no contest	(u) 6 scot and lot; 1 lodger.
Manchester	357,979	(v) 48,256	22,897	25,331	37,156	(v) Including 28 lodgers.
Marlborough	4,893	616	328	288	-	No contest.
Marlow (Great)	6,496	(w) 714	701	9	659	(w) Including 4 lodgers.
Marylebone	436,252	(x) 35,575	31,556	-	21,461	(x) 4,019 lodgers.
Merthyr Tydvil	83,875	14,577	13,135	1,442	13,170	
‖Middlesborough	25,560	5,332	*	*	-	No contest.
Midhurst	6,405	995	*	*	637	

* Not stated by the Returning Officer.

† Numbers as given by the Returning Officer.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population in 1861.	Total Number of Electors on the Register.	Electors entitled to Vote as Householders.	Electors entitled to Vote as £.10 Occupiers.	Number of Electors who Voted at the last General Election.	
Monmouth	30,577	† 3,771	† 1,559	† 2,143	3,067	
Montgomery	18,036	(a) 2,559	1,509	973	no contest	(a) Including 66 freemen, 11 lodgers.
Morpeth	13,794	(b) 1,698	1,009	596	no contest	(b) Including 93 freemen.
Newark	11,515	† 1,803	† 1,140	† 517	1,645	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	12,938	† 3,038	† 1,933	† 402	2,387	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	109,108	†18,565(c)	† 8,965	† 7,649	9,236	(c) Of whom 1,926 are freemen.
Newport (Isle of Wight)	7,934	965	265	700	no contest.	
Northallerton	4,755	807	338	469	758	
Northampton	32,813	6,619	3,591	3,028	5,105	
Norwich	74,891	†13,296	† 7,148	† 2,581	9,240	
Nottingham	74,693	†14,168	†11,499	- * -	9,732	
Oldham	94,344	13,456	13,456	- * -	12,283	
Oxford	27,560	† 5,000	3,920	† 3,298	3,683	
Pembroke	21,773	3,028	- * -	- * -	2,466	
Penryn and Falmouth	14,485	1,584	1,569	15	1,394	
Peterborough, &c.	11,735	2,461	1,653	808	2,249	
Petersfield	5,655	750	413	337	684	
Plymouth	62,599	(d) 4,840	582	3,923	3,569	(d) Including lodgers, 324, and freemen, 11.
Pontefract	11,736	† 1,910	† 1,204	644	1,902	
Poole	9,759	(e) 1,418	861	544	1,186	(e) Including lodgers, 5; freemen, 8.
Portsmouth	94,799	(f)11,597	- * -	- * -	8,543	(f) Lodgers, 55.
Preston	82,985	†11,312	†11,021	† 2,442	10,459	
Radnor (New)	7,106	(g) 841	428	413	no contest	(g) Including 19 freemen.
Reading	25,045	† 3,228	3,127	† 2,813	2,658	
Retford (East)	47,330	7,510	- * -	- * -	- -	No contest.
Richmond	5,134	650	349	301	462	
Ripon	6,172	1,132	769	363	962	
Rochdale	38,184	9,280	7,729	1,551	7,726	
Rochester	16,862	2,571	- * -	- * -	1,923	
Rye	8,202	1,153	- * -	- * -	1,012	
St. Ives	10,353	1,414	- * -	- * -	- -	No poll.
Salford	102,449	14,859	8,802	6,057	12,491	
Sandwich	13,750	(h) 1,906	842	897	1,610	(h) Including freemen, 167.
Sarum (New)	12,278	† (i)1,516	† 783	† 736	1,305	(i) Including 9 lodgers and 1 freeman.
Scarborough	18,377	(k) 3,371	1,797	1,565	2,496	(k) Including lodgers, 9.
Shaftesbury	8,983	1,311	840	471	- -	No contest.
Sheffield	185,172	29,955	19,928	10,027	22,015	
Shoreham (New), &c.	32,622	† 4,554	† 4,483	† 2,146	- -	No contest.
Shrewsbury	22,163	(l) 3,381	1,490	1,509	2,592	(l) Freemen, 382.
South Shields	35,239	† 7,011	†(m)6,993	† 1,438	4,459	(m) And lodgers, 18.
Southampton	46,960	5,437	- * -	- -	4,859	
Southwark	193,593	17,703	17,586	63	8,588	Other rights, 54.
Stafford	12,532	† 3,152	† 2,150	† (n) 633	2,233	(n) On the register for 1867–8.
§ Stalybridge	39,890	5,339	5,302	37	4,397	
Stamford	8,047	(o) 1,096	611	455	no contest	(o) Including scot and lot, 30.
Stockport	54,681	5,702	- * -	- (p) -	5,279	(p) Number on former register, 1,493.
§ Stockton-on-Tees	19,060	4,026	4,026	- -	3,343	
Stoke-on-Trent	101,207	16,199	- * -	- * -	- -	No contest.
Stroud	35,517	5,644	- * -	- * -	4,966	
Sunderland	85,797	11,464	7,688	3,776	8,253	
Swansea, &c.	57,488	† 7,543	† 7,500	† 1,700	no contest	Approximate return.
Tamworth	10,192	1,748	1,236	512	1,624	
Taunton	14,667	1,977	- * -	- * -	1,809	
Tavistock	8,857	859	432	427	- -	No contest.
Tewkesbury	5,876	† 745	† 370	† 347	634	
Thirsk	5,350	902	487	415	806	
Tiverton	10,447	1,155	- * -	- * -	- -	No contest.
Tower Hamlets	336,693	32,546	(q)32,079	- -	21,193	(q) And lodgers, 467.
Truro	11,337	(r) 1,435	765	668	1,194	(r) Including lodgers, 2.
Tynemouth	34,021	2,601	1,202	(s) 1,399	1,808	(s) From previous register.
Wakefield	23,150	† 3,615	† 3,341	† 265	3,069	
Wallingford	7,794	944	- * -	- * -	811	
Walsall	37,760	6,047	4,789	1,258	- -	No contest.
Wareham	6,694	783	- * -	- * -	683	
Warrington	26,947	4,470	3,780	690	3,041	
Warwick	10,570	1,688	(t) 968	(t) 720	1,545	(t) Approximate.
Wednesbury	105,517	15,612	- * -	- * -	10,877	

* Not stated by the Returning Officer.

† Numbers as given by the Returning Officer.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population in 1861.	Total Number of Electors on the Register.	Electors entitled to Vote as Householders.	Electors entitled to Vote as £. 10 Occupiers.	Number of Electors who Voted at the last General Election.	
Wenlock	21,590	3,445	2,427	877	no contest	141 freemen.
Westbury	6,495	1,046	755	291	957	
Westminster	254,623	18,879	*	*	13,567	
Weymouth	11,383	1,378	417	961	1,146	
Whitby, &c.	12,051	2,058	1,266	(a) 792	1,412	(a) Estimated number.
Whitehaven	18,842	2,495	1,741	754	1,896	
Wigan	37,658	4,385	3,495	890	4,121	
Wilton	8,657	931	*	*	-	No contest.
Winchester	14,776	(b) 1,638	*	*	1,360	(b) Including 81 double entries.
Windsor	9,520	(c) 1,777	452	1,267	1,598	(c) Including lodgers, 58.
Wolverhampton	147,670	15,772	10,642	5,130	-	No contest.
Woodstock	7,827	1,127	1,127	-	983	
Worcester	31,227	5,642	5,613	29	4,513	
Wycombe	8,373	1,338	*	*	1,201	
York	45,385	† 9,088	† 4,453	† 2,250	6,783	

* Not stated by the Returning Officer

† Numbers as given by the Returning Officer.

‡ By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 46, part of the parish of Willesden is included in the Parliamentary borough of Chelsea, but no correct estimate of its population can be furnished. The population here returned for Chelsea is, therefore, exclusive of that part of Willesden parish.

§ The population, in 1861, of the boroughs of Stockton, Gravesend, Burnley, Stalybridge, and Dewsbury, has been estimated by the superintendent registrars of the districts in which the borough or greater part of it is situated.

|| By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 46, the Parliamentary borough of Middlesborough includes, in addition to parts of certain townships, the municipal borough of Middlesborough. The population of the municipal borough is unknown, owing to its boundaries having been enlarged since the Census of 1861. The population here returned is that of the entire parishes of Middlesborough, Ormesby, Eston, Normanby, and Linthorpe.

Total Number of Electors on the Registers - - 1,203,170. Number who Voted - - 825,519.

(No Returns for Brecon, Carnarvon, Dudley, and Haverfordwest.)

ELECTORS IN CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CITY and BOROUGH in *England* and *Wales*, the POPULATION in 1861; the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force, distinguishing HOUSEHOLDERS under the Representation of the People Act, 1867, from £. 10 OCCUPIERS; and the Number of ELECTORS who voted at the last General Election.

(*Mr. Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *August* 1869.

419.

Under 1 *oz.*

COUNTY ELECTORS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 March 1869;—*for*,

"RETURN showing, with respect to each of the COUNTIES and DIVISIONS of COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the Register now in force; distinguishing those entitled to Vote under the Representation of the People Act, 1867, as £. 12 Occupiers from those entitled to Vote in respect of all other Qualifications; the Total Number of MALE OCCUPIERS (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £. 14 and under £. 60 in 1866; and the Number of ELECTORS who polled at the last GENERAL ELECTION in COUNTIES and DIVISIONS of COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*."

(*Viscount Enfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *August* 1869.

RETURN of the Total Number of Electors on the Register now in force in each County and Division of County in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing those entitled to Vote as £. 12 Occupiers from those entitled to Vote in respect of all other Qualifications; the Total Number of Male Occupiers (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £. 14 † and under £. 50 ‡ in 1866.

COUNTY and DIVISION of COUNTY.	Voters as £. 12 Occupiers.	Voters in respect of all other Qualifications.	Total Number of Voters.	* Number of Male Occupiers (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £. 14 and under £. 50 in 1866.
ENGLAND:				
Bedford	1,638	5,042	6,680	1,673
Berks	1,793	5,854	7,647	1,592
Buckingham	1,604§	6,290‖	7,894	1,552
Cambridge	848	3,924	4,772	1,272
Isle of Ely	1,300	3,440	4,740	
Chester:				
Eastern Division	2,061	4,215	6,276	7,548
Middle Division	2,780	4,378	7,158	
Western Division	3,318	5,576	8,894	
	8,159	14,169	22,328	
Cornwall:				
Eastern Division	1,967	6,734	8,701	2,077
Western Division	2,549	5,619	8,168	2,167
	4,516	12,353	16,869	
Cumberland:				
Eastern Division	1,339	5,355	6,694	1,149
Western Division	960	4,716	5,676	1,005
	2,299	10,071	12,370	
Devon	6,285	20,835	27,120	5,453
Dorset	1,332	6,111	7,443	1,418
Durham:				
Northern Division	1,526	9,050	10,576	1,697
Southern Division	1,602	7,750	9,352	3,192
	3,128	16,800	19,928	
Derby:				
Eastern Division	1,737	3,370	5,107	5,655
Northern Division	1,820	4,411	6,231	
Southern Division	1,295	6,538	7,833	
	4,852	14,319	19,171	
Essex:				
Eastern Division	1,257	5,307	6,564	7,330
Western Division	1,609	3,870	5,479	
Southern Division	3,024	4,103	7,127	
	5,890	13,280	19,170	
Gloucester:				
Eastern Division	1,189	7,669	8,858	1,321
Western Division	1,422	10,041	11,463	1,559
	2,611	17,710	20,321	
Hampshire:				
Northern Division	1,517	4,227	5,744	4,931
Southern Division	2,334	5,801	8,135	2,293
	3,851	10,028	13,879	
Isle of Wight	1,192	2,615	3,807	984
Hereford	1,996	7,532	9,528	1,754
Hertford	2,760	6,663	9,423	3,392
Huntingdon	852	2,896	3,748	853
Kent:				
Eastern Division	3,784	9,323	13,107	14,092
Middle Division	2,691	6,032	8,723	
Western Division	4,064	4,764	8,828	
	10,539	20,119	30,658	
Lancaster:				
Northern Division	4,907	9,492	14,399	21,183
North Eastern Division	2,893	5,756	8,649	
South Eastern Division	6,670	12,670	19,340	
South Western Division	9,583	11,678	21,261	
	24,053	39,596	63,649	
Leicester:				
Southern Division	937	7,371	8,308	1,010
Northern Division	1,341	5,007	6,348	1,431
	2,278	12,378	14,656	
Lincoln:				
Parts of Lindsay:				
In North Lincolnshire	1,810	7,626	9,436	4,379
In Mid-Lincolnshire	1,538	5,173	6,711	
	3,348	12,799	16,147	
Parts of Kesteven:				
In South Lincolnshire	846	3,250	4,096	
In Mid-Lincolnshire	343	1,640	1,983	
	1,189	4,890	6,079	
Parts of Holland	1,473	4,907	6,380	
Middlesex	9,764	15,432	25,196	18,422
Monmouth	2,044	5,927	7,971	2,464

* Where, since 1866, new Divisions of Counties have been made, the number of Male Occupiers for each Division cannot be distinguished; only the total number for the whole County can be given. Where, since the same date, Old Boroughs have ceased to return Members, or New Boroughs have been formed on Old Boroughs extended, the number of Male Occupiers in the Counties affected may have been increased or diminished.

† *N.B.*—14 *l.* gross rental represents proximately £. 12 Rateable Value.

‡ There is no Return showing the number of Male Occupiers at a gross rental of £. 14 and under £. 60.

§ This may comprise some voters at £. 50 and upwards.

‖ This comprises many voters at £. 50 and upwards.

Number of Electors on the Register now in force in each County and Division of County in *England* and *Wales*, &c.—*cont*[d].

COUNTY and DIVISION of COUNTY.	Voters as £.12 Occupiers.	Voters in respect of all other Qualifications.	TOTAL Number of Voters.	* Number of Male Occupiers (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £.14 and under £.50 in 1866.
orfolk:				
Northern Division -	1,592	4,840	6,432	4,103
Southern Division -	1,669	6,049	7,709	
Western Division -	2,073	4,989	7,062	
	5,325	15,878	21,203	
orthampton:				
Northern Division -	945	4,365	5,310	796
Southern Division -	647	5,691	6,338	668
	1,592	10,056	11,648	
orthumberland:				
Northern Division -	589	3,023	3,612	789
Southern Division -	1,196	5,666	6,862	1,361
	1,785	8,689	10,474	
ottingham:				
Northern Division -	839	4,366	5,205	1,124
Southern Division -	1,327	3,519	4,846	1,402
	2,166	7,885	10,051	
xford - - - -	1,535	6,128	7,663	1,177
utland - - - -	377	1,823	2,200	367
ulop:				
Northern Division -	1,651	5,960	7,611	1,961
Southern Division -	1,067	4,780	5,847	1,138
	2,718	10,740	13,458	
merset:				
Eastern Division -	1,641	7,154	8,795	4,256
Middle Division -	1,706	6,658	8,364	
Western Division -	1,225	6,446	7,671	
	4,572	20,258	24,830	
afford:				
Northern Division -	1,886	8,375	10,261	8,030
Eastern Division -	2,570	7,088	9,658	
Western Division -	1,652	8,290	9,942	
	6,108	23,753	29,861	
ffolk:				
Eastern Division -	1,499	7,525	9,024	1,836
Western Division -	1,339	4,244	5,583	1,235
	2,838	11,769	14,607	
rrey:				
Eastern Division - -	4,144	6,788	10,932	15,680
Middle Division - -	5,017	5,548	10,565	
Western Division -	2,348	4,360	6,708	
	11,509	16,696	28,205	

COUNTY and DIVISION of COUNTY.	Voters as £.12 Occupiers.	Voters in respect of all other Qualifications.	TOTAL Number of Voters.	* Number of Male Occupiers (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £.14 and under £.0 in 1866.
Sussex:				
Eastern Division - -	2,125	7,255	9,380	2,129
Western Division -	875	2,397	3,672	725
	3,000	9,652	13,052	
Warwick:				
Northern Division -	3,142	7,124	10,266	2,324
Southern Division -	1,373	4,832	6,205	1,595
	4,515	11,956	16,471	
Westmorland - - -	1,027	4,213	5,240	1,055
Wilts:				
Northern Division -	931	5,926	6,857	885
Southern Division -	550	3,260	3,810	652
	1,481	9,186	10,667	
Worcester:				
Eastern Division -	2,452	7,861	10,313	2,521
Western Division -	911	5,400	6,311	1,128
	3,363	13,261	16,624	
York:				
East Riding - -	2,393	8,434	10,827	2,030
North Riding - -	3,587	15,618	19,205	5,061
	5,980	24,052	30,032	
West Riding:				
Eastern Division -	4,447	14,047	18,494	15,404
Southern Division -	5,342	14,566	19,908	
Northern Division -	4,183	12,735	16,918	
	13,972	41,348	55,320	
WALES:				
Anglesea - - -	857	2,639	3,496	867
Brecon - - - -	1,347	2,297	3,644	1,505
Cardigan - - -	1,046	4,069	5,115	1,565
Carmarthen - - -	2,614	5,412	8,026	2,809
Carnarvon - - -	1,628	3,224	4,852	1,542
Denbigh - - -	1,971	5,652	7,623	1,897
Flint - - - -	1,223	2,927	4,150	1,024
Glamorgan - - -	2,473	8,856	11,329	2,450 ¶
Merioneth - - -	1,132	2,053	3,185	1,339
Montgomery - - -	1,187	3,623	4,810	1,658
Pembroke - - -	1,154	3,536	4,690	811
Radnor - - - -	587	1,629	2,216	616

¶ Not including the number for Swansea Union.

RETURN of the Number of ELECTORS who Polled at the last GENERAL ELECTION in COUNTIES and DIVISIONS of COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*.

NAME of COUNTY.	Number of Electors who Polled at the last General Election.
ENGLAND:	
Bedford	No contest.
Berks	5,950
Bucks	No contest.
Cambridge	7,457
Chester:	
Eastern Division	No contest.
Mid Division	5,521
Western Division	No contest.
Cornwall:	
Eastern Division	No contest.
Western Division	No contest.
Cumberland:	
Eastern Division	5,234
Western Division	No contest.
Derby:	
Northern Division	5,316
Southern Division	7,090
Eastern Division	4,135
Devon:	
Northern Division	7,375
Southern Division	5,901
Eastern Division	7,549
Dorset	No contest.
Durham:	
Northern Division	8,422
Southern Division	7,867
Essex:	
Southern Division	No contest.
Eastern Division	5,112
Western Division	No contest.
Gloucester:	
Eastern Division	No contest.
Western Division	9,092
Hampshire:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Southern Division	5,806
Hereford	6,082
Hertford	6,282
Huntingdon	No contest.
Kent:	
Eastern Division	10,264
Mid Division	6,062
Western Division	6,509
Lancaster:	
Northern Division	12,124
North Eastern Division	7,171
South Eastern Division	15,374
South Western Division	14,415
Leicester:	
Northern Division	5,028
Southern Division	5,981
Lincoln:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Mid Division	No contest.
Southern Division	6,866
Middlesex	14,407
Monmouth	5,941
Norfolk:	
Northern Division	4,933
South Eastern Division	5,056
Western Division	No contest.
Northampton:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Southern Division	4,787
Northumberland:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Southern Division	No contest.
Nottingham:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Southern Division	No contest.
Oxford	No contest.
Rutland	No contest.
Salop:	
Northern Division	5,753
Southern Division	4,523
Somerset:	
Eastern Division	6,339
Mid Division	5,737
Western Division	No contest.
Stafford:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Eastern Division	6,574
Western Division	6,026
Suffolk:	
Eastern Division	6,954
Western Division	4,158
Surrey:	
Eastern Division	7,890
Mid Division	7,507
Western Division	4,929
Sussex:	
Eastern Division	7,349
Western Division	No contest.
Warwick:	
Northern Division	8,110
Southern Division	4,768
Westmorland	No contest.
Wilts:	
Northern Division	5,005
Southern Division	No contest.
Worcester:	
Eastern Division	7,538
Western Division	No contest.
York:	
East Riding	7,955
North Riding	14,789
West Riding:	
Northern Division	No contest.
Southern Division	17,708
Eastern Division	12,638
Wight, Isle of	2,471
WALES:	
Anglesey	No contest.
Brecon	No contest.
Cardigan	No contest.
Carmarthen	6,418
Carnarvon	3,778
Denbigh	5,934
Flint	No contest.
Glamorgan	No contest.
Merioneth	No contest.
Montgomery	No contest.
Pembroke	No contest.
Radnor	No contest.

SUMMARY.

	Number of Electors on the Registers.			Number who Polled at the last General Election in Counties and Divisions of Counties in England and Wales.	Total Number of Male Occupiers (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £.14 and under £.50 in 1866.
	£.12 Occupiers.	All other Qualifications.	Total Number.		
England -	185,457	543,323	728,780	389,830	206,280
Wales - -	17,219	45,917	63,136	16,130	18,083
Total - -	202,676	589,240	791,916	405,960	224,363

COUNTIES AND DIVISIONS.

Contested - - -	England - - -	53	56	95
	Wales - - - -	3		
Not Contested - -	England - - -	30	39	
	Wales - - - -	9		

COUNTY ELECTORS.

RETURN showing, with respect to each of the Counties and Divisions of Counties in *England* and *Wales*, the Total Number of Electors on the Register now in force, distinguishing those entitled to Vote as £. 12 Occupiers from those entitled to Vote in respect of all other Qualifications; the Total Number of Male Occupiers (exclusive of those who are Owners) at a Gross Estimated Rental of £.14 and under £.60 in 1866; and the Number of Electors who polled at the last General Election in Counties and Divisions of Counties in *England* and *Wales*.

(*Viscount Enfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *August* 1869.

418.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 February 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "showing, with respect to the several PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, the several Parishes or Townships wholly or partly within the Borough, the Date of the first Poor Rate made after the 25th day of December 1867, the Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected, the Amount actually Collected, the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate, the Amount Legally Excused, and the Amount otherwise not Recoverable; the Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty, distinguishing Males from Females, the Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate, the Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same, and the Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement paid through their Landlords."

Poor Law Board,
18 February 1869.

ARTHUR W. PEEL, Secretary.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *February* 1869.

MEMORANDUM.

THIS return relates to one poor rate only for each parish in the several boroughs comprised in the return, and the first rate after the 25th of December 1867 was selected, because at that date the alteration made by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," in the system of rating by abolishing composition, and requiring that each householder should be rated to the full rate, as an ordinary occupier, had come into full operation.

It must be borne in mind that the several rates for the different parishes do not cover the same periods, some being for three, four, or six months, and others probably for a year.

In some cases no returns have been received, and in others those which have been received are imperfect with respect to some of the requisite particulars.

From the great majority of places, however, the necessary information has been obtained, and it has been considered inexpedient to delay any longer the publication of the return in consequence of the defects referred to.

The aggregate totals of the several colums of the return will be found at p. 41.

It will be observed that the totals entered in the four columns following the one headed "Total Amount of the Rate to be collected," do not exhaust the total of the rate to be accounted for; but this arises from the fact, that in several instances no entries appear in those columns in consequence of the rate not having been closed.

The remaining columns of the return supply the following statistics.

Number of persons excused from the payment of the rate on the ground of poverty:—

Males - - - - - - - - - - -	27,615
Females - - - - - - - - - -	27,690
	52,343

Number of summonses issued for the recovery of the rate -	137,926
Number of distress warrants issued in respect of the same -	29,442
Number of tenants at weekly rents whose rates are paid by arrangements with their landlords - - - -	155,281

RETURN showing, with respect to the several PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, the several Parishes or Townships wholly or partly within the Borough, the Date of the first Poor Rate made after the 25th day of December 1867, the Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected, the Amount actually Collected, the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate, the Amount Legally Excused, and the Amount otherwise not Recoverable; the Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty, distinguishing Males from Females, the Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate, the Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same, and the Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement paid through their Landlords.

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
ENGLAND:												
BERKS:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
READING:												
St. Giles (part)	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Lawrence												
St. Mary (part)												
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
BUCKS:												
AYLESBURY:												
Aston Clinton	24 April 1868	318 6 11	310 16 8½	2 15 4¾	7 10 2½	- -	–	–	–	4	–	—
Aylesbury	16 April „	1,796 15 8½	1,626 7 8¼	111 15 4½	- -	58 12 7⅓	36	48	–	48	3	—
Bierton with Broughton	26 Mar. „	263 12 5	259 10 6	3 9 9	- -	– 12 2	–	–	–	12	2	8
Bledlow with Ridge	26 Dec. 1867	176 2 10⅓	174 8 8	- -	- -	1 14 2⅓	–	–	–	1	–	—
Buckland	17 Sept. 1868	183 14 –	- -	- -	2 6 4½	- -	–	–	–	4	–	—
Cuddington	19 May „	139 3 –¾	137 12 11¼	- -	1 10 1½	- -	–	–	–	–	–	62
Dinton	21 May „	441 18 2	441 18 2	40 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ellesborough	2 April „	348 – 6	346 3 7	- -	1 8 3½	– 8 7½	–	2	2	–	–	—
Great Hampden	30 Mar. „	60 5 1	60 5 1	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Great Kimble	9 April „	87 2 11¼	86 16 –¾	86 16 –¾	– 6 10½	- -	–	–	–	–	–	30
Great Missenden	1 Jan. „	327 11 4½	316 8 1	- -	- -	11 3 3½	–	–	–	–	–	290
Haddenham	6 June „	351 9 10⅔	345 19 –½	– 12 –	- -	4 18 10	–	–	–	–	–	—
Halton	7 May „	103 4 5½	103 4 5½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Hartwell	27 Dec. 1867	82 4 2¾	82 4 2¾	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	20
Hitchenden or Hughendon (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Horsenden												
Hulcott	26 Mar. 1868	101 1 8	101 1 8	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Lee	10 Feb. „	24 5 –	24 3 6	- -	– 1 6	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Little Hampden	1 May „	27 4 5	27 4 5	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	10
Little Kimble	1 April „	107 2 3	106 17 9	- -	– 4 6	- -	–	–	–	–	–	14
Little Missenden	14 Jan. „	96 2 6	94 12 4	- -	- -	1 10 2	–	–	–	9	–	—

Monks Risborough	26 Dec. 1867	100 – 2¼	98 10 11¾	1 2 11	– –	– 6 3½	–	–	–	–	–	–
Princes Risborough	3 Jan. 1868	140 6 3	139 1 4½	– –	– –	1 4 10½	–	–	–	–	–	30
Stoke Mandeville	22 Jan. „	136 2 5	134 14 5	3 12 4	– 18 –	– 10 –	12	6	18	4	–	20
Stone	23 Jan. „	189 5 8½	188 12 4¾	– –	– 8 –¾	– 5 3	–	1	1	2	–	75
Wendover	25 Mar. „	421 6 5½	411 5 1	1 15 1	– 3 7	8 2 8½	2	–	2	25	2	110
Weston Turville	20 Jan. „	154 3 2½	153 – 1	– –	– –	– –	–	1	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	6,176 11 7¾	5,770 19 2½	251 18 11	14 17 6¼	89 9 –¼	50	58	23	109	7	669

CAMBRIDGE:

CAMBRIDGE:

All Saints	23 Jan. 1868	426 16 6¾	375 1 11¼	73 3 6½	3 1 8	– 10 7	5	4	9	–	–	–
Holy Sepulchre	16 Jan. „	138 5 9	114 10 9	22 3 3	– 14 9	– 17 –	1	2	3	–	–	–
Holy Trinity	23 Jan. „	415 4 –	356 13 8½	78 7 4	12 17 9	9 9 1½	9	21	30	–	–	–
St. Andrew the Great	23 Jan. „	699 3 5	530 10 8½	155 8 2½	4 17 6	13 4 6	7	13	20	–	–	5
St. Andrew the Less	16 Jan. „	2,083 19 11¼	1,427 15 6½	*508 19 4½	85 6 2	61 18 10½	156	96	252	164	15	41
St. Benedict	9 Jan. „	305 14 6	282 8 6½	27 13 7	3 4 7	– 16 9	3	7	10	–	–	–
St. Botolph	16 Jan. „	259 14 11	192 8 8½	61 6 9	2 4 10	3 14 6½	2	4	6	3	–	4
St. Clement	16 Jan. „	186 1 1	142 – 7	35 1 1½	5 8 9½	3 10 7	1	10	11	8	–	–
St. Edward	10 Jan. „	270 4 9	256 12 1½	14 1 10¾	– –	6 6 –	–	–	–	–	–	7
St. Giles	17 Jan. „	465 12 –	362 – 2	73 – 5½	25 3 4½	5 8 –	29	47	76	34	3	–
St. Mary the Great	9 Jan. „	254 3 –	238 10 11½	28 1 8	1 17 7	– –	–	8	8	–	–	8
St. Mary the Less	21 Jan. „	372 7 8½	326 16 5¼	31 14 5¼	2 11 1	11 5 9	1	3	4	–	–	–
St. Michael	9 Jan. „	281 10 1	251 13 4	29 16 9	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Peter	17 Jan. „	142 18 1½	112 – 2	20 11 10½	9 9 10	– 16 3	6	20	26	7	–	–
TOTAL	–	6,301 15 10	4,969 3 8	1,159 10 3	156 17 11	117 17 11¼	220	235	455	216	18	65

CHESTER:

BIRKENHEAD:

Birkenhead	– May 1868	10,859 6 1	8,267 16 3	1,477 3 4	41 6 3	1,073 – 3	29	43	72	495	64	2,968
Claughton	28 May „	748 10 –	692 4 8	16 8 8	– –	39 16 8	–	–	–	3	–	10
Tranmere	28 May „	3,222 5 –	2,827 15 7½	1 13 9	97 9 9	295 5 10½	92	32	124	96	35	682
TOTAL	–	14,830 1 1	11,787 16 6½	1,495 5 9	138 16 –	1,408 2 9½	121	75	196	594	99	3,660

CHESTER:

Cathedral Church Precincts, E. P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester Castle, E. P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Great Boughton (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy Trinity	16 April 1869	1,248 16 6	1,193 14 2¼	– –	18 8 5¼	36 13 10½	16	24	40	30	1	–
Little St. John, E. P.	No return,	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Of this amount a further sum of 29 *l.* 9 *s.* was subsequently excused; and the persons so excused were males, 74; females, 26; total 100.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlord.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
CHESTER—*continued.*												
CHESTER—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
St. Bridget	16 April 1868	486 3 4½	456 13 4½	7 10 –	11 19 7½	9 19 10½	7	20	27	9	1	—
St. John the Baptist	16 April „	2,933 – 10	2,587 14 10	137 3 –	84 14 4	123 8 8	80	110	190	268	12	50
St. Martin	15 April „	145 9 4½	139 5 10½	- -	4 16 10	1 6 8½	3	8	11	6	1	2
St. Mary on the Hill	16 April „	1,645 14 1½	1,488 14 6	2 15 1½	82 4 –	72 – 6	126	78	204	105	15	6
St. Michael	15 April „	390 9 –	376 5 6	- -	7 4 7	6 18 9	8	9	17	19	1	15
St. Olave	15 April „	94 13 11½	80 19 2½	- -	8 – –	5 14 9	6	11	17	18	1	—
St. Oswald	16 April „	2,968 – 7	2,666 7 11	5 5 2½	160 12 4	135 15 1½	203	132	335	180	2	30
St. Peter	15 April „	756 12 4	724 1 7	5 16 8	8 15 8	17 18 5	6	19	25	10	–	5
Spittle Boughton												
TOTAL	- -	10,669 – 1	9,713 16 11½	158 10 –	386 15 9¾	409 16 7¾	455	411	866	645	34	108
MACCLESFIELD:												
Hurdsfield (part)	21 April 1868	332 4 6	215 16 2	51 4 3	12 10 6	52 13 7	19	44	63	–	–	330
Macclesfield	24 April „	6,337 7 –	4,029 5 1½	1,212 3 6	116 13 1½	979 5 3	132	179	311	21	–	—
Sutton (part)	14 April „	607 13 –	459 16 5	43 4 2	17 11 –	87 1 5	53	58	111	..	–	962
TOTAL	- -	7,277 4 6	4,704 17 8½	1,306 11 11	146 14 7½	1,119 – 3	204	281	485	21	–	1,292
STOCKPORT:												
Brinnington (part)	5 Dec. 1867	1,106 15 9	997 13 8	37 11 10	26 13 4½	44 16 10½	50	72	122	114	13	223
Cheadle Bulkeley (part)	29 Oct. 1868	1,655 18 4½	838 5 3½	817 13 1	Rate in course of collection.							
Cheadle Moseley (part)	26 Dec. 1867	875 17 9	850 11 11½	4 1 8½	11 18 9	9 5 4	16	21	37	30	4	10
Heaton Norris (part)	24 Oct. 1868	2,821 9 11½	The rate has not yet been balanced.									
Stockport	4 Nov. „	11,345 16 7½	In course of collection; rate not closed.									
TOTAL	- -	17,805 18 5½	2,686 10 11	859 6 7½	38 12 1½	54 2 2¼	66	93	159	144	17	233

CUMBERLAND:													
CARLISLE:													
Caldewgate (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Eaglesfield Abbey, E.P.	19 June 1868	22 12 7	22 12 7	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rickergate	8 Feb. „	597 18 –	566 2 9	3 16 3	- -	27 19 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	408
St. Cuthbert Within	1 Feb. „	650 9 5	622 17 11	1 – 5	- -	26 11 1	–	–	–	2	–	–	530
St. Cuthbert Without (part)	27 June „	1,253 14 2	1,198 9 10	1 5 6	1 1 10	52 17 –	4	2	6	6	–	–	1,638
St. Mary	4 April „	718 2 2	659 9 4	13 19 6	- -	44 13 4	–	–	–	15	–	–	575
TOTAL	- -	3,242 16 4	3,069 12 5	20 1 8	1 1 10	152 – 5	4	2	6	23	–	–	3,151
DERBY:													
DERBY:													
All Saints	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	
St. Alkmond (part)													
St. Michael													
St. Peter													
St. Werburgh													
TOTAL	- -	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
DEVON:													
DEVONPORT:													
East Stonehouse	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Stoke Damerel	25 April 1868	7,266 9 6	6,933 12 6	- -	21 1 –	311 16 –	3	22	25	27	4	–	—
TOTAL	- -	7,266 9 6	6,933 12 6	- -	21 1 –	311 16 –	3	22	25	27	4	–	—
EXETER:													
Allhallows, Goldsmith-street	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Allhallows on the Walls													
Alphington (part)	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bedford Circus	9 May 1868	95 11 10½	89 3 9	3 15 –	- -	2 13 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bradninch													
Cathedral Precincts	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Heavitree (part)													
Holy Trinity	22 May „	704 2 –	669 2 –	6 4 –	- -	28 16 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. David	22 May „	1,611 10 4	1,520 6 4	- -	19 3 4	72 – 8	26	51	77	4	–	47	
St. Edmund	22 May ,	247 6 4¾	234 16 10¾	- -	- -	10 17 2½	–	–	–	–	–	151	

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
DEVON—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
EXETER—*continued.*												
St. George the Martyr	30 April 1868	*93 17 4	95 2 11	1 8 6	- -	- 19 3	-	-	-	-	-	5
St. John	30 „ „	†114 2 4	112 7 2¼	2 9 6	- -	1 19 4½	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Kerrian	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	14 May „	185 10 9	170 16 5	4 4 2	10 10 2	- -	-	-	-	3	-	-
St. Leonard	14 Jan. „	220 14 10½	214 12 3	- 3 10½	- -	5 18 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Martin	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary Arches	7 May „	152 8 9½	148 17 11½	- -	1 9 7	2 1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary Major	22 May „	401 2 -	357 15 2½	19 - 7½	24 6 2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	101
St. Mary Steps	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Olave	30 April „	125 14 8	125 14 8	- -	- -	4 16 2	-	-	-	3	-	42
St. Pancras	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul												
St. Petrock												
St. Sidwell												
St. Stephen												
St. Thomas (part)												
Topsham (part)												
TOTAL	- -	3,952 1 4¼	3,738 15 7	37 5 8	55 9 3	130 1 9½	26	51	77	10	-	346
PLYMOUTH:												
Charles the Martyr and St. Andrew	26 Mar. 1868	11,582 17 5	11,070 7 2	259 11 5½	240 1 8	12 17 1	6	7	13	193	25	798
DURHAM:												
DARLINGTON:												
Darlington (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
GATESHEAD:												
Gateshead	22 May 1868	7,075 1 6½	5,847 17 2	594 19 -	102 10 4	529 15 -½	162	347	509	222	136	1,277
Heworth (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	- -	7,075 1 6½	5,847 17 2	594 19 -	102 10 4	529 15 -½	162	347	509	222	136	1,277

HARTLEPOOL:													
Seaton Carew	23 Jan. 1868	257 14 8	237 12 4	15 4 8	- -	4 17 8	–	–	–	–	–	6
Stranton	2 April „	2,455 17 –	2,221 11 10	48 14 8	3 17 4	181 13 2	3	10	13	–	–	50
Throston	1 April „	498 13 2	469 – 9	9 1 9	– 5 6	20 5 2	–	1	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	3,212 4 10	2,928 4 11	73 1 1	4 2 10	206 16 –	3	11	13	–	–	56
SOUTH SHIELDS:													
South Shields	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Westoe	30 May 1868	4,541 11 1	4,287 7 –	254 4 1	68 4 5	226 8 2	123	186	309	644	–	—
TOTAL	-	4,541 11 1	4,287 7 –	254 4 1	68 4 5	226 8 2	123	186	30.	644	–	—
STOCKTON-ON TEES:													
Lenthorpe (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Norten (part)													
Stockton													
Thornaby													
TOTAL	-	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
SUNDERLAND:													
Bishop Wearmouth Pans	7 Jan. 1868	142 4 7	136 17 11	1 16 1	- -	3 10 7	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bishop Wearmouth	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Monk Wearmouth Shore	28 May „	1,038 17 –	939 17 1½	20 13 6½	8 15 –	69 11 4	6	12	18	24	8	37
Monk Wearmouth	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Southwick	21 April „	966 6 4	866 12 10	42 16 2	1 4 4½	55 12 11½	71	48	119	160	–	17
Sunderland	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	2,147 7 11	1,943 7 10½	65 5 9½	9 19 4½	128 14 10½	77	60	137	184	8	54
ESSEX:													
COLCHESTER:													
All Saints	22 April 1868	459 9 4	413 10 4	19 2 5½	- -	26 16 6½	–	–	–	2	–	4
Berechurch	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Greenstead	23 April „	427 13 4	404 18 4	6 13 3½	6 14 5½	9 7 3	6	2	8	4	–	15
Holy Trinity	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Lexden	18 April „	833 4 9	764 13 6	38 3 –	12 15 –	17 13 3	22	24	46	1	–	11
Mile End, St. Michael	23 April „	572 19 2½	552 1 11¼	17 10 11½	- -	3 6 3¾	–	–	–	9	–	13
St. Botolph	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Giles													
St. James	23 April „	719 14 4	581 11 3	72 2 11	13 3 4	52 16 10	10	8	18	9	–	42
St Leonard	22 April „	522 14 2	451 2 4	26 5 –	5 14 5½	39 12 4½	11	–	11	10	–	19
St. Martin	13 April „	222 15 9½	197 8 5½	11 – 4¼	1 18 2½	12 8 9	2	8	10	–	–	27
St. Mary Magdalen	21 April „	122 4 4	106 – 10	7 13 8	2 17 8	5 15 2	4	3	7	3	1	2
St. Mary at the Walls	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Nicholas	21 April „	463 5 4½	447 4 6	– 10 6	1 15 –	13 15 4½	2	2	4	2	–	25
St. Peters	16 April „	798 7 5½	721 17 9½	6 17 3¼	2 18 11½	66 13 5¼	3	4	7	–	–	47
St. Runwald	14 April „	278 1 3	253 4 8¼	4 4 8¼	- -	20 11 10½	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	5,420 9 3¾	4,893 13 11½	210 4 1½	47 17 1	268 17 2	60	51	111	40	1	205

* Including borough rate, 30*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

† Including borough rate, 36*l.* 19*s.*

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
GLOUCESTER:												
BRISTOL:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
All Saints	5 Mar. 1868	288 6 –	283 11 6	– –	– –	4 14 6	–	–	–	7	2	—
Bedminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Castle Precincts	5 Mar. 1868	556 19 –	528 7 6	– –	– 18 9	27 12 9	1	1	2	42	6	—
Christchurch	5 Mar. „	561 5 3	494 16 3	– –	– 18 –	65 11 –	–	–	–	47	3	—
Clifton	2 May „	7,536 16 3	7,209 13 6	– –	– –	327 2 9	6	3	9	205	25	—
St. Augustine the Less	5 Mar. „	3,017 17 –	2,874 11 3	– –	2 16 6	140 9 3	1	–	1	298	75	—
St. Ewen	5 Mar. „	137 3 6	137 3 6	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	1	–	—
St. James	5 Mar. „	1,957 13 –	1,843 16 –	– –	3 3 9	110 13 3	–	2	2	368	80	—
St. James and St. Paul Out	6 May „	2,029 14 –	1,988 7 –	– –	3 12 –	37 15 –	7	3	10	95	11	—
St. John	5 Mar. „	516 1 6	498 16 6	– –	– –	17 5 –	–	–	–	42	7	—
St. Leonard	5 Mar. „	390 18 –	327 17 –	– –	– –	71 1 –	–	–	–	16	2	—
St. Mary, Redcliff	5 Mar. „	1,601 5 –	1,458 12 –	– –	10 16 –	131 17 –	13	13	26	203	35	—
St. Mary-le-Port	5 Mar. „	269 12 6	254 10 3	– –	– –	15 2 3	–	–	–	11	1	—
St. Michael	5 Mar. „	1,176 10 6	1,085 6 6	– –	1 3 3	90 – 9	–	–	–	135	30	—
St. Nicholas	5 Mar. „	1,195 12 3	1,109 14 9	– –	1 17 6	84 – –	–	–	–	66	16	—
St. Paul	5 Mar. „	2,116 11 6	1,922 14 –	– –	6 12 –	187 5 6	2	7	9	535	108	—
St. Peter	5 Mar. „	629 2 –	601 8 6	– –	– 18 9	26 14 9	1	1	2	51	8	—
St. Philip and St. Jacob	5 Mar. „	700 19 –	628 14 6	– –	3 2 3	69 2 3	3	6	9	239	49	—
St. Philip and St. Jacob Out	24 April „	5,579 17 4	5,072 12 3½	126 5 6	164 16 –	216 3 6½	104	15	119	235	*60	—
St. Stephen	5 Mar. „	1,237 17 6	1,191 7 6	– –	– 16 6	45 13 6	–	1	1	57	19	—
St. Thomas	5 Mar. „	735 4 6	695 4 3	– –	– 6 –	39 14 3	1	–	1	30	8	—
St. Werburgh	5 Mar. „	433 11 6	405 3 –	– –	– –	28 8 6	–	–	–	7	–	—
St. Temple	5 Mar. „	1,534 4 –	1,432 13 9	– –	10 12 3	90 18 –	8	2	10	266	48	—
St. Westbury-on-Trym (part):												
City (part)	27 Feb. „	1,398 4 6	1,363 10 –	– –	1 – 10	33 13 8	1	7	8	64	2	—
County (part) †	27 Feb. „	817 11 2	777 9 3½	– –	5 15 8	34 6 2½	15	30	45	13	2	—
TOTAL	– –	36,418 16 9	34,166 – 7	126 5 6	219 6 –	1,895 4 8	163	91	254	3,033	597	—
CHELTENHAM:												
Cheltenham	2 Jan. 1868	10,445 7 1	8,975 16 –	138 12 –	627 3 3	703 15 10	1,400	600	2,000	300	3	—

GLOUCESTER:													
Barton St. Mary (part)	30 Jan. 1868	27 15 5	26 12 3	- -	- 4 9	- 18 5	2	–	2	–	–	–
Barton St. Michael (part)	23 Jan. „	95 15 5¾	88 6 6	2 8 6½	– 3 1½	4 17 3¾	–	1	1	6	–	–
Holy Trinity	30 Jan. „	44 18 2	40 3 9½	3 5 10½	- -	1 8 6	–	–	–	–	–	2
Littleworth	23 Jan. „	29 4 7½	28 2 1½	- -	- -	1 2 6	–	–	–	–	–	6
St. Aldate	30 Jan. „	19 17 2	18 12 1¾	– 3 9	– 3 6	– 17 9¾	–	2	2	–	–	51
St. Catherine (part)	30 Jan. „	74 16 11¾	70 5 –¾	1 13 –	- -	2 18 11	–	–	–	–	–	8
St. John the Baptist	14 Feb. „	70 5 9	67 19 7½	- -	- -	2 6 1½	–	–	–	–	–	101
St. Mary de Crypt	— Feb. „	47 6 1½	45 – 8½	- -	2 5 5	- -	–	1	–	–	–	11
St. Mary de Grace	17 Feb. „	25 13 8½	24 14 10	– 8 1½	- -	– 10 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Mary de Lode, with College Precincts (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Michael	17 Feb. „	60 9 4	57 14 6	- -	- -	2 14 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Nicholas	17 Feb. „	76 10 9¾	69 17 2	1 4 4½	1 7 6½	4 1 8¾	16	8	24	–	–	100
St. Owen	30 Jan. „	46 7 9½	45 7 11½	- -	– 1 7½	– 18 2½	–	2	2	–	–	–
South Hamlet (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	- -	619 1 4¼	582 16 8	9 3 8	4 5 11½	22 15 1¼	18	14	31	6	–	279
STROUD:													
Avening	9 Jan. 1868	362 4 –	322 3 –½	19 5 –	7 16 10	12 19 1½	39	34	73	3	–	–
Bisley	24 Jan. „	558 2 2½	496 16 6	15 10 2½	22 14 8	23 – 10	121	132	253	8	–	–
Hayward's Field	28 Mar. „	1 7 1½	1 7 1½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horsley	22 Jan. „	266 1 3	244 3 11¾	4 1 6½	7 19 1¾	9 16 7	62	53	115	9	1	–
King's Stanley	15 Jan. „	336 4 3¾	297 19 3¾	22 15 4	10 16 7	4 13 1	38	29	67	4	1	–
Leonard Stanley (part)	17 Jan. „	174 6 7¼	159 10 8½	10 – 11¾	3 1 3	1 13 8	12	12	24	–	–	–
Minchinhampton	25 Jan. „	470 1 4	435 7 10	7 17 7½	10 6 –	16 9 10½	61	83	144	22	–	–
Painswick	17 Jan. „	768 16 2½	727 11 7	2 2 6	12 6 6	26 15 7½	50	54	104	–	–	–
Pitchcombe	6 Feb. „	31 7 8	29 6 3	- -	- -	2 1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Randwick	9 April „	144 7 2¾	134 14 –¾	2 13 9	3 14 11½	3 4 5½	9	17	26	–	–	–
Rodborough	9 Jan. „	358 5 3¾	314 5 6¾	25 – 7	8 13 11	10 5 3	31	42	73	–	–	–
Stonehouse	16 Jan. „	505 6 5	451 6 4	28 7 11½	9 11 7¾	16 – 5¾	17	22	39	8	–	–
Stroud	9 Jan. „	1,220 15 2	1,039 8 6	80 15 4	48 10 1	52 1 3	190	224	414	27	8	–
Woodchester	10 Jan. „	123 – 4	118 18 9	- -	2 14 3	1 7 4	7	20	27	–	–	–
TOTAL	- -	5,320 5 2	4,772 19 6½	218 10 9¾	148 5 10	180 8 11¾	637	722	1,359	81	10	–
KENT:													
CANTERBURY:													
All Saints	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Archbishop's Palace	12 Feb. 1868	39 17 9	39 17 9	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	10
Christchurch	20 Feb. „	69 6 –	69 6 –	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fordwich (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–

* There are nearly 2,500 houses, formerly compounded for, let by the week, but the number paid through their landlords cannot be ascertained.
† There are about 400 small tenements, and about 300 of them are in the county part, upon whom the operation of the said Act and section is a great hardship, as they get no votes, and yet are obliged to pay the full rate.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
KENT—*continued.*												
CANTERBURY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Hackington or St. Stephen (part)	4 Jan. 1868	8 – 10½	8 – 10½	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	10
Holycross, Westgate Within	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Holycross, Westgate Without	10 Feb. „	119 16 7½	114 16 –	- -	- -	5 – 7½	–	–	–	–	–	83
Littlebourne (part)*	6 Feb. „	– 10 8	– 10 8	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Nackington (part)	7 Mar. „	103 15 9	103 15 9	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	7
Patrixbourne (part)	7 Feb. „	83 7 –	83 7 –	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	20
St. Alphage St. Andrew	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Dunstan (part)	26 Mar. „	236 2 –	226 7 11	- -	1 5 3	8 8 10	1	9	10	2	–	129
St. George the Martyr	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Gregory	6 Jan. „	60 9 10	57 8 2	- -	- -	3 1 8	–	–	–	–	–	256
St. Margaret St. Martin St. Mary Bredin St. Mary Bredman St. Mary Magdalen St. Mary Northgate St. Mildred St. Paul St. Peter	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Staplegate	30 Jan. „	20 18 1½	19 2 9	- -	– 13 6	1 1 10½	–	–	–	–	–	42
Thanington (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL		742 4 7½	722 12 10½	- -	1 18 9	17 13 –	1	9	10	2	–	557
CHATHAM:												
Chatham (part)	23 Jan. 1868	2,075 11 9	1,722 – 8	129 14 4¼	95 16 8½	128 – –¼	629	209	838	66	7	—
Gillingham (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL		2,075 11 9	1,722 – 8	129 14 4¼	95 16 8½	128 – –¼	629	209	838	66	7	—

DOVER:													
Buckland (part):													
Borough	20 Jan. 1868	287 8 7½	267 6 5½	1 14 7	3 7 8½	14 19 10½	2	14	16	16	–	124
County	20 Jan. „	41 12 6	41 12 6	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Charlton (part)	24 Feb. „	550 16 2½	500 11 11	9 2 11½	6 3 11½	34 17 4½	18	20	38	15	–	324
Dover Castle, E. P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
East Cliffe, E. P.	6 July „	151 17 6	138 15 10	- -	2 – –	11 1 8	–	4	4	–	–	—
Guston (part)	6 Jan. „	7 8 –	7 8 –	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Hougham (part)	6 Jan. „	202 4 2	163 19 8	†12 10 –	4 5 10	21 8 8	12	7	19	3	–	85
St. James the Apostle	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Mary the Virgin												
TOTAL	- -	1,241 7 –	1,119 14 4½	23 7 6½	15 17 6	82 7 7	32	45	77	34	–	533
GRAVESEND:												
Gravesend	9 Jan. 1868	908 4 –	632 4 5	218 19 11	- -	57 10 1	–	–	–	70	8	261
Northfleet	26 March „	†1,635 16 4	1,225 15 4	221 19 3	- -	188 1 9	–	–	–	–	–	704
Parish of Milton	3 April „	2,887 2 11	2,258 6 8½	282 – 11	2 16 3	§343 9 –½	3	36	39	168	28	—
TOTAL	- -	5,431 3 3	4,116 6 5½	723 – 1	2 16 3	589 – 10½	3	36	39	238	36	965
GREENWICH:												
Charlton next Woolwich (part)	15 April 1868	2,664 13 9	2,468 8 10	36 4 1	17 6 7½	142 14 2½	23	10	33	56	18	300
Greenwich (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Plumstead (part)	7 Feb. „	3,262 7 –	2,929 2 11	141 6 3	35 3 3	156 14 7	27	54	81	191	30	—
St. Nicholas, Deptford	9 Jan. „	812 2 7½	613 1 2½	56 8 –	25 18 –	116 15 5	63	13	76	48	1	—
St. Paul, Deptford	23 Jan „	‖9,034 18 5½	6,718 3 4	1,647 17 11	418 10 4½	250 6 10	283	73	356	420	¶11	—
Woolwich (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	15,774 1 10	12,728 16 3½	1,881 16 3	496 18 3	666 11 –½	396	150	546	715	60	300
HYTHE:												
Aldington (part)	18 Jan. 1868	7 14 2	7 14 2	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cheriton	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Folkestone Parish	29 June „	460 6 9	192 6 3	232 12 –	1 7 –	34 1 6	3	5	8	–	–	100
Folkestone Town	6 May „	2,133 10 –	2,042 14 2	3 11 6	3 4 3	84 – 1	4	8	12	15	5	516
Newington next Hythe (part)	15 Feb. „	198 8 4	194 10 –	1 19 9½	- -	1 18 6½	–	–	–	–	–	45
St. Leonard, Hythe	25 April „	423 – 5	335 5 10	43 – 10½	8 12 3	36 1 5½	15	38	53	24	–	—
Saltwood	20 Feb. „	228 16 8¾	156 18 5	69 12 5¾	- -	2 5 10	–	–	–	–	–	62
West Hythe (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	3,451 16 4¾	2,929 8 10	350 16 7¾	13 3 6	158 7 5	22	51	73	39	5	723

* Land only within the borough. † Of this sum, 10 *l.* 5 *s.* has been recovered. ‡ This includes the arrear of former rates, 145 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.*

§ This amount includes 157 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* Rates on coal hulks decided against the parish on a case in the Court of Queen's Bench.

‖ Including the recoverable arrears of former rates brought forward in the January 1868 poor-rate books, 1,779 *l.* 14 *s.* 11½ *d.* ¶ Warrants containing in the whole 181 persons.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
KENT—*continued.*												
MAIDSTONE:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Maidstone	25 Mar. 1868	8,300 14 7	7,894 9 5	- -	- -	406 5 2	–	–	–	43	7	1,904
LANCASTER:												
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE:												
Ashton-under-Lyne (part)	25 Mar. 1868	14,292 – –	13,477 3 11	98 3 11	17 11 6½	699 2 7½	30	19	49	90	2	9,366
BLACKBURN:												
Blackburn	16 Jan. 1868	22,266 6 1½	18,445 2 3	2,836 12 1	18 14 2	925 17 7½	74	74	148	263	4	—
BOLTON:												
Great Bolton	30 May 1868	9,464 6 4	8,958 10 10	125 2 4	50 12 4	330 – 10	93	103	196	442	–	695
Little Bolton (part)	A Poor-rate was levied by the overseers of the township of Little Bolton on the 16th May 1868, which is not yet closed. There were not any arrears at the last balancing of the Rate-book.											
Tonge-with-Haulgh (part)	*19 Dec. 1867	575 14 7	562 18 8	– 8 4	1 13 7	†10 14 –	5	2	7	8	–	77
TOTAL	- -	10,040 – 11	9,521 9 6	125 10 8	52 5 11	340 14 10	98	105	203	450	–	772
BURNLEY:												
Burnley	4 Feb. 1868	6,019 16 3	4,607 5 4½	Rate not yet closed (22nd March 1869).								
Habergham Eaves (part)	1 May ,,	4,954 17 8	4,368 13 5	130 – 1	14 18 5	441 5 9	24	27	51	253	–	553
TOTAL	- -	10,974 13 11	8,975 18 9½	130 – 1	14 18 5	441 5 9	24	27	51	253	–	553
BURY:												
Bury	23 Mar. 1868	4,890 17 –	4,784 8 3	43 – 6	8 10 6	54 17 9	12	29	41	279	47	135
Elton (part)	30 Jan. ,,	1,731 3 10	1,621 3 –	31 12 1	2 18 –	75 10 9	5	9	14	–	–	286
TOTAL	- -	6,622 – 10	6,405 11 3	74 12 7	11 8 6	130 8 6	17	38	55	279	47	421

Liverpool:													
Everton	12 June 1868	18,426 19 6	12,768 8 1	5,551 10 7	107 – 10	- -	107	111	218	3,190	–	‡
Kirkdale	29 June „	11,803 13 3	8,057 3 9	3,780 5 4	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	––
Liverpool	22 May „	217,343 17 4	169,811 4 6	- -	426 10 4	- -	80	114	194	2,510	811	6,551
Toxteth Park (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	––
West Derby (part)	20 June „	19,630 14 8	12,859 4 3	837 7 8	16 7 3	2,860 12 4	21	5	26	1,174	–	––
Total	- -	267,205 4 9	203,496 – 7	10,169 3 7	549 18 5	2,860 12 4	208	230	438	6,874	811	6,551
Manchester:												
Ardwick	3 July 1868	14,205 13 –	In course of collection - -		- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	4,412
Beswick	24 Nov. „	408 – 6	Ditto - ditto - - -		- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	270
Bradford	26 Mar. „	1,009 17 –	420 8 –	589 9 –	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	1,118§
Cheetham	25 Aug. „	10,854 8 8	8,140 18 1	2,713 10 7	- -	- -	–	–	–	2	–	1,266
Chorlton-on-Medlock	27 Mar. „	8,821 2 9	8,550 7 6	- -	11 14 1	259 1 2	33	29	62	1,386	73	4,006
Harpurhey	20 Aug. „	339 14 10½	247 15 10	91 19 –½	- -	- -	–	–	–	4	–	89
Hulme	26 June „	31,727 1 3	21,494 17 8	- -	8 8 3½	- -	4	1	5	325	2	––
Manchester	23 June „	198,353 4 11	172,606 16 2	Rate not closed	- -	- -	–	–	–	1,406	6	––
Newton	22 Oct. „	3,692 14 2	2,343 14 2	Ditto.	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	––
Total	- -	269,411 17 1½	213,804 17 5	3,394 18 7½	20 2 4½	259 1 2	37	30	67	3,123	81	11,161
Oldham:												
Chadderton	15 July 1868	1,799 11 6	1,745 1 7	21 3 8	7 14 3	25 12 –	27	18	45	33	–	37
Crompton	6 May „	1,033 9 –	- -	224 11 11	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	22
Oldham	10 Oct. 1867‖	20,915 18 5½	17,759 16 4½	622 11 1½	295 19 8	2,237 11 3½	455	372	827	2,731	20	—
Royton	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Total	- -	23,748 18 11½	19,504 17 11½	868 6 8½	303 13 11	2,263 3 3½	482	390	872	2,764	20	59
Preston:												
Fishwick	14 April 1868	712 10 6	704 6 6	- -	1 11 –	6 13 –	1	2	3	–	–	125
Preston	18 April „	20,354 18 2½	19,069 8 11	188 3 3	99 6 11	997 19 1½	136	107	243	365	43	6,517
Total	- -	21,067 8 8½	19,773 15 5	188 3 3	100 17 11	1,004 12 1½	137	109	246	365	43	6,642
Rochdale:												
Castleton (part)	22 May 1868	8,312 18 3	- -	272 6 1¶	Rate not closed	—	–	–	–	–	–	––
Spotland (part)	12 June „	11,052 1 4	8,902 18 2	7,290 9 1	- -	- -	–	–	–	260	1	1,260
Wardleworth (part)	15 April „	4,453 11 –	4,397 11 6	– 4 11	3 – –	52 14 7	4	7	11	46	–	3,137
Wuerdle with Wardle (part)	8 Jan. „	2,050 5 3	2,000 1 11	22 5 1	2 15 1	25 3 2	8	6	14	20	–	––
Total	- -	25,868 15 10	15,300 11 7	7,585 5 2	5 15 1	77 17 9	12	13	25	326	1	4,397

* This return is given from the date above, because no other rate was allowed until 31st December 1868.

‡ Not known, but many hundreds; as the tenants pay the rates and deduct it from the rent.

§ The landlords have consented to pay this rate only, believing that the law will be amended, so that composition may be allowed.

‖ This is the last rate we have balanced.

† £.6 3*s.* 6*d.* of the £.10 14*s.* was caused by reductions on appeal.

¶ Arrears of rate, dated 3rd June 1867, on 25th March 1868. £.39 15*s.* 6*d.* was only owing of the above sum on 22nd May 1868.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
LANCASTER—*continued.*												
SALFORD:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Broughton	1 Oct. 1868	13,945 14 9	11,690 16 5	2,254 18 4	- -	- -	–	–	–	180	–	–
Pendleton	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Pendlebury (part)	16 April „	2,408 1 3	1,449 13 6*	958 7 9*	- -	- -	–	–	–	9	–	608
Salford	No return.	—	—	—		—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	16,353 16 –	13,140 9 11	3,213 6 1	- -	- -	–	–	–	189	–	608
STALYBRIDGE:												
Dukinfield (part)	26 March 1868	5,704 12 7	5,256 4 6½	64 7 3	4 19 7½	379 1 2	6	17	23	6	–	6,198
Stayley (part)	1 Oct. „	536 3 2	508 – –	1 16 9	1 4 8	26 14 10	–	1	1	–	–	—
Hartshead (part)	No return	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	6,240 15 9	5,764 4 6½	66 4 –	6 4 3½	405 16 –	6	18	24	6	–	6,198
WARRINGTON:												
Latchford	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Thelwall (part)	9 June 1868	20 11 –	18 17 –	- -	- -	1 14 –	–	–	–	–	–	—
Warrington	30 May „	5,014 11 2½	4,231 16 2½	538 – 5⅛	41 1 11	203 12 7⅛	43	88	131	164	–	938
TOTAL	- -	5,035 2 2½	4,250 13 2½	538 – 5⅛	41 1 11	205 6 7⅛	43	88	131	164	–	938
WIGAN:												
Wigan	8 Nov. 1868†	8,604 – 2	7,922 16 7	13 4 –	282 13 –	385 6 7	304	463	767	627	19	962

LEICESTER:														
LEICESTER:														
All Saints	3 Jan. 1868	‡677 – 2	567 18 6	75 2 4	4 6 1	29 13 3	7	13	20	–	–	620
Black Friars, E. P.	2 Jan. „	§132 17 10¼	112 16 8½	16* 3 1	– 12 8¼	3 5 4⅓	–	3	3	–	–	133
Castle View	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Leonard	20 Jan. „	91 3 2½	69 – 4	12 8 3	- -	9 14 7½	–	–	–	–	–	87
St. Margaret	3 Jan. „	‖7,599 13 9	5,619 8 3	1,710 1 11½	21 1 –	249 2 6½	36	34	70	493	8	2,658
St. Martin	2 Jan. „	908 18 10	807 7 7	72 3 7	2 4 9½	27 2 10½	2	6	8	–	–	3
St. Mary	3 Jan. „	¶3,340 1 9	2,650 9 8½	602 19 2	6 – 6½	80 12 4	5	11	16	13	2	1,407
St. Nicholas	1 Jan. „	**211 1 3¼	179 8 2¼	25 3 10	1 5 5	5 3 10	1	8	9	–	–	176
The Newark	6 Jan. „	160 7 11½	143 7 3½	11 8 1½	1 16 11½	3 15 7	3	2	5	4	–	118
Whitefriars, E. P.	8 Jan. „	††32 5 1½	29 8 6	2 5 5	- -	– 11 2½	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	13,153 9 11	10,179 5 –¾	2,527 15 9	37 7 5¾	409 1 7⅛	54	77	131	510	10	5,202
LINCOLN:												
LINCOLN:												
Castle Dykings, E. P.	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
County Lunatic Asylum, E. P.												
Lincoln Castle Prison, E. P.												
St. Benedict	2 April 1868	84 9 9	84 7 3	- -	- -	– 2 6	–	–	–	–	–	7
St. Botolph	21 May „	133 6 11½	130 12 –	- -	1 5 3	1 9 8½	2	5	7	–	–	49
St. John in Newport	21 May „	23 1 5	22 7 4½	- -	- -	– 14 –½	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Margaret in the Close	9 April „	114 16 3½	114 16 3½	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	7
St. Mark	16 April „	125 14 4½	117 6 7	- -	2 9 10½	5 17 11	4	11	15	–	–	—
St. Mary-le-Wigford	23 April „	385 9 3½	379 6 -½	- -	2 17 6	3 5 9	2	14	16	3	–	12
St. Mary Magdalen-in-the-Bail	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Martin	6 Feb. „	330 11 8	316 5 –	- -	- -	14 6 8	–	–	–	5	2	120
St. Michael	2 Jan. „	31 18 6	30 2 6	- -	- -	1 16 –	–	–	–	–	–	132
St. Nicholas	26 March „	163 2 8	156 15 1	- -	3 10 1	2 17 6	8	24	32	–	–	—
St. Paul	6 Feb. „	46 7 4	42 18 6½	- -	2 5 7	1 3 2½	7	11	18	1	–	—
St. Peter-at-Arches	23 April „	191 18 8	187 7 7½	- -	– 13 4	3 17 8½	–	1	1	–	–	4
St. Peter-at-Gowts	21 May „	286 7 –	278 19 -¼	- -	- -	7 7 11¾	9	14	23	–	–	—
St. Peter-in-Eastgate	23 April „	105 3 11	103 13 3½	- -	– 10 10½	– 19 9	–	3	3	2	–	—
St. Swithin	23 Jan. „	241 7 –	236 8 1	- -	- -	4 18 11	–	–	–	10	–	392
TOTAL	-	2,263 14 10	2,201 4 8¼	- -	13 12 6	48 17 7¾	32	83	115	21	2	723
MIDDLESEX:												
CHELSEA:												
Chelsea	8 April 1868	25,451 12 4	22,532 13 2	592 17 10	69 17 1	2,256 4 3	46	24	70	1,434	712	1,742

* Rate-book balanced on the 29th September 1868. Total amount collected to 11th March 1869, £.2,318 : 3 : 6.

† This is the only rate that has been balanced since December 1867.

‡ Including arrears of former rate, 71 *l.* 5 *s.* -½ *d.*

§ Including arrears of former rate, 14 *l.* 9 *s.* 5¾ *d.*

‖ Including former arrears, 870 *l.* 4 *s.* 8½ *d.*

¶ Including arrears of September rate, 542 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*

** Including arrears of former rate, 19 *l.* 1 *s.* 3¼ *d.*

†† Including arrears of former rate, 2 *l.* – *s.* 3 *d.*

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
CHELSEA—*continued.*												
Fulham	1 May 1868	11,928 11 10	9,034 19 4	883 9 6	283 9 3	1,726 13 9	401	61	462	1,129	681	—
Hammersmith	16 Mar. „	13,858 19 7	9,116 9 11½	2,653 3 5	155 13 –	1,933 13 2½	189	58	247	2,656	1,247	695
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Willesden (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	– –	51,239 3 9	40,684 2 5½	4,129 10 9	508 19 4	5,916 11 2½	636	143	779	5,219	2,640	2,437
LONDON CITY:												
Allhallows Barking	13 Feb. 1868	1,087 12 –	986 16 8	35 – –	*– 18 –	64 17 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allhallows, Bread-street	8 April „	259 18 7½	251 19 1½	– –	8 18 6	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allhallows, Honey-lane	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allhallows, Lombard-street	1 Oct. „	427 12 –	424 18 –	– –	– –	2 14 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allhallows, London Wall	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allhallows Staining	7 May „	333 18 8	321 14 8	– –	– –	12 4 –	–	–	–	1	–	–
Allhallows-the-Great	16 Jan. „	220 10 6	214 17 6	4 – –	– –	1 13 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allhallows-the-Less	16 May „	225 5 –	224 13 –	– –	– 12 –	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barnard's Inn, E. P.	There are no poor in the Parish of Barnard's Inn.											
Bridewell Precinct	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Christchurch, Newgate-street	28 Dec. 1867	399 15 6	385 8 –	2 15 6	– –	11 12 –	–	–	–	–	–	7
Clifford's Inn, E. P.	Is consolidated with, and is part of, the Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London.											
Furnival's Inn (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy Trinity-the-Less	2 April 1868	106 5 5	92 18 9	2 16 8	– –	10 10 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inner Temple	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Temple	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Alban, Wood-street	14 April „	392 8 4	389 6 8	3 1 8	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Alphage, Sion College	7 Jan. „	137 3 7	112 1 8	15 10 7	– –	9 11 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe	7 Feb. „	108 10 –	103 9 8	3 19 –	– –	1 1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Andrew, Holborn (below the Bars)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Andrew Hubbard	17 April „	256 17 2	229 11 2	9 – –	– –	18 6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Andrew Undershaft	19 Mar. „	1,148 11 6	1,123 8 2	– –	– –	25 3 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Ann, Blackfriars	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Ann and St. Agnes, Aldersgate	23 Jan. „	52 3 9	49 13 1	2 10 8	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Antholin	1 May „	201 12 11	129 2 11	59 – –	– –	13 10 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Augustine, Old Change	8 April „	172 19 –	172 19 –	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange	17 Jan. „	†375 4 2	372 7 6	– –	– –	2 16 8	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Bartholomew-the-Great	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Bartholomew-the-Less	11 Feb. „	45 11 –	45 11 –	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–

RETURN RELATING TO POOR RATES (PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS).

St. Benet Fink	14 April „	351 18 3	347 18 3	- -	4 - -	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Benet, Gracechurch-street	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Benet, Paul's Wharf	16 April „	246 13 4	186 17 4	53 13 4	6 2 8	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Benet Sherehog	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate (part)	10 Jan. „	2,237 16 3	1,674 - -	441 - -	7 8 -	115 8 3	1	1	2	23	2	-	-	-
St. Botolph Without, Aldgate	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate	30 Dec. 1867	‡ 2,028 18 3½	1,768 13 9½	89 1 10½	9 1 8½	162 - 11	4	1	5	44	13	213	-	-
St. Botolph, Billingsgate	26 Mar. 1868	110 15 -	110 6 -	- -	- -	- 9 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Bride or St. Bridget	2 Jan. „	1,924 - 10	1,885 16 8	765 16 -	- -	38 4 2	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-
St. Christopher-le-Stock	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Clement, Eastcheap	27 April „	294 3 8	267 9 -	- 1 4	13 6 8	13 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Dionis Backchurch	17 April „	559 2 6	493 13 2	34 13 4	30 16 -	—	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
St. Dunstan in the East	12 May „	1,338 17 8	1,139 2 4	194 5 4	1 15 4	3 14 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Dunstan in the West	9 April „	3,481 5 2	2,863 10 3	545 3 6	18 3 7	54 7 10	64	25	89	12	-	89	-	-
St. Edmund the King	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Ethelburga	27 Mar. „	151 19 6	151 4 10	- -	- -	- 14 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Faith the Virgin	26 Mar. „	519 1 3	502 6 3	- -	- -	16 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street	13 Feb. „	580 18 6	564 14 6	5 4 -	11 - -	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. George, Botolph-lane	26 Mar. „	131 12 6	130 5 6	- -	- -	1 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Giles Without, Cripplegate	2 Jan. „	3,275 7 3	2,252 12 3	811 19 3	5 15 4	205 - 5	2	-	2	25	6	472	-	-
St. Gregory by St. Paul's	16 Jan. „	365 4 -	331 9 4	24 18 8	- -	8 16 -	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
St. Helen, Bishopsgate	27 Mar. „	801 - 10	746 9 2	- -	22 18 4	31 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. James, Duke's-place	15 May „	115 - 1	103 14 11	5 7 4	- 17 6	5 - 4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
St. James, Garlick Hythe	3 April „	234 5 11	220 5 11	- -	- -	14 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. John the Baptist, Walbrook	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. John the Evangelist	8 April „	95 1 -	90 14 4	- -	4 6 8	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. John Zachary	16 April „	247 12 6	243 13 6	- -	- -	3 19 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Katherine Coleman	8 Jan. „	283 14 3	272 14 3	- -	- -	11 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Katherine Creechurch	} No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence Jewry							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence Pountney	30 April „	255 16 6	240 10 -	1 6 6	- -	14 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Leonard, Eastcheap	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Leonard, Foster-lane	12 Nov. „	20 3 11	19 17 3	- -	- 6 8	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Magnus the Martyr	2 April „	260 2 -	254 2 -	- -	- -	6 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Margaret, Lothbury	6 Mar. „	858 16 3	792 2 11	- -	- -	66 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Margaret Moses	14 April „	165 14 4	165 14 4	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Margaret, New Fish-street	2 April „	§ 206 15 7	184 2 6	22 13 1	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Margaret Pattens	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Martin, Ludgate	16 April „	410 9 2	352 15 -	- -	- -	57 14 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Martin Orgars	There has not been any Poor Rate since the 25th of December 1867.													
St. Martin Outwich	20 July 1868	459 10 4	428 8 8	29 - -	- -	2 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Martin Pomeroy	3 April „	139 12 8	122 5 -	15 13 -	- -	1 14 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Martin, Vintry	6 April „	462 2 4	462 2 4	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary, Abchurch	18 April „	500 11 -	456 9 -	- -	12 2 -	44 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Building used as a charity school only.

† Including arrears, 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

‡ Including arrears of last rate, 296 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.*

§ Including 6 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* arrears.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*												
LONDON CITY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
St. Mary Aldermary	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	11 April 1868	360 4 —	346 1 4	- -	- -	14 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary-at-Hill	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Bothaw	6 Feb. „	307 3 9	305 3 9	- -	- -	2 — —	—	—	—	1	—	—
St. Mary Colechurch	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary-le-Bow												
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street												
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street	24 Jan. „	71 11 8	61 5 4	10 1 4	— 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Mounthaw	2 April „	52 8 —	4 12 —	47 16 —	- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Somerset	2 April „	271 8 8	266 18 —	- -	- -	4 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Staining	15 April „	99 — 8	97 14 —	1 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Woolchurch Haw	16 April „	646 6 3	646 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Woolnoth	16 April „	888 4 6	822 6 6	- -	— 18 —	65 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Matthew, Friday-street	15 April „	227 13 9	226 — —	1 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael Bassishaw	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael, Cornhill	1 June „	1,142 8 —	874 17 4	210 6 8	27 4 —	30 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael, Crooked-lane	15 April „	716 18 4	686 1 8	23 10 —	2 6 8	5 — —	—	—	—	—	—	6
St. Michael-le-Querne	14 April „	44 10 7	44 10 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael, Paternoster Royal	6 April „	171 10 6	171 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael, Queenhithe	2 April „	246 10 —	217 2 —	1 12 —	- -	27 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael, Wood-street	4 Jan. „	273 8 4	260 1 8	- -	- -	13 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mildred, Bread-street	14 April „	33 13 2	33 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mildred, Poultry	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Nicholas Acons												
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey												
St. Nicholas Olave												
St. Olave, Hart-street, with St. Nicholas in the Shambles												
St. Olave, Old Jewry	2 April „	268 — —	225 17 —	22 15 4	- -	19 7 8	—	—	—	2	—	—
St. Olave, Silver-street	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Pancras, Soper-lane	16 April „	86 1 3	86 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter, Cornhill	14 April „	963 10 5	928 12 1	13 8 4	6 13 4	14 16 8	2	—	2	—	—	—
St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-street	26 March „	1,059 9 —	887 9 4	146 13 —	25 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter, Paul's Wharf	8 April „	145 5 —	118 — —	27 3 —	— 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

St. Peter, Westcheap	15 April „	311 4 6	298 14 6	4 10 –	2 – –	6 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Sepulchre Without, Newgate	6 Jan. „	1,855 9 –	1,167 16 5	600 6 –	- -	87 6 7	–	–	–	11	1	46
St. Stephen, Coleman-street	2 Jan. „	895 17 7	789 – 2	81 15 11	- -	25 1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Stephen, Walbrook	25 March „	16 13 9	11 14 5	3 17 –	1 2 4	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Swithin, London Stone	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Thomas the Apostle	12 Nov. „	280 – 6	280 – 6	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vedast, Foster-lane	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, E. P.	-	*80 – –	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street	7 May „	176 5 6	122 12 9	22 2 9	- -	31 10 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thavie's Inn, E. P.	30 March „	134 14 10	123 16 4	10 18 6	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whitefriars	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	-	40,891 13 2	35,560 15 11	4,407 6 10½	224 6 11½	1,398 – 10	73	28	101	144	30	844
FINSBURY:												
Charterhouse	No Poor Rate.											
Clerkenwell (part)	14 May 1868	20,116 10 5	18,760 1 9	269 18 11	86 9 9	1,000 – –	26	18	44	1,657	807	—
Furnival's Inn (part)	No Poor Rates paid by the Tenants; the amounts levied are defrayed by the Proprietor.											
Gray's Inn, E.P.	Extra-parochial and not liable to Poor Rate.											
Islington	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Lincoln's Inn, E.P.	No Poor Rate.											
Roll's Liberty	29 April 1868	† 1,774 14 4	1,715 6 4	25 6 –	- -	34 2 –	–	–	–	23	13	—
Saffron-hill, Hatton Garden, Ely-rents, Ely-place	10 Feb. „	1,764 1 8	1,565 8 –	120 15 –	1 12 –	76 6 8	–	1	–	64	‡49	63
St. Andrew, Holborn (above the Bars), and St. George the Martyr	14 Feb. „	10,959 5 –	10,485 5 2	173 19 2	300 – 8	- -	4	3	7	650	425	587
St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate (part), viz., Glasshouse-yard Liberty	10 Jan. „	702 12 3	425 1 9	249 – –	- -	28 10 6	–	–	–	7	-	—
St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury	2 Nov. 1867	19,345 1 –	18,537 12 1	74 16 6	445 14 5	286 18 –	30	6	36	1,500	616	—
St. Luke	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Sepulchre	1 July 1868	3,339 3 4	1,544 19 2	1,535 11 5	- -	258 12 9	–	–	–	70	25	90
Staple Inn, E.P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Stoke Newington	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	58,001 8 –	53,033 14 3	2,449 7 –	833 16 10	1,684 9 11	60	28	87	3,971	1,935	740
HACKNEY:												
St. John at Hackney	28 April 1868	27,304 14 6	23,152 4 5	1,805 13 2	221 17 5	2,124 19 6	–	–	969	12,200	3,800	§ 2,630
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	7 Feb. „	19,837 19 5½	17,893 10 5½	417 1 1½	170 15 9½	1,356 12 1	82	13	95	10,000	8	—
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	47,142 13 11½	41,045 14 10½	2,222 14 3½	392 13 2½	3,481 11 7	82	13	1,064	22,200	3,808	2,630

* The property belonging to the "Society of Judges and Serjeants at Law," commonly called Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, is extra-parochial. By the 3 & 4 Will. 4, s. 1833, this property was for ever made chargeable with, amongst other things, two several sums of 50 *l.* a year, instead of church rate, and 80 *l.* a year instead of poor's rate, for the Parish of St. Dunstan's in the West. This rent-charge has always been paid.
† Including arrears of last rate, 21 *l.* 10 *s.* ‡ Although distress warrants were issued against 49 ratepayers, not one was actually put in force. § About 290 landlords have made arrangements for paying their tenants' rates.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
MARYLEBONE:												
Paddington	7 April 1868	28,074 9 7	27,725 18 2	323 8 1	25 3 4	- -	4	–	4	518	130	83
St. Marylebone	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Pancras	23 April „	69,588 19 6¼	66,567 5 –	888 6 9	108 14 8	2,024 13 –½	32	30	62	5,972	1,647	—
TOTAL	-	97,663 9 1¼	94,293 3 2	1,211 14 10	133 18 –	2,024 13 –½	36	30	66	6,490	1,777	83
TOWER HAMLETS:												
All Saints, Poplar	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bromley, St. Leonard	1 April 1868	6,435 14 3	4,615 18 10	876 3 3	943 12 2	- -	–	–	–	1,800	893	2,526
Christchurch, Spitalfields	8 Jan. „	3,206 13 –	3,053 16 8	68 3 11	- -	84 12 5	–	–	–	70	42	1,106
Holy Trinity, Minories	14 April „	*604 5 –	567 1 –	23 13 –	- -	13 11 –	–	–	–	–	–	—
Mile End New Town	18 Feb. „	1,486 10 2	1,241 7 4	205 10 10	- -	39 12 –	–	–	–	–	–	1,081
Mile End Old Town	8 Jan. „	10,112 3 6	9,284 14 8	59 7 10	96 12 5	671 8 7	–	–	–	5,000	†15	4,545
Norton Folgate	14 Jan. „	325 – –	310 18 4	5 17 10	1 8 10	6 15 –	–	1	1	1	–	38
Old Artillery Ground	23 Mar. „	287 10 10	263 10 6	16 12 6	- -	7 7 10	–	–	–	–	–	—
Old Tower Without	5 Mar. „	168 19 2	135 7 2	13 14 4	- -	19 17 8	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ratcliff	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
St. Anne, Limehouse	9 Jan. „	5,813 11 3	5,127 17 11	147 19 1	136 14 11	401 8 4	227	55	282	1,230	782	—
St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, or East Smithfield	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Catherine by the Tower	31 Jan. „	1,280 11 9	1,132 2 6	13 19 –	- -	134 10 3	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. George in the East	30 Jan. „	12,598 9 2	11,653 17 6¼	376 1 1¼	75 13 9	492 16 9½	–	–	39	1,050	210	3,265
St. John of Wapping	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow	2 Jan. „	5,554 14 3	5,082 2 5	6 13 4	5 12 –	460 6 6	4	4	8	552	161	1,650
St. Mary, Whitechapel	3 June „	26,082 17 6	24,143 8 2	1,060 4 5	290 14 9	588 10 2	27	31	58	1,563	‡912	1,493
St. Paul, Shadwell	30 Jan. „	2,667 3 9½	2,377 17 4½	189 9 2	14 14 7	85 2 8	16	3	19	382	171	478
Tower of London, E.P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	-	76,624 3 7½	68,990 – 4¾	3,063 9 7¼	1,565 3 5	3,005 19 2½	274	94	407	11,648	3,186	16,182

WESTMINSTER:													
New Inn, E.P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Anne, Soho	9 Jan. 1868	4,186 18 –	3,385 1 10	1,111 – 2	- -	95 17 5	–	–	–	116	80	—
St. Clement Danes	24 Jan. „	4,882 6 8	4,614 18 8	80 11 3	1 4 11	185 11 10	1	–	1	512	212	—
St. George, Hanover-square	25 Mar. „	84,594 7 8	78,798 11 8	- -	164 16 8	5,630 19 4	3	1	4	694	114	318
St. James, Westminster	5 May „	48,901 9 –	43,196 18 1	3,823 1 5	- -	1,881 9 6	–	–	–	600	70	—
St. John Baptist, Savoy	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. John, Westminster												
St. Margaret, Westminster												
St. Martin in the Fields	7 May „	16,570 18 8	13,827 16 6	2,284 5 –	- -	472 15 2	–	–	–	385	117	—
St. Mary-le-Strand	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Paul, Covent Garden	6 Mar. „	1,951 9 9½	1,817 5 10	68 5 10	- 14 2	65 3 11½	1	–	1	14	–	30
TOTAL	-	161,087 9 9½	145,640 12 7	7,367 3 8	166 15 9	8,331 17 2½	5	1	6	2,321	593	348
MONMOUTH:												
MONMOUTH:												
Christchurch (part)	29 Feb. 1868	146 1 –	143 14 1	- -	- -	2 6 11	–	–	–	–	–	14
Dixton Newton (part)	25 April „	326 7 11	322 3 8½	- -	- -	4 4 2½	–	–	–	–	–	—
Gwehellog (part)	13 Feb. 1869	107 1 10	106 13 2½	- -	- -	– 8 7	–	–	–	–	–	—
Monmouth	28 Dec. 1867	955 6 –½	817 10 –½	100 10 11½	1 13 3½	35 11 8¾	3	1	4	23	2	—
Newport	1 Feb. 1868	4,357 4 5½	3,860 5 9½	183 18 9	73 16 9	239 3 2	74	53	127	313	83	—
St. Woollos (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Usk	14 Feb. „	§214 17 2¾	197 18 10	10 1 2	2 10 6¼	4 6 8½	–	1	1	–	–	29
TOTAL	-	6,106 18 5¾	5,448 5 8	294 10 10½	78 – 6¾	286 1 3¾	77	55	132	336	85	43
NORWICH:												
All Saints	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
County Gaol and House of Correction, E.P.												
Earlham, St. Mary	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Eaton, St. Andrew												
Heigham												
Hillesdon												
Lakenham												
Pockthorpe												
St. Andrew												
St. Augustine												
St. Benedict												

* Including arrears of former rate, 16 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*
Although so many issued none executed, the production of the warrant generally produced the money.

† Containing about 900 names.
§ Including arrears of former rate, 14 *l.* 19 *s.* 5¾ *d.*

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
NORFOLK—*continued.*												
NORWICH—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
St. Clement	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Edmund												
St. Etheldred												
St. George, Colegate												
St. George, Tombland												
St. Giles												
St. Gregory												
St. Helen												
St. James												
St. John, Maddermarket												
St. John, Sepulchre	4 Feb. 1868	203 2 9	146 1 2¼	Rate not closed	- -	- -	73	55	128	12	—	25
St. John, Timberhill												
St. Julian												
St. Lawrence												
St. Margaret												
St. Martin at Oak												
St. Martin at Palace												
St. Mary at Coslany												
St. Michael at Coslany												
St. Michael at Plea												
St. Michael at Thorne												
St. Paul												
St. Peter, Hungate	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter, Mancroft												
St. Peter, per Mountergate												
St. Peter, Southgate												
St. Saviour												
St. Simon and St. Jude												
St. Stephen												
St. Swithin												
Thorpe												
Town Close												
Trowse Millgate, Carrow, and Barcondale												
TOTAL	- -	203 2 9	146 1 2¼	- -	- -	- -	73	55	128	12	—	25

NORTHAMPTON:													
NORTHAMPTON:													
All Saints	26 Dec. 1867	1,887 16 7	1,653 16 7½	143 19 11	27 19 2½	62 – 10	50	66	116	330	82	146
Priory of St. Andrew, E.P.	18 Jan. 1868	730 – 9	623 14 9	62 17 7½	11 15 3	31 13 1½	15	18	33	220	85	—
St. Giles	10 Mar. „	1,298 1 6	1,114 15 11½	100 12 –	23 19 –	58 14 6½	40	65	105	164	44	35
St. Peter	26 Dec. 1867	163 3 9½	150 – 2½	14 19 8	4 11 2	10 14 6	6	13	19	67	19	24
St. Sepulchre	14 Jan. 1868	1,358 2 6	1,113 14 5	154 5 –	32 4 9	57 18 4	57	82	139	300	110	33
TOTAL	–	5,437 5 1½	4,656 1 11½	476 14 2½	100 9 4½	221 1 4	168	244	412	1,081	340	238
NORTHUMBERLAND:												
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:												
All Saints	31 Jan. 1868	3,606 15 7	2,889 18 5½	391 6 9½	135 14 7	189 15 9	312	678	990	132	20	495
Byker	3 Feb. „	716 11 10	555 5 3	58 4 11	- -	103 1 8	60	163	223	23	8	6
Elswick	9 April „	4,728 – 9½	4,022 4 5	199 11 –½	129 8 4	379 17 4	93	198	291	52	6	—
Heaton	22 Jan. „	167 18 4	2 16 1	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Jesmond	5 Feb. „	531 13 7	477 7 3	34 10 5	9 2 –	10 13 11	4	33	37	6	2	—
St. Andrew	13 Mar. „	6,527 4 10	5,654 1 6	423 3 9	204 13 3	245 6 4	194	259	453	106	12	168
St. John	26 Mar. „	3,443 3 7	3,007 5 6	133 10 11	103 8 6	198 18 8	124	178	302	63	5	21
St. Nicholas	2 April „	*2,474 19 –	2,171 7 9	57 13 1	141 8 2	104 10 –	499	175	674	–	–	423
Westgate	24 Mar. „	3,155 16 9	2,686 5 5	113 5 10	167 17 3	188 8 3	197	361	558	14	–	49
TOTAL	–	25,352 4 3½	21,466 11 7½	1,411 6 9	891 12 1	1,420 11 11	1,483	2,045	3,528	396	53	1,162
TYNEMOUTH:												
Chirton	2 Jan. 1868	539 – 7½	516 12 8	10 4 10½	5 17 –	6 6 1	2	24	26	3	–	200
Cullercoats	31 Dec. 1867	72 8 6	43 10 –	22 16 10	2 11 6	3 10 2	9	4	13	–	–	—
North Shields	17 April 1868	1,313 2 –	1,026 3 8	114 11 6	94 12 8	77 14 2	178	282	460	120	5	9
Preston	31 Jan. „	227 6 10	205 15 –	18 19 10	- -	2 12 –	–	–	–	–	–	—
Tynemouth	Dec. 1867	3,378 11 8	3,139 6 10	103 2 11	110 18 10	225 2 1	89	328	417	50	5	—
TOTAL	–	5,530 9 7½	4,931 8 2	269 15 11½	214 – –	315 4 6	278	638	916	173	10	209
NOTTINGHAM:												
EAST RETFORD:												
Applethorpe or Habblesthorpe	8 April 1868	38 19 6	38 19 6	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Askham	8 Feb. „	52 7 3½	52 – 8	- -	– 1 3	– 5 4½	–	3	3	–	–	—
Auckley (part)	22 April „	24 5 –	24 5 –	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Babworth	15 Feb. „	586 11 2	586 11 2	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Barnby Moor	8 Feb. „	50 3 1½	50 3 1½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	34

* Including arrears of last rate, 167 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total			
NOTTINGHAM—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
EAST RETFORD—*continued.*												
Beckingham	8 Feb. 1868	216 17 9	203 2 2½	- -	1 13 -	1 13 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bevercoates	10 Jan. „	15 13 4¾	15 13 4¾	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilsthorpe	11 April „	40 6 1½	40 6 1½	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blyth	24 April „	217 14 6	212 9 6	- -	- 12 5	4 12 7	-	6	6	-	-	11
Bole	21 Jan. „	27 7 11	27 6 3	- -	- 1 8	- -	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bothamsall	7 Feb. „	74 16 6½	38 9 6	36 7 -½	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boughton	25 June „	91 16 -	91 1 8	- -	- -	- 14 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budby	13 May „	66 14 6	66 14 6	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carburton	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton in Lindrick	25 April „	288 11 -	269 16 11	18 14 1	2 9 9	5 - 1½	8	9	17	2	-	-
Clarborough	18 July „	309 7 1¾	296 9 8¼	3 1 4	3 3 -¾	6 17 -¾	20	19	39	-	-	62
Clayworth	9 Jan. „	51 17 6	50 5 10½	- -	- 13 4½	- 18 3	6	13	19	-	-	-
Clipstone	30 Jan. „	151 6 1½	151 6 1½	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottam	23 Feb. „	45 4 11½	45 4 11½	- -	- -	- -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cuckney	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darlton	1 May „	93 11 1½	93 8 8½	- -	- 2 5	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunham	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eakring	2 Jan. „	74 - 4	72 16 8	- -	- -	1 3 7	-	-	-	-	-	14
East Drayton	8 April „	113 15 4¾	113 15 4¾	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	2	-	-
East Markham	8 April „	192 1 9½	190 1 2	- -	- 4 4	1 16 3½	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Retford	14 April „	400 2 11½	382 4 10	2 11 4½	3 11 7	11 15 2	5	20	25	-	-	-
Eaton	14 April „	88 7 3	88 5 -	- -	- -	- 2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwinstone	7 May „	230 7 7¼	227 19 1¾	- 18 2¾	1 10 2¾	- -	1	-	1	3	-	-
Egmanton	4 Jan. „	35 19 6	35 13 9½	- -	- -	- 5 9½	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elksley	23 April „	110 17 6½	110 17 6½	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Everton	1 Jan. „	113 18 2	112 3 3½	- -	- -	1 14 10½	-	-	-	-	-	77
Finningley	16 Jan. „	42 14 7½	42 4 2½	- -	- 2 4½	- 8 1½	2	1	3	-	-	-
Gamston	9 May „	118 10 4	118 10 -	- -	- -	- - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
NOTTINGHAM—*continued.*												
EAST RETFORD—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Markham Clinton	29 Jan. 1868	27 14 7	27 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Retford	4 July „	224 16 10	220 18 7	- -	3 18 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Stockwith	9 May „	73 2 3	72 19 –	– 3 3	1 1 –	1 3 8½	5	8	13	–	–	—
Wiseton or Wyeston	19 April „	83 5 4	82 17 7	- -	– 7 9	- -	–	1	1	–	–	—
Worksop	13 June „	1,807 14 4½	1,740 11 5	65 9 –	6 7 5	46 8 7	13	27	40	41	2	87
TOTAL	- -	10,468 18 8¼	10,116 16 6	146 16 8¾	34 14 5	107 9 8¾	247	179	423	52	3	363
NOTTINGHAM:												
St. Mary	16 May 1868	*22,701 12 3	20,535 8 3	700 8 5	72 17 6	1,392 18 1	130	84	214	548	81	9,500
St. Nicholas	14 May „	†2,088 – 10	1,741 14 –	163 10 3	– 13 4	182 3 3	2	–	2	27	–	584
St. Peter	14 May „	‡2,534 1 5	2,176 12 7	214 5 1	1 5 –	141 18 9	2	1	3	47	–	660
TOTAL	- -	27,323 14 6	24,453 14 10	1,078 3 9	74 15 10	1,717 – 1	134	85	219	622	81	10,744
OXFORD:												
OXFORD:												
All Saints	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Binsey	30 Mar. 1868	60 18 8	60 18 8	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Christ Church, E. P.	23 Jan. „	102 8 10	102 8 10	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cowley (part)	13 Mar. „	549 7 7½	316 3 5	173 15 5	- -	59 8 9	–	–	–	20	1	85
Headington (part)	27 April „	404 8 9	395 13 6	Rate closed	– 15 7	8 4 9	2	5	7	1	–	—
Holywell	7 Feb. „	122 11 8	119 1 5	1 19 8	– 13 8	– 16 11	1	3	4	–	–	10
North Hinksey (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Marston (part)	28 Jan. „	67 6 11	67 6 11	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	66
Oxford University (part)	27 Jan. „	559 6 11	549 3 6	- -	10 3 5	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Aldate	7 Feb. „	168 4 10	150 12 4	7 19 1	– 13 7	8 19 10	2	3	5	1	–	108
St. Clement (part)	8 May „	348 4 7	325 2 10	7 1 7	– 17 5	15 2 9	–	1	1	11	1	198
St. Ebbe	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Giles	– May „	991 5 –	841 3 1	59 18 –	- -	90 3 11	–	–	–	6	–	140

St. John	5 May „	113 7 3	113 7 3	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Martin	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Mary Magdalen												
St. Mary the Virgin	7 Feb. „	71 17 3	71 2 9	– 10 6	– 4 –	- -	1	–	1	1	–	—
St. Michael	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Peter in the East	11 Feb. „	120 10 6	112 8 –	1 4 2	– 5 9	6 12 7	1	1	2	–	–	14
St. Peter-le-Bailey	7 Feb. „	79 3 1	73 7 11	2 13 3	– 3 3	2 18 8	1	1	2	–	–	62
St. Thomas	11 Feb. „	323 – –	291 18 2	15 15 1	2 15 4	12 11 5	6	13	19	6	–	302
Walton Godstow, E. P.	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL		4,082 1 10½	3,589 18 7	270 16 9	16 12 –	204 19 7	14	27	41	46	2	985

SALOP:

SHREWSBURY:

Holy Cross and St. Giles	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Meole Brace (part)	22 April 1868	388 10 –	Rate not closed	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	30
St. Alkmond (part)	4 June „	377 8 4	369 7 –½	- -	2 13 8	5 7 7½	5	5	10	12	–	—
St. Chad (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Julian (part)	7 May „	1,017 14 3	967 – 5½	– 8 9	18 8 –½	31 17 –	36	45	81	48	4	—
St. Mary (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL		1,783 12 7	1,336 7 6	– 8 9	21 1 8½	37 4 7½	41	50	91	60	4	30

WENLOCK:

Badger	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Barrow	2 June 1868	146 18 3	146 1 6	– 13 1	- -	– 3 8	–	–	–	–	–	—
Beckbury	28 May „	91 14 9	91 10 –	- -	– 4 9	- -	–	–	–	–	–	—
Benthall	28 May „	115 – –	112 2 10½	1 7 5½	- -	1 9 8	–	–	–	–	–	36
Broseley	1 Jan. „	549 8 3	519 9 8	– 16 6¾	8 10 7	20 11 5¼	17	34	51	10	–	—
Deuxhill	21 Mar. „	17 5 3	17 5 3	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ditton Prior	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Eaton	3 July „	34 1 7	34 1 7	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Hughley	9 May „	25 6 1	25 6 1	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Heath	4 Mar. „	8 16 9	8 16 9	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Linley	7 April „	39 3 7	39 3 7	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Little Wenlock	29 May „	174 15 6	172 – 4	– 7 2¾	– 1 9¾	2 6 1	1	–	1	3	–	—
Madeley	11 Jan. „	1,476 2 3¾	1,352 15 7¾	49 16 3½	9 4 1	64 6 3½	17	26	43	120	1	297
Monkhopton	8 Feb. „	20 1 8	20 1 8	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Much Wenlock	6 June „	772 19 5	757 2 7½	3 1 4½	1 12 5½	11 2 1½	3	10	13	2	2	—
Munslow (part)	4 April „	184 5 7	183 2 8¼	– 6 6½	- -	– 16 4¼	–	–	–	–	–	—
Posenhall	10 Mar. „	21 19 –	21 19 –	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—

* Including arrears brought forward, 277 *l.* 3 *s.*, and excess of rate, 8 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.*

† Including arrears brought forward, 151 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.*

‡ Including arrears brought forward, 120 *l.* 1 *s.*

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
SALOP—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
WENLOCK—*continued.*												
Shipton	22 April 1868	2 6 6½	2 6 6½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Stoke St. Milborough	3 Jan. „	103 19 9	103 19 9	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	1
Willey	6 April „	103 3 10½	103 3 10½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	3,887 8 1¾	3,710 9 5	56 8 6½	19 13 8¼	100 15 8¼	38	70	108	135	3	333
SOMERSET:												
BATH:												
Bathwick	28 Mar. 1868	1,606 17 3½	1,535 7 3	6 10 5	5 3 4	59 16 3½	15	13	28	8	–	30
Lyncombe and Widcombe	22 April „	1,788 – 5	1,608 2 2	92 14 7	6 6 7	70 17 1	9	15	24	12	–	319
St. James	16 April „	950 – –	735 5 7	174 – 10	- -	40 13 7	–	–	–	14	4	56
St. Michael	16 May „	1,490 4 8	1,300 5 2	119 9 4	1 16 8	68 13 6	3	1	4	–	–	92
St. Peter and St. Paul	28 Mar. 1869	794 9 7	758 13 –½	1 7 6	- -	34 9 –½	–	–	–	–	–	14
Walcot (part)	25 April 1868	6,121 – 9¼	5,747 3 –	120 2 9¾	20 9 5	233 5 6½	26	18	44	65	6	872
TOTAL	- -	12,750 12 8¾	11,684 16 2½	514 5 5¾	33 16 –	507 15 –½	53	47	100	99	10	1,383
SOUTHAMPTON:												
PORTSMOUTH:												
Portsea	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Portsmouth	2 Jan. 1868	1,686 19 –	1,507 16 9	39 4 7	4 17 4	135 – 4	14	8	22	81	15	—
TOTAL	- -	1,686 19 –	1,507 16 9	39 4 7	4 17 4	135 – 4	14	8	22	81	15	—
SOUTHAMPTON:												
All Saints	6 Jan. 1868	2,874 10 8½	2,205 15 1½	416 13 6½	53 19 1	198 2 11½	55	59	114	33	19	16
Holyrood	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–

South Stoneham (part)	9 Jan. 1868	416 4 1	351 3 5½	17 – 4½	15 10 3½	32 9 11½	42	16	58	47	21	—
St. John	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Lawrence												
St. Mary	6 Jan. 1868	5,894 17 3½	3,746 6 3½	1,274 11 3	407 19 3	466 – 6	488	241	729	- No Record.		
St. Michael	6 Jan. „	256 8 3	190 16 4	21 16 7	18 8 3	25 7 1	29	17	46	- No Record.		
TOTAL	- -	9,442 – 4	6,494 1 2½	1,730 1 9	495 16 10⅛	722 – 6	614	333	947	80	40	16
STAFFORD:												
STOKE-UPON-TRENT:												
Burslem (part)	31 Mar. 1868	3,113 11 5	2,846 13 11	- -	181 19 1	84 18 5	387	384	771	720	16	—
Stoke-upon-Trent (part)	6 May „	11,666 4 4	10,891 11 9	4 2 3	428 7 7	342 2 9	625	1,095	1,720	2,471	238	—
Tunstall	7 April „	1,477 11 1	1,361 11 4	- -	65 10 3	50 9 6	105	139	244	393	64	—
Wolstanton (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	16,257 6 10	15,099 17 –	4 2 3	675 16 11	477 10 8	1,117	1,618	2,735	3,584	318	—
WALSALL:												
Walsall Boro'	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Walsall Foreign (part)	18 May 1868	5,876 7 –	4,379 4 8	392 3 1	368 – 3	836 19 –	599	287	886	750	25	30
TOTAL	- -	5,876 7 –	4,379 4 8	392 3 1	368 – 3	836 19 –	599	287	886	750	25	30
WEDNESBURY:												
Darlaston	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Tipton	14 April 1868	9,687 19 6	7,443 3 5	827 2 –	141 9 9	1,276 4 4	156	178	334	1,140	335	1,144
Wednesbury	21 April „	5,365 17 –	4,774 8 8	79 – 9	98 8 7	413 19 –	95	150	245	1,042	42	—
West Bromwich	9 May „	12,202 – 1	9,122 16 4	1,098 3 4	719 14 –	1,261 6 5	1,763	380	2,143	1,868	225	80
TOTAL	- -	27,255 16 7	21,340 8 5	2,004 6 1	959 12 4	2,951 9 9	2,014	708	2,722	4,050	602	1,224
WOLVERHAMPTON:												
Bilston	19 June 1868	5,260 10 11	3,550 12 2¼	631 12 10¼	288 1 10	790 4 –½	541	294	835	366	33	632
Sedgeley	29 Feb. „	7,722 1 –¼	6,174 14 8	686 2 –½	182 – 11¾	679 3 4	416	249	665	3,036	*127	—
Wednesfield	20 June „	1,965 19 10¼	1,615 2 7	101 5 4½	61 9 3½	188 2 7¼	166	81	247	514	15	326
Willenhall	27 June „	3,211 5 1	2,287 15 –	410 4 4	170 9 9	506 19 4	283	148	431	530	60	958
Wolverhampton	9 May „	15,981 17 10	14,290 11 1½	7 6 8	471 14 8	1,212 5 4½	1,261	493	1,754	5,610	899	—†
TOTAL	- -	34,141 14 8½	27,918 15 6¾	1,836 11 3¼	1,173 16 6¼	3,376 14 8¼	2,667	1,265	3,932	10,056	1,134	1,916

* A large number of warrants in addition to these have to be executed. Many of the small ratepayers keep their houses closed; and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining an entrance, to execute the warrants.

† The overseers have made no arrangement with landlords to receive rates from them instead of their tenants, but many landlords have by agreement with their tenants paid the full rates to the collectors; it would be difficult to tell how many, as the payment is entered as if made by the tenant. In a few instances the landlords have tendered half rates which have been received as payments on account, the tenants paying the other half, or being proceeded against if they neglect to do so.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount or the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
SUFFOLK:												
IPSWICH:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Bramford (part)	30 April 1868	9 17 –	9 7 5	– 9 7	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cold Dunghills	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Felaws Houses												
George Street												
Rushmere (part)	24 April 1868	59 – 7	57 1 –	– 11 7	1 – 2	– 7 10	2	4	6	–	–	—
St. Clement	24 April „	1,995 2 –	1,491 13 7	204 18 5	182 1 4	116 8 8	353	141	494	94	25	75
St. Helen	24 April „	614 14 5	396 12 1¾	104 13 9¾	49 1 1¼	64 7 4¼	66	54	120	109	2	3
St. Lawrence	23 April „	425 1 2	375 7 1	22 19 –	- - -	26 15 1	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Margaret	24 April „	2,356 19 7¼	1,785 17 9	262 7 2	136 6 11¼	172 7 9	194	115	309	146	–	20
St. Mary-at-the-Elms	23 April „	324 19 9	216 1 5	47 2 3	41 13 –	20 3 1	67	33	110	25	16	—
St. Mary-at-the-Quay	24 April „	443 10 7	338 15 9	54 7 5½	20 9 –	29 18 5	23	13	36	15	8	4
St. Mary-at-the-Tower	24 April „	569 18 8½	496 17 7½	44 6 5¾	11 13 3¼	17 1 3¾	11	15	26	–	–	2
St. Mary Stoke	13 April „	839 6 1	705 10 3	55 18 7	16 12 6	61 4 9	34	17	51	63	15	13
St. Matthew	23 April „	2,144 13 9	1,734 3 3	214 4 7	53 15 7	142 10 4	75	69	144	170	40	17
St. Nicholas	17 April „	620 8 9	501 17 1	68 2 3	22 9 9	27 19 8	18	27	45	43	17	4
St. Peter	17 April „	1,087 7 2	834 18 6	121 17 1	65 2 5	65 9 2	89	67	156	108	26	22
St. Stephen	24 April „	243 10 7½	195 18 4¼	29 9 –½	6 6 6	11 16 8¾	3	12	15	11	–	—
Shire Hall Yard	1 July „	61 2 4½	46 7 2½	7 3 11	- - -	7 11 3	–	–	–	–	–	—
Sproughton (part)	7 May „	18 9 6	18 9 6	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Warren House	3 July „	3 1 6	2 15 6	- - -	- - -	– 6 –	–	–	–	–	–	—
Westerfield (part)	8 May „	156 16 11¼	130 16 4¾	18 7 –½	3 17 7¼	3 15 10¾	10	3	13	–	–	1
Whitton (part)	8 May „	232 1 8½	199 5 9½	19 7 5½	1 8 9	11 19 8½	4	3	7	–	–	4
TOTAL	- -	12,206 2 2½	9,537 15 7¼	1,276 5 8½	611 17 11	780 3 –	949	573	1,532	784	149	165
SURREY:												
LAMBETH:												
Lambeth (part)	4 Feb. 1868	33,716 15 6	32,644 9 8¼	- -	61 9 9¼	1,010 16 –½	60	32	92	5,541	2,387	7,898
St. Giles, Camberwell (part)	8 Feb. „	32,031 4 5½	26,863 11 6	856 13 10	528 2 3	3,782 16 10½	198	106	304	3,152	849	4,287
St. Mary, Newington	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	65,747 19 11½	59,508 1 2¼	856 13 10	589 12 –¼	4,793 12 11	258	138	396	8,693	3,236	2,185

SOUTHWARK:												
Christchurch	19 Mar. 1868	5,340 8 6	4,703 17 5	478 5 10	4 11 –	153 14 3	2	2	4	316	92	—
St. George-the-Martyr	4 Jan. „	9,594 8 –	8,321 3 7	427 18 7	3 2 6	842 3 4	7	1	8	3,176	949	not known.
St. John, Horselydown	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Mary, Rotherhithe	April 1868	10,999 2 10	10,045 9 4	708 6 5½	32 13 11½	212 13 1½	51	17	68	140	75	*
St. Olave	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Saviour												
St. Thomas												
TOTAL	– –	25,933 19 4	23,070 10 4	1,614 10 10½	40 7 5½	1,208 10 8½	60	20	80	3,632	1,116	—
SUSSEX:												
BRIGHTON:												
Brighton	23 April 1868	25,930 11 –	22,523 8 2	1,418 15 3	1,988 7 7	– –	976	347	1,323	902	94	—
Hove	13 March „	3,451 5 11¼	3,358 18 5¼	20 9 6	– –	71 18 –	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	– –	29,381 16 11¼	25,882 6 7¼	1,439 4 9	1,988 7 7	71 18 –	976	347	1,323	902	94	—
HASTINGS:												
All Saints	16 Jan. 1868	225 14 1½	209 14 9	9 19 4½	– 10 9	5 6 3	2	1	3	–	–	240
Bexhill (part)	28 Feb. „	242 14 –	242 9 6	– –	– 4 6	– –	1	–	1	–	–	—
Holy Trinity or Priory	26 March „	977 15 5½	935 18 9	15 3 2	1 2 8½	25 10 10	1	1	2	–	–	12
Ore (part)	18 Jan. „	205 – 11½	186 17 2¾	3 2 9½	1 9 2	13 11 9½	2	4	6	–	–	173
St. Andrew	26 Feb. „	†105 11 4	95 9 4	1 11 10½	– –	8 10 1½	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Clement	17 Jan. „	304 – 4½	203 1 1½	87 11 2	3 4 9	10 2 6	9	8	17	19	1	185
St. Leonard (part)	27 March „	1,005 – 2	910 2 5	13 16 9	– 7 3	80 13 9	1	–	1	–	–	21
St. Mary in the Castle (part)	19 March „	1,499 2 2½	1,242 12 –½	202 11 1	– –	53 19 9	–	–	–	5	–	45
St. Mary Magdalen	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Michael on the Rock	12 Feb. „	55 3 7½	32 9 10½	20 13 3	– 13 3	1 7 3	1	1	2	1	–	2
TOTAL	– –	4,620 2 3	4,058 15 –¼	354 9 5½	7 12 4½	199 2 2¾	17	15	32	25	1	678
NEW SHOREHAM:												
Alborne	26 Feb. 1868	55 – 10½	54 18 10¼	54 18 10¼	– 2 –	– 2 –	77	6	83	–	–	59
Ashington	24 April „	114 6 11½	113 19 5½	– –	– 7 6	– 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ashurst	25 May „	198 1 4½	197 17 –½	– –	– –	– 3 4	–	–	–	–	–	47
Bolney (part)	3 July „	179 3 5	178 17 3½	– –	– –	– 6 1½	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bramber	8 June „	60 3 5	59 16 8	– –	– 6 9	– –	–	–	–	–	–	6

* There is no case of specified arrangement with any landlord, but in about 1,000 cases the landlords pay rates for the tenants, who are rated.

† Including arrear of former rate, 8 *l.* 3 *s.* 5½ *d.*

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
SUSSEX—*continued.*												
NEW SHOREHAM—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Broadwater	10 Mar. 1868	1,839 17 9	1,674 17 3	35 11 3	13 3 6	116 5 9	26	24	50	15	1	—
Buttolphs	28 Sept. „	73 10 3	The whole.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clapham	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coombs	13 Jan. 1868	155 16 3	155 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowfold	4 June „	219 7 9	217 12 1½	- - -	- 12 6	1 3 1½	4	—	4	—	—	—
Durrington	19 May „	101 8 3	101 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	23
Edburton (part)	8 June „	139 8 8¼	67 13 2	71 2 5¼	- 13 1	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	28
Findon	17 April „	337 16 2¾	332 7 11¾	- - -	5 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heene	17 Feb. „	310 17 2½	221 8 4¾	2 10 2	- - -	86 18 7¾	—	—	—	—	—	15
Henfield	25 May „	409 1 4	400 18 5	- - -	1 3 7	6 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	51
Ifield	11 May „	302 4 3	296 6 —	- - -	- - -	5 18 3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Itchingfield	3 April „	215 1 8	214 17 1	- - -	- - -	- 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston-by-Sea	11 May „	152 8 6	147 8 —	- - -	2 — —	3 8 6	—	—	—	1	—	11
Lancing	17 Feb. „	182 9 4	179 2 2	2 8 —	- 15 6	- 11 5	3	4	7	1	—	—
Lower Beeding	18 Jan. „	464 4 9½	461 5 10	44 3 10	- 18 6	2 — 5½	5	2	7	13	1	56
New Shoreham	3 Feb. „	362 5 10½	330 3 4	- - -	16 4 10½	15 17 8	29	32	61	18	5	15
Nuthurst	6 Feb. „	146 15 1½	145 9 10½	- - -	- - -	1 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Shoreham	11 May „	2,867 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	32
Patching	11 April „	63 — 8½	62 17 8½	- - -	- 3 —	- - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rusper	3 April „	219 14 —	219 14 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	31
Shermanbury	16 May „	146 4 6	145 3 5	- - -	- - -	1 1 1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Shipley	14 May „	620 19 6	617 1 6	- - -	- - -	3 18 —	—	—	—	1	—	—
Slaugham (part)	24 April „	147 17 10½	140 6 6¾	- - -	5 8 9	2 2 6¾	20	7	27	—	—	24
Sompting	8 May „	178 1 7	175 15 7	- - -	2 1 8	— 4 4	9	6	15	—	—	—
Southwick	2 Mar. „	319 6 7	296 16 11	- - -	1 2 6	21 7 2	1	2	3	2	—	155
Steyning	25 May „	321 6 9	319 1 5½	- - -	1 8 3½	— 17 —	4	6	10	—	—	48
Sullington	27 April „	161 19 9¼	161 16 7¾	- - -	- - -	— 3 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thakeham	25 April „	247 8 —	247 8 —	- - -	- - -	— 17 1½	—	—	—	1	—	20
Upper Beeding	27 April „	244 16 10	244 10 —	- - -	- - -	— 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	69
Warminghurst	April „	77 15 1	77 3 4½	- - -	- - -	— 11 8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warnham	30 April „	475 2 1½	469 11 6	- - -	- - -	5 10 7½	—	—	—	2	2	—
Washington	21 April „	315 15 7	314 19 4	— 3 9	- - -	— 12 6	—	—	—	3	—	62
West Chiltington (part)	6 June „	296 8 3	295 3 11	- - -	- - -	1 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—

West Grinstead	12 May „	702 5 –	797 3 –	– –	4 15 6	– 6 6	–	–	–	1	–	–
West Tarring (part)	8 April „	169 18 9	168 3 6½	– –	– 10 6	1 4 8½	–	4	4	–	–	–
Wiston	27 April „	206 1 7½	205 17 5½	– 4 2	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodmancote	27 April „	133 12 2	132 11 2	– –	– –	1 1 –	–	–	–	–	–	12
TOTAL	–	13,929 5 8¾	10,643 8 6¼	211 2 5½	56 18 9	283 – 6½	178	95	273	62	9	764
WARWICK:												
BIRMINGHAM:												
Aston (part)	11 Mar. 1868	10,651 13 10	8,605 18 –	1,342 4 6	7 11 5	695 19 11	25	31	56	1,645	47	3,829
Birmingham	19 Oct. 1867	80,923 7 11	60,770 18 –½	7,048 17 –	1,758 6 –	11,345 6 10½	4,126	3,449*	7,575	11,208	4,093	—
Edgbaston	26 Mar. 1868	5,332 9 6	5,156 10 9	10 3 10	5 9 11	160 5 –	9	9	18	80	7	670*
TOTAL	–	96,907 11 3	74,533 6 9½	8,401 5 4	1,771 7 4	12,201 11 9½	4,160	3,489	7,649	12,933	4,147	4,499
COVENTRY:												
Holy Trinity with St. Peter's	22 May 1868	4,547 – 5½	4,145 5 –½	– –	73 16 5½	327 18 11½	132	62	194	674	–	1,100
St. John Baptist with St. Michael	15 May „	5,579 12 2	5,067 12 2	– –	93 14 11½	418 5 –½	209	62	271	675	4	1,217
TOTAL	–	10,126 12 7½	9,212 17 2½	– –	167 11 5	746 4 –	341	124	465	1,349	4	2,317
WILTS:												
CRICKLADE:												
Ashley	25 Mar. 1868	55 5 2	55 5 2	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ashton Keynes	8 Feb. „	174 15 7	167 11 9	5 2 1	– –	2 1 9	–	–	–	–	–	—
Blunsdon St. Andrew	28 Dec. 1867	101 6 2	101 6 2	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	9
Braydon	23 April 1868	76 15 –¾	76 15 –¾	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Brinkworth	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Broad Hinton (part)	8 Jan. „	67 5 6	67 – 5	– –	– 5 1	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Castle Eaton	29 May „	221 16 9	220 9 1	– –	1 7 8	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Chisledon	18 May „	379 10 6	368 15 2	8 14 9	– 10 4	1 10 3	3	2	5	–	–	150
Cliffe Pypard	23 Jan. „	169 10 6	169 2 9	– –	– –	– 7 9	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cricklade St. Mary	6 Mar. „	32 3 11½	31 3 1	– –	1 – 10½	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cricklade St. Sampson	11 June „	938 15 6½	905 15 5¼	28 19 3¼	– –	4 – 10	–	–	–	3	–	—
Crudwell	Imperfect return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Dauntsey	10 Jan. 1868	195 4 2½	195 4 2½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Draycot Cerne	20 Jan. „	90 5 8¾	90 5 8¾	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Draycott Foliatt	18 Jan. „	50 1 6¾	50 1 6¾	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	—
Eisey	21 April „	179 3 4½	179 3 4½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	4

* 465 by 75 landlords: 205 not arranged for by 40 landlords.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
WILTS—*continued.*												
CRICKLADE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Hannington	8 Feb. 1868	146 1 $-\frac{1}{4}$	146 1 $-\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankerton	18 April „	154 16 $4\frac{1}{2}$	154 16 $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highworth	13 May „	*1,353 8 6	1,327 8 $-\frac{1}{2}$	9 4 2	– 10 $3\frac{3}{4}$	16 6 –	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillmarton (part)	9 Jan. „	403 13 $4\frac{3}{4}$	403 1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	11 5 –	—	—	—	—	—	590
Hullavington (part)	13 Jan. „	154 10 $-\frac{3}{4}$	152 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	2 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$	– 3 $8\frac{3}{4}$	16	8	24	—	—	—
Inglesham	7 Feb. „	56 10 $2\frac{1}{4}$	56 10 $2\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kemble	7 Jan. „	212 13 4	212 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kington, St. Michael (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latton	31 Jan. „	71 3 3	71 1 $11\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	– 1 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leigh	2 May „	134 16 9	133 11 2	- - -	- - -	1 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liddington	17 Jan. „	104 15 $1\frac{1}{2}$	104 15 $1\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	7
Long Newton	3 March „	74 14 –	74 14 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydiard Millicent	7 May „	327 11 $5\frac{1}{4}$	320 7 $9\frac{1}{2}$	6 6 $-\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	– 17 $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	36
Lydiard Tregooze	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyneham	5 Feb. „	291 13 6	288 4 11	1 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 16 6	—	—	—	1	1	—
Marston Maisey	7 Feb. „	25 9 $4\frac{1}{2}$	25 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	– 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minety (part)	18 April „	348 5 9	346 19 8	- - -	- - -	1 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Coleparle	23 April „	92 8 9	90 17 9	- - -	- - -	1 11 –	—	—	—	—	—	3
Oaksey	16 April „	196 15 $4\frac{3}{4}$	196 6 $10\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	– 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	– 4 11	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pool Keynes	25 April „	89 12 $8\frac{1}{4}$	89 12 $8\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poulton	28 April „	148 17 $7\frac{1}{2}$	147 13 $6\frac{1}{2}$	– 6 3	- - -	1 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purton	1 May „	1,213 18 $11\frac{1}{4}$	1,185 16 $-\frac{1}{4}$	23 11 8	- - -	4 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rodbourne Cheney	16 Jan. „	267 3 $1\frac{3}{4}$	265 5 $4\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -	1 17 $9\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1	1	† —
Seagry	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerford Keynes	19 Feb. „	77 8 $3\frac{1}{2}$	76 18 $6\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	– 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shorncote	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanton Fitzwarren	2 May „	183 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$	183 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	30
Stanton St. Quintin	7 March „	124 4 –	123 17 6	- - -	- - -	– 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratton St. Margaret	2 Jan. „	282 8 6	281 7 7	- - -	- - -	1 – 11	—	—	—	2	—	‡ —
Sutton Benger	28 Jan. „	116 12 $5\frac{1}{2}$	116 12 $5\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swindon	7 May „	1,422 15 $10\frac{3}{4}$	1,406 17 1	- - -	- - -	15 18 $9\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	2	1	176

Tockenham	11 April „	111 10 8½	111 10 8½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wanborough	15 Jun. 1869	312 18 10¾	311 5 2½	- -	- -	1 13 8¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wootton Bassett	18 Mar. 1868	650 1 6	634 18 –½	10 14 7½	- -	4 8 10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Wroughton (part)	11 Mar. „	333 15 9	271 13 1	56 – 11½	- -	6 1 8½	–	–	–	–	–	–	270
TOTAL	- -	12,216 4 4	11,989 16 5¼	150 11 11	6 16 3	80 – 7¼	20	11	31	10	3	1,275	
WORCESTER:													
DUDLEY:													
Dudley	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
WORCESTER:													
All Saints	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Blockhouse, E. P.													
Claines (part)													
College Precincts, E. P.													
St. Alban													
St. Andrew	15 Jan. 1868	120 17 7	107 11 10½	1 17 4½	4 4 2	7 4 2	10	26	36	39	3	121	
St. Clement	4 Feb. „	265 15 4½	227 4 1	5 16 2	3 10 9	29 4 4½	10	13	23	38	–	140	
St. Helen	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—	
St. John, Bedwardine (part)	11 Jan. „	665 14 10	649 9 2	3 – 6½	1 12 2	11 11 11½	3	8	11	19	2	173	
St. Martin (part)	11 Jan. „	371 2 5	360 16 6½	1 9 8	2 8 7½	6 7 7	15	23	38	48	3	308	
St. Michael, Bedwardine	15 Jan. „	115 17 11	95 – 2½	17 18 7	– 9 –	2 10 1½	2	–	2	–	–	30	
St. Nicholas	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—	
St. Swithin													
St. Peter (part)	16 Jan. „	688 1 8½	654 1 5	10 4 4½	11 2 1½	12 13 9½	27	46	73	13	–	230	
Whistones	9 April „	771 10 7½	748 2 10	1 3 6	3 3 8	19 – 7½	5	5	10	18	–	55	
TOTAL	- -	2,999 – 5½	2,842 6 1½	41 10 2½	26 10 6	88 12 7½	72	121	193	175	8	1,057	
YORK, EAST RIDING:													
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL:													
Dryport	1 April 1868	884 11 8	808 11 4	55 14 8	- -	20 5 8	–	–	–	3	2	—	
Garrison Side, E. P.	30 Dec. 1867	449 13 4	409 4 –	- -	- -	40 9 4	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Holy Trinity and St. Mary	25 Mar. 1868	7,449 16 3	7,122 3 11	20 4 3	12 6 –	295 2 1	65	80	145	155	23	663	

* Including arrears, 22 *l.* 1 *s.* 8¼ *d.*

† There are some tenants that have their rates paid by the landlord, but their tenancies are fortnightly or longer.

‡ 287 weekly tenants; none paid through their landlord. A few landlords allow half the rate, and a great many allow none at all, so the rate is an addition to the rent.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Executed.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
YORK, EAST RIDING—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL—*continued.*												
Sculcoates	7 April 1868	3,042 5 3	2,867 – 7	9 16 3	2 14 4	162 14 1	8	16	24	56	7	75
Southcoates	31 Mar. „	594 4 3¼	561 19 11¾	1 7 7	– 17 –	29 19 8⅓	2	–	2	12	1	127
Sutton	22 Mar. „	1,012 17 –	977 1 9	– 6 8	1 – 4	34 8 3	9	2	11	20	6	652
TOTAL	–	13,433 7 9¼	12,746 1 6¾	87 9 5	16 17 8	582 19 1½	84	98	182	246	39	1,519
YORK, NORTH RIDING:												
MIDDLESBOROUGH:												
Eston (part)	15 May 1868	622 2 10½	543 7 10½	– – –	– – –	78 15 –	–	–	–	–	–	620
Linthorpe (part)	29 April „	663 4 4½	579 7 3	8 2 2	– – –	75 14 11½	–	–	–	–	–	—
Middlesborough	2 April „	3,975 3 4	3,294 9 7	349 8 11	7 5 4	323 19 6	–	14	14	–	–	—
Normanby (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ormesby	15 May „	406 17 1¼	360 – 9	26 7 7¼	20 8 9	– – –	1	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	–	5,667 7 8¼	4,777 5 5½	383 18 8¼	27 14 1	478 9 5⅓	1	14	14	–	–	620
SCARBOROUGH:												
Falsgrave	24 June 1868	860 11 2	822 2 2	3 5 3	4 7 4	30 16 5	6	6	12	5	–	67
Scarborough	17 July „	12,281 17 11	4,902 14 9	7,366 1 2	146 3 6	138 12 –	274	165	439	37	1	1,901
TOTAL	–	13,142 9 1	5,724 16 11	7,369 6 5	150 10 10	169 8 5	280	171	451	42	1	1,968
YORK:												
All Saints' North Street	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
All Saints' Pavement	14 Jan. 1868	146 10 10½	145 5 2½	– 16 11	– – –	– 8 9	–	–	–	–	–	38
Clifton (part)	27 April „	557 15 9	550 15 2½	– – –	– – –	7 – 6½	–	–	–	–	–	54
Fulford Gate (part)	30 April „	293 19 –⅓	277 6 –⅓	– – –	– – –	6 13 –	–	–	–	–	–	*153
Heworth (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Holy Trinity, Goodramgate	15 Jan. „	58 11 8	57 13 9	– – –	– – –	– 17 11	–	–	–	–	–	48

Holy Trinity, King's Court	21 Jan. „	130 12 –	128 4 6	– –	– 8 3	1 19 3	–	–	–	–	–	4
Holy Trinity, Micklegate	8 Jan. „	332 12 6	329 17 –	– –	– –	2 15 6	–	–	–	–	–	—
Minster Yard with Beddern	7 Feb. „	107 2 6	106 19 2	– –	– –	– 3 4	–	–	–	–	–	44
Mint Yard	3 Feb. „	42 1 10½	42 1 10½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
New Street, Davy Hall, E. P.	7 Feb. „	7 8 6½	7 8 6½	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Andrew	3 Feb. „	34 15 1½	34 12 9	– –	– –	– 2 4½	–	–	–	–	–	22
St. Crux	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Cuthbert, St. Helen on the Walls, and All Saints, Peaseholm.	13 Jan. „	242 5 10	228 13 10½	– –	– –	13 11 11½	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Dennis in Walmgate	15 Jan. „	86 8 6	83 10 6	– –	2 18 –	– –	4	3	7	–	–	247
St. George	21 Jan. „	113 15 3	112 2 1½	– –	1 13 1½	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Giles in the Suburbs	22 Jan. „	314 1 8	308 12 8½	– –	– –	5 8 11½	–	–	–	–	–	15
St. Helen, Stonegate	17 Jan. „	125 12 1	118 15 5	– –	– –	6 16 8	–	–	–	–	–	5
St. John, Delpike	3 Feb. „	42 1 10½	41 19 9½	– –	– –	– 2 1	–	–	–	–	–	25
St. John, Micklegate	15 Jan. „	110 7 11	109 6 8	– –	– –	1 1 3	–	–	–	–	–	70
St. Lawrence	7 Jan. „	192 16 6	186 2 2	– –	6 14 4	– –	–	–	–	–	–	303
St. Margaret, Walmgate	30 Jan. „	83 7 11	78 15 7½	– –	– 6 3	4 6 –½	1	4	5	–	–	376
St. Martin-le-Grand	14 Jan. „	192 9 4½	182 7 8½	– –	– –	10 1 8	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Martin Micklegate with St. Gregory.	9 April „	440 19 7½	425 18 6	4 5 4	– –	10 15 9½	–	–	–	1	1	—
St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior	10 Jan. „	332 12 1	324 18 6½	6 4 9½	– –	1 8 9	–	–	–	1	1	—
St. Mary, Bishophill, Junior	9 Jan. „	734 4 2	721 6 10½	– –	– –	12 17 3½	–	–	–	–	–	30
St. Mary, Castle Gate	21 Jan. „	101 18 9	96 6 5½	– –	– –	5 12 3½	–	–	–	–	–	110
St. Mary, Olave Gate	1 April „	17 17 11	77 13 7	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Maurice in the Suburbs	12 Jan. „	410 14 4½	403 5 6½	– –	– –	7 8 10	–	–	–	–	–	263
St. Michael-le-Belfrey	3 Feb. „	158 17 8½	155 10 2½	– –	– –	3 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	51
St. Michael, Spurrier Gate	14 Jan. „	157 14 9½	150 16 10½	– –	– –	6 17 11	–	–	–	–	–	16
St. Nicholas-in-the-Suburbs	9 April „	104 17 –	103 16 4½	1 – 7½	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	2
St. Peter-le-Willows	28 April 1869	63 16 3	62 15 –	– –	– –	1 1 3	–	–	–	–	–	90
St. Peter-the-Little	14 Jan. 1868	74 3 11½	69 4 2	– –	4 19 9½	– –	–	–	–	–	–	19
St. Sampson	28 April „	277 10 10	273 19 4½	2 12 3½	– 19 2	– –	–	–	–	1	–	31
St. Saviour	15 Jan. „	173 10 5¼	162 – 4¾	– –	– –	11 10 –½	–	–	–	–	–	450
St. Wilfred	27 Jan. „	92 7 8½	92 – 7½	– –	– –	– 7 1	–	–	–	–	–	—
York Castle, E. P.	No rates.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	– –	6,356 2 4¾	6,250 3 1¾	14 19 11½	17 18 11	122 16 –½	5	7	12	3	2	2,466

* Within the borough, 133; 20 more in the townships.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales*, having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
YORK, WEST RIDING:												
BRADFORD:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Bowling	30 Mar. 1868	*5,319 17 –	5,084 19 –	53 14 4	35 16 2	145 7 6	36	59	95	360	–	—
Bradford	30 Mar. „	26,704 4 4	24,643 5 –	2,060 19 4	Rate not closed	- -	–	–	–	2,976	253	—
Great and Little Horton	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Manningham	†11 May 1867	6,294 9 3½	5,890 8 9	69 17 –½	51 14 11	282 8 7	47	75	122	105	–	—
TOTAL	- -	38,318 10 7½	35,618 12 9	2,184 10 8½	87 11 1	427 16 1	83	134	217	3,441	253	—
DEWSBURY:												
Batley (part)	15 June 1868	4,775 9 4½	Rate not closed	84 7 –	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Dewsbury‡	28 Sept. „	7,722 2 7	In course of collection.	44 2 5	77 16 8	227 6 3	68	200	268	346	32	10
Soothill (part)	The last rate for this township was made on the 22nd of February 1869, the one previous to the present one was made on the 5th of July 1867, so that there has not been one made between 25th December 1867 and 18th February 1869.											
Thornhill (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	12,497 11 11½	- -	128 9 5	77 16 8	227 6 3	68	200	268	346	32	10
HALIFAX:												
Halifax	1 Jan. 1869	9,465 13 6	In course of collection.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Northowram (part)	21 Nov. 1868	3,364 6 7½	This rate is in course of collection.									
Southowram (part)	14 Mar. 1868	1,871 14 5	1,838 7 4½	- -	3 15 2	29 11 10½	9	13	22	38	2	516
TOTAL	- -	14,701 14 6½	1,838 7 4½	- -	3 15 2	29 11 10½	9	13	22	38	2	516

HUDDERSFIELD:													
Huddersfield	6 July 1867	11,487 18 1	11,037 17 7	21 19 2	165 17 8	262 3 8	227	475	704	337	40	—
LEEDS:													
Armley	13 June 1868	1,341 3 4	1,235 5 3	- -	36 16 –	69 2 1	59	131	190	28	3	197
Beeston	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bramley	17 June „	1,842 17 5	1,790 8 10½	12 11 4½	13 5 4	56 3 7½	14	59	73	90	5	226
Chapel Allerton	1 Jan. „	975 18 9	956 19 3½	1 10 –	1 2 8	16 6 9½	4	1	5	1	1	173
Farnley	7 May „	617 8 11½	591 8 11½	1 11 1½	2 1 4½	22 7 6	4	8	12	3	1	154
Headingley with Burley	– April „	2,483 11 4	2,341 13 8	- -	21 19 4	119 18 4	54	44	98	6	–	—
Holbeck	28 May „	3,107 13 3	2,881 17 1	52 8 –	34 2 1	139 6 1	61	74	135	98	–	1,734
Hunslet	30 Jan. „	7,949 18 1	6,608 11 2½	764 7 5	72 4 9	504 14 8½	95	146	241	78	1	6,181
Leeds	4 Jan. „	38,389 1 3	36,355 – 9	- -	335 1 5	1,698 19 1	696	772	1,468	1,216	86	5,701
Potternewton	24 June „	876 16 –	842 17 11½	- -	33 18 –½	- -	5	3	8	10	–	—
Seacroft (part)	6 April 1869	12 5 2	12 5 2	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Templenewsam (part)	6 April 1868	122 17 10½	122 17 10½	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	57
Wortley	30 May „	2,494 7 10½	2,349 3 4½	- -	145 4 6	- -	45	76	121	12	–	1,896
TOTAL	- -	60,213 19 3½	56,088 9 5½	832 7 11	695 15 6	2,626 18 2½	1,037	1,314	2,351	1,542	97	16,319
SHEFFIELD:													
Attercliffe-cum-Darnall	16 May 1868	2,707 18 8	2,090 10 2	237 10 9	51 17 1	328 – 8	66	101	167	300	93	not known.
Brightside Bierlow	13 May „	15,183 5 –	10,995 16 10½	2,570 8 2½	260 3 3½	1,356 16 7½	202	326	528	915	–	§ 170
Ecclesall Bierlow	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Nether Hallam												
Sheffield	9 March „	19,431 8 1	16,025 19 –½	2,080 12 5	136 3 10½	1,188 12 9	155	308	463	2,315	366	2,863
Upper Hallam	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	- -	37,322 11 9	29,112 6 1	4,888 11 4½	448 4 3	2,873 10 –½	423	735	1,158	3,530	459	3,033
WAKEFIELD:													
Alverthorpe with Thornes (part)	22 April 1868	2,797 19 5	2,109 6 9½	688 12 7½	- - Rate not yet closed.		–	–	–	–	–	—
Stanley with Wrenthorpe (part)	20 Mar. „	2,858 2 3	2,182 14 5	468 14 2	76 3 5½	126 12 3	55	97	152	‖ 5	–	—
Wakefield	27 April „	6,750 3 7	5,922 5 1	266 2 1	196 8 4	365 8 1	117	370	487	301	53	—
TOTAL	- -	12,406 5 3	10,214 6 3½	1,423 8 10½	272 11 9½	492 – 4	172	467	639	306	53	—

* Including recoverable arrears, 2*l.* 14*s.*

† There has been no rate book balanced since 25th December 1867 but the one made 11th May 1867. The Small Tenements Rating Act has never been in force in this township.

‡ The above return, in last nine columns, refers to our former poor rate (made 27th September 1867), the total of which rate was 7,462 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

§ In some cases the landlords pay the rates through their tenants, the amount being "set up" in the rent book, but the number of these cannot be given.

‖ But before this rate is closed there will be, say, 200.

RETURN relating to Poor Rates in Parliamentary Boroughs in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND PARISH.	Date of the First Poor Rate made after the 25th Dec. 1867.	Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Amount of the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate.	Amount Legally Excused.	Amount otherwise not Recoverable.	Number of Persons Excused from Payment of the Rate on the ground of Poverty.			Number of Summonses Issued for the Recovery of the Rate.	Number of Distress Warrants Issued in respect of the same.	Number of Tenants at Weekly Rents whose Rates are by Arrangement Paid through their Landlords.
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
WALES:												
CARMARTHEN:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
CARMARTHEN:												
Llanelly (part) - - -	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
St. Peter, Carmarthen - -												
TOTAL - - - - -		—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
CARNARVON:												
CARNARVON:												
Abererch (part) - - -	14 Jan. 1868	316 – 7	272 4 11½	42 13 –½	- -	1 2 7	–	–	–	–	–	—
Bangor (part) - - -	14 Jan. „	1,379 6 7	1,212 12 4	104 12 9½	29 11 6	32 9 11½	19	63	82	60	6	—
Conway - - - -	8 April „	613 7 9	458 13 5½	104 15 11½	13 1 9	36 16 6½	10	17	27	12	–	—
Criccieth (part) - - -	*25 Oct. 1867	216 14 6½	202 8 10½	14 5 8	11 16 2	2 9 6	18	9	27	–	–	—
Denio - - - - -	9 Jan. 1868	292 3 –½	250 7 –½	39 18 4	- -	1 17 8	–	–	–	36	–	—
Dwygyfylchi (part) - -	2 April „	865 1 10½	748 8 9½	67 18 8½	3 16 6½	44 17 8½	9	15	24	1	1	95
Eglwys y Rhos (part) - -	13 April „	978 8 6½	903 4 2	35 1 4	3 18 6½	36 4 6	9	8	17	5	2	—
Gyffin (part) - - -	11 April „	43 9 11½	37 17 9	5 12 2½	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	22
Llanbebleg (part) - -	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Llannor (part) - - -	28 Dec. 1867	183 13 5¾	183 13 2¾	18 10 7½	1 11 4	- 14 6½	4	1	5	–	–	—
Nevin - - - -	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL - - - - -		4,888 11 4¼	4,269 10 7¼	433 8 8	63 15 10	156 13 –	69	113	182	114	9	117
GLAMORGAN:												
CARDIFF:												
Cardiff, St. John - - -	27 Mar. 1868	†5,755 15 4	5,126 6 1	478 1 7	4 10 6	146 17 2	1	2	3	26	–	—
Cardiff, St. Mary - -	25 April „	10,505 4 5½	9,023 19 5	‡1,241 19 10	4 6 4	234 18 10½	1	3	4	228	92	1,000
Cowbridge - - - -	11 April „	354 3 –	245 19 7½	83 9 10½	11 1 9	13 11 9	15	17	32	–	–	—
Llantrissaint (part) - -	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL - - - - -		16,615 2 9½	14,396 5 1½	1,803 11 3½	19 18 7	395 7 9½	17	22	39	254	92	1,000

MERTHYR TYDFIL:														
Aberdare	8 April 1868	4,392 15 8½	3,470 12 5	739 17 1	18 14 1½	163 12 1	61	122	183	272	–	—
Merthyr Tydfil (part)	1 Jan. „	6,567 4 10½	6,184 15 6	3 3 3	149 11 –	229 15 1½	481	653	1,134	221	12	—
Vainor (part)	17 April „	272 16 9	251 13 3	– 7 6	5 9 –	15 7 –	12	48	60	2	–	—
TOTAL	–	11,232 17 4	9,907 1 2	743 7 10	173 14 1½	408 14 2½	554	823	1,377	495	12	—
SWANSEA:												
Aberavon (part)	2 Jan. 1868	288 19 –	277 14 9	– –	– 3 –	11 1 3	–	–	–	4	–	—
Blaenbonddan (part)	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Clase (part)	20 June „	888 3 10	871 6 5	– –	9 1 8	7 15 9	21	62	83	8	1	—
Higher Llansamlet (part)	3 April „	562 4 4	561 15 5¾	– 3 –¼	– 5 10	– –	–	–	–	–	–	325
Kenfigg	3 April „	69 12 4	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Loughor, Borough	18 Jan. „	75 3 9½	72 11 7½	– –	– 2 –½	2 10 1½	–	1	1	–	–	57
Lower Llansamlet (part)	27 Dec. 1867	194 18 2	194 16 6	– –	– –	– 1 8	–	–	–	–	–	144
Margam (Aberavon) (part)	Returns imperfect.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Margam (Kenfigg) (part)												
Margam (Kenfigg) (part)												
Michaelstone Lower (part)	3 April 1868	1,020 10 –	936 2 3½	24 6 1½	60 1 7	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
Neath	10 Jan. „	865 19 5	798 16 –½	2 7 3	18 3 9	46 12 4½	54	57	111	12	–	426
St. John near Swansea	7 Feb. „	658 19 9	522 3 6	103 9 10	3 3 7	30 2 10	5	6	11	3	–	—
St. Thomas	24 Jan. „	910 7 2	663 15 11	147 2 11	– –	99 8 4	–	–	–	–	–	121
Swansea Town and Franchise	1 Feb. „	17,809 16 8½	3,838 3 11½	13,570 4 6	82 11 10	318 16 5	118	252	370	1,024	734	—
TOTAL	–	23,344 14 6	8,737 6 5¾	13,847 13 7¾	173 13 3½	516 8 9	198	378	576	1,051	735	1,073
PEMBROKE:												
PEMBROKE:												
Hubberston (part)	14 Feb. 1868	153 9 11¾	82 12 –	64 10 3¼	– 8 5⅓	5 19 3	–	2	2	–	–	—
Monckton (part)	9 May 1869	354 14 2	319 14 –	25 2 1	5 13 11½	4 4 1½	10	20	30	–	–	—
St. Mary, Pembroke	9 May 1868	1,708 5 8½	1,295 7 11½	192 15 1½	92 11 11	127 10 8½	82	175	257	77	41	—
St. Mary, Tenby	2 May „	331 18 6	221 15 5½	110 3 2½	6 6 7½	10 1 7½	11	45	56	–	–	7
St. Michael, Pembroke	9 May „	§381 11 4¼	274 10 5¼	72 4 3¼	20 7 11	14 8 8¾	18	29	47	–	–	—
Stainton (part)	1 Jan. „	522 18 8¼	363 – 3½	131 15 2¾	– –	28 3 6	–	–	–	–	–	—
Wiston	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	—
TOTAL	–	3,452 18 4¾	2,556 19 11¾	596 10 2¼	125 8 10½	190 7 11¼	121	271	392	77	41	7
TOTAL of BOROUGHS	–	2,213,857 19 3¼	1,828,325 – 8	126,659 2 –	21,311 14 6¾	90,147 18 11	27,615	27,390	52,343	137,926	29,442	155,281

* Only one rate made from 25th October 1867 to 25th March 1868.

† Including arrears, 1,560 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*

‡ 700 *l.* of "Recoverable Arrears" remained on appeals to Queen's Bench; cases since decided in favour of the parish, and amount paid.

§ Including arrears of former rates, 72 *l.* 9 *s.* 4¼ *d.*

POOR RATES (PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS).

RETURN showing, with respect to the several PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, the several Parishes or Townships wholly or partly within the Borough, the Date of the first Poor Rate made after 25 December 1867, the Total Amount of the Rate to be Collected, the Amount actually Collected, the Recoverable Arrear at the Close of the Rate, the Amount Legally Excused, and the Amount otherwise not Recoverable; &c.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *February* 1869.

[*Price* 6 *d.*]

Under 8 *oz.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS (TENEMENTS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 February 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "showing with respect to the several PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS in *England* and *Wales* having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, the Number of UNIONS and separate PARISHES wholly or partly within each BOROUGH, and the AMOUNTS which, except in special cases, if any, are entered in the Valuation Lists or last Poor Rate as the GROSS ESTIMATED RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of a TENEMENT Let or Estimated to Let at the Rent of 2 *s.*, of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, of 3 *s.*, of 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, of 4 *s.*, and of 5 *s.* per Week, such Rent being exclusive of any Payment to the Landlord in respect of Rates when Paid by him under a Private Arrangement."

Poor Law Board,
18 February 1869.

ARTHUR W. PEEL,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *February* 1869.

RETURN showing with respect to the several PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS in ENGLAND and WALES having a population of 20,000 and upwards, the number of UNIONS and separate PARISHES wholly or partly within each BOROUGH, and the AMOUNTS which, except in special cases, if any, are entered in the Valuation Lists or last Poor Rate as the GROSS ESTIMATED RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of a TENEMENT let or estimated to let at the Rent of 2 *s.*, of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, of 3 *s.*, of 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, of 4 *s.*, and 5 *s.* per Week, such Rent being exclusive of any Payment to the Landlord in respect of Rates when paid by him under a Private Arrangement.

GROSS ESTIMATED RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of TENEMENTS let at the RENTS per Week of 2 *s.*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, 4 *s.*, and 5 *s.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	NAME OF UNION.	RENT PER WEEK OF TENEMENT.												REMARKS.
		2 *s.*		2 *s.* 6 *d.*		3 *s.*		3 *s.* 6 *d.*		4 *s.*		5 *s.*		
		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	
ENGLAND.		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
BERKS:														
Reading	Reading	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
BUCKS:														
Aylesbury	Amersham	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
	Aylesbury	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	The Gross Estimated Rental has been paid, as near as the Committee could ascertain, at the rents paid by the tenants. The Rateable Value varies from the Gross Rental from 10 *l.* to 20 *l.* per cent. The allowance for repairs, which varies according to the condition of the property.
	Wycombe	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
CAMBRIDGE:														
Cambridge	Cambridge	- - -	4 10 -	3 10 -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	6 - -	8 10 -	7 5 0	10 - -	8 - -	—	—	
CHESTER:														
Birkenhead	Birkenhead	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
	Wirrall (part)	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Chester	Chester	- - -	3 12 -	3 - -	4 16 -	4 - -	5 8 -	4 10 -	6 12 -	5 10 -	7 4 -	6 - -	10 - -	8 6 8
	Great Boughton	-	5 - -	4 5 -	5 5 -	4 10 -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	6 - -	8 - -	6 15 -	10 - -	8 10 -
Macclesfield	Macclesfield	- - -	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	6 - -	10 - -	9 - -	12 - -	10 10 -
Stockport	Stockport	- - -	5 4 -	4 - -	6 10 -	5 10 -	7 16 -	6 10 -	9 2 -	7 10 -	10 8 -	9 5 -	13 - -	11 10 -
CUMBERLAND:														
Carlisle	Carlisle	- - -	4 2 4	3 11 -	5 10 6	4 8 6	6 12 8	5 6 0	7 15 -	6 4 -	8 16 8	7 1 8	11 - -	7 -

DERBY:																	
Derby	Derby	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
DEVON:																	
Devonport	East Stonehouse parish.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No information.
	Stoke Damerell	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No information.
Exeter	Exeter	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
	St. Thomas	- -	5 - -	3 15 -	6 - -	4 - -	7 5 -	5 15 -	9 - -	7 5 -	10 5 -	8 5 -	13 - -	10 10 -			
Plymouth	Plymouth	- -	4 - -	3 10 -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	6 - -	8 - -	6 10 -	10 - -	8 10 -			
DURHAM:																	
Darlington	Darlington	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Gateshead	Gateshead	- -	4 10 -	3 - -	5 10 -	4 - -	6 - -	4 10 -	7 - -	5 - -	8 - -	6 - -	10 10 -	7 10 -			
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	- -	4 10 -	4 - -	5 10 -	4 10 -	6 10 -	5 10 -	7 10 -	6 10 -	9 - -	7 10 -	11 - -	9 - -			In all cases where the rent is paid by the week the landlords allow the rates, and the gross rental is simply the actual rent minus the rates.
South Shields	South Shields	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Stockton-on-Tees	Stockton	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Sunderland	Sunderland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
ESSEX:																	
Colchester	Colchester	- -	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	3 15 -	6 - -	4 10 -	7 - -	5 5 -	8 - -	6 - -	10 - -	8 10 -			The rateable value is considered to vary according to the age, material, and condition of the buildings; but the average is let at about 25 per cent. less than the gross estimated rental.
GLOUCESTER:																	
Bristol	Bedminster	- -	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	4 15 -	7 - -	5 10 -	8 - -	6 10 -	10 - -	8 10 -			
	Bristol	- - -	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	6 - -	8 - -	7 - -	10 - -	8 - -			
	Clifton	- - -	3 15 -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	5 15 -	4 10 -	7 - -	5 10 -	8 - -	6 10 -	10 - -	8 - -			
Cheltenham	Cheltenham	- -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	5 10 -	8 - -	6 5 -	9 - -	7 - -	11 - -	9 5 -			
Gloucester	Gloucester	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Stroud	Stroud	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
KENT:																	
Canterbury	Blean	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
	Bridge	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
	Canterbury	- -	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	3 15 -	6 - -	4 10 -	7 - -	5 5 -	8 - -	6 - -	10 - -	8 - -			
Chatham	Medway	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Dover	Dover	- - -	2 - -	1 15 -	3 - -	2 10 -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	4 10 -	9 - -	7 - -	11 - -	9 - -			
Gravesend	Gravesend and Milton	- -	- -	- -	5 5 -	4 - -	6 10 -	5 - -	8 - -	5 10 -	9 - -	6 5 -	11 - -	7 15 -			
	North Aylesford	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Greenwich	Greenwich	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
	Woolwich	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.

Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of Tenements let at the Rents per Week of 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.*—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	NAME OF UNION.	RENT PER WEEK OF TENEMENT.												REMARKS.
		2*s.*		2*s.* 6*d.*		3*s.*		3*s.* 6*d.*		4*s.*		5*s.*		
		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	
Kent—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Hythe	East Ashford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No information.
	Elham	4 10 -	3 10 -	5 15 -	4 10 -	7 - -	5 10 -	8 10 -	6 15 -	9 10 -	7 10 -	12 - -	9 15 -	
	Romney Marsh	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.
Maidstone	Maidstone	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.
LANCASHIRE:														
Ashton-under-Lyne	Ashton-under-Lyne	5 10 -	4 - -	6 5 -	5 - -	7 10 -	6 - -	8 15 -	7 - -	10 - -	8 10 -	13 - -	11 - -	If these rents included all rates paid by the landlord, by private arrangement,s the gross estimated rental and rateable value would, in each case, be 25 per cent. less.
Blackburn	Blackburn	3 2 -	2 10 -	3 15 -	3 - -	5 6 -	4 5 -	5 12 -	4 10 -	7 1 -	6 - -	8 6 -	7 - -	
Bolton	Bolton	4 - -	3 5 -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	4 15 -	7 - -	6 - -	10 - -	8 10 -	13 - -	11 - -	
Burnley	Burnley	4 10 -	3 10 -	5 12 6	4 10 -	7 - -	6 - -	8 4 -	7 - -	9 8 3	8 - -	11 15 -	10 - -	
Bury	Bury	4 - -	3 8 -	5 5 -	4 9 3	5 15 -	4 17 9	6 10 -	5 10 6	7 - -	5 19 -	10 - -	8 10 -	
Liverpool	Liverpool (parish)	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	6 - -	8 - -	7 - -	9 - -	8 - -	11 - -	10 - -	
	Toxteth Park (township).	5 - -	4 - -	5 10 -	4 - -	6 10 -	5 - -	7 15 -	6 - -	8 15 -	7 - -	11 - -	9 - -	
	West Derby	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 10 -	6 - -	9 - -	7 - -	10 - -	9 - -	13 - -	11 - -	
Manchester	Chorlton	4 5 -	3 13 -	5 6 -	4 7 -	6 9 -	5 3 -	7 10 -	6 - -	8 11 -	6 16 -	10 14 -	8 10 -	
	Manchester	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	5 - -	7 - -	5 10 -	8 - -	6 10 -	10 10 -	8 10 -	
	Prestwich	4 - -	3 5 -	5 5 -	4 5 -	6 5 -	5 5 -	7 10 -	6 5 -	8 10 -	7 - -	10 10 -	8 15 -	
Oldham	Oldham	4 17 6	3 5 -	6 7 6	4 5 -	7 10 -	5 - -	9 - -	6 - -	10 2 6	6 15 -	12 15 -	8 10 -	
Preston	Preston	4 - -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	6 - -	4 15 -	7 - -	5 10 -	8 - -	6 5 -	10 - -	8 - -	
Rochdale	Rochdale	3 15 -	3 - -	5 - -	4 - -	5 18 9	4 15 -	6 17 6	5 10 -	10 11 9	9 - -	12 18 9	11 - -	
Salford	Salford	4 9 -	3 15 -	5 8 -	4 10 -	6 14 -	5 15 -	8 - -	6 15 -	9 - -	7 15 -	11 6 -	10 5 -	
Staleybridge	Ashton-under-Lyne	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Warrington	Warrington	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
Wigan	Wigan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No return.
LEICESTER:														
Leicester	Leicester	5 4 -	3 18 -	6 10 -	4 17 6	7 16 -	5 17 -	9 2 -	6 16 6	10 8 -	7 16 -	13 - -	9 15 -	

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Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of Tenements let at the Rents per Week of 2 *s.*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, 4 *s.*, and 5 *s.*—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	NAME OF UNION.	RENT PER WEEK OF TENEMENT.												REMARKS.
		2 *s.*		2 *s.* 6 *d.*		3 *s.*		3 *s.* 6 *d.*		4 *s.*		5 *s.*		
		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	
NORTHUMBERLAND:		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4 – –	3 – –	5 – –	4 – –	6 – –	5 – –	7 – –	6 – –	8 – –	7 – –	10 – –	9 – –	
Tynemouth – –	Tynemouth – –	4 15 –	3 16 –	5 15 –	4 12 –	7 – –	5 12 –	9 – –	7 10 –	10 – –	8 7 –	13 – –	10 17 –	
NOTTINGHAM:														
East Retford – –	Doncaster – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	East Retford – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Gainsborough – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Southwell – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Worksop – –	4 10 –	3 12 –	5 12 –	4 10 –	6 10 –	5 4 –	7 10 –	6 – –	8 5 –	7 7 –	10 – –	9 – –	
Nottingham – –	Nottingham – –	3 16 –	3 4 –	4 16 –	3 16 –	5 16 –	4 12 –	6 12 –	5 8 –	8 9 –	7 4 –	10 8 –	8 16 –	
OXFORD:														
Oxford – – –	Abingdon – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Headington – –	5 – –	3 6 8	6 10 –	4 6 8	7 10 –	5 – –	9 – –	6 15 –	10 – –	7 10 –	13 – –	9 15 –	
	Oxford – – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
Woodstock – –	Witney – – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Woodstock – –	5 4 –	3 9 4	6 10 –	4 17 6	7 10 –	5 12 6	9 – –	6 15 –	10 – –	7 10 –	13 – –	9 15 –	
SALOP:														
Shrewsbury – –	Shrewsbury – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No information.
Wenlock – – –	Atcham – – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No information.
	Bridgnorth – –	5 4 –	4 11 –	6 10 –	5 13 9	8 – –	7 – –	9 – –	7 17 6	10 10 –	9 3 9	13 – –	11 17 6	
	Church Stretton –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Ludlow – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Madeley – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
	Shiffnal – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
SOMERSET:														
Bath – – –	Bath – – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
SOUTHAMPTON:														
Portsmouth – –	Portsea Island –	5 – –	4 – –	6 – –	5 – –	7 – –	6 – –	8 10 –	7 10 –	10 – –	8 10 –	12 10 –	10 10 –	
Southampton – –	Southampton – –	4 – –	3 – –	5 – –	4 – –	6 – –	5 – –	8 – –	6 – –	9 – –	7 – –	11 – –	9 – –	
	South Stoneham –	5 – –	3 15 –	6 – –	4 10 –	7 10 –	6 – –	9 – –	7 4 –	10 – –	8 – –	13 – –	10 8 –	

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Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of Tenements let at the Rents per Week of 2 *s.*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, 4 *s.*, and 5 *s.*—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	NAME OF UNION.	RENT PER WEEK OF TENEMENT. 2 *s.* Gross Estimated Rental.	2 *s.* Rateable Value.	2 *s.* 6 *d.* Gross Estimated Rental.	2 *s.* 6 *d.* Rateable Value.	3 *s.* Gross Estimated Rental.	3 *s.* Rateable Value.	3 *s.* 6 *d.* Gross Estimated Rental.	3 *s.* 6 *d.* Rateable Value.	4 *s.* Gross Estimated Rental.	4 *s.* Rateable Value.	5 *s.* Gross Estimated Rental.	5 *s.* Rateable Value.	REMARKS.
WARWICK:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Birmingham	Aston	4 13 4	3 10 –	5 13 4	4 10 –	6 11 3	5 5 –	7 10 –	6 – –	8 15 –	7 – –	10 12 6	8 10 –	
	Birmingham	4 – –	3 – –	5 6 8	4 – –	6 – –	4 10 –	7 7 –	5 10 –	8 – –	6 – –	10 – –	7 10 –	
	King's Norton	4 3 3	3 5 –	5 4 –	4 2 6	6 4 10	5 – –	7 5 7	5 15 –	8 6 5	6 15 –	10 8 –	8 5 –	
Coventry	Coventry	4 16 –	4 – –	5 15 –	4 15 –	7 –	5 15 –	8 10 –	7 – –	9 10 –	8 – –	11 10 –	9 15 –	
WILTS:														
Cricklade	Calne	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Chippenham	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No information.
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Cirencester	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No information.
	Highworth and Swindon.	4 – –	3 8 –	5 – –	4 – –	6 – –	4 15 –	8 4 –	7 – –	9 – –	7 12 6	10 10 –	8 18 6	
	Tetbury	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No information.
	Malmsbury	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Marlborough	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
WORCESTER:														
Dudley	Dudley (part)	5 – –	3 5 –	6 10 –	4 17 6	7 16 –	5 17 6	9 – –	6 15 –	10 – –	8 – –	13 – –	10 8 –	
Worcester	Droitwich	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Worcester	5 5 –	4 – –	6 10 –	4 15 –	7 15 –	6 – –	9 – –	7 – –	10 10 –	8 – –	13 – –	9 15 –	
YORK (East Riding):														
Kingston-upon-Hull	Kingston-upon-Hull	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Sculcoates	5 – –	4 – –	6 – –	5 – –	7 – –	6 – –	8 – –	6 – –	10 – –	8 – –	12 – –	10 – –	
YORK (North Riding):														
Middlesborough	Guisborough	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No return.
	Stockton	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– ditto.
Scarborough	Scarborough	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No information.
York	York	5 – –	4 – –	6 10 –	5 10 –	7 15 –	6 15 –	9 – –	7 15 –	—	—	—	—	

YORK (West Riding):																																						
Bradford	Bradford	4	7	–	3	10	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	6	9	–	5	10	–	7	1	–	6	–	–	8	5	–	7	–	–	10	12	–	9	–	–	
Dewsbury	Dewsbury	5	4	–	3	18	–	6	10	–	5	10	6	7	16	–	6	13	–	9	2	–	7	14	9	10	8	–	8	16	9	13	–	–	11	1	–	
Halifax	Halifax	3	10	–	2	15	–	5	5	–	4	5	–	5	15	–	4	15	–	6	10	–	5	10	–	10	–	–	8	10	–	12	–	–	10	5	–	
Huddersfield	Huddersfield	2	8	–	1	16	–	2	15	–	2	4	–	3	–	–	2	5	–	6	–	–	4	16	–	—			—			—			—			
Leeds	Bramley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Barwick in Elmet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Carlton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Holbeck (Township)	4	4	–	3	10	–	5	–	–	4	5	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	7	10	–	6	5	–	10	–	–	8	5	–	13	–	–	11	–	–	
	Hunslet	4	10	–	3	15	–	5	14	–	4	15	–	6	18	–	5	15	–	7	16	–	6	10	–	8	14	–	7	5	–	11	2	–	9	5	–	
	Leeds	5	2	–	4	5	–	6	6	–	5	5	–	7	16	–	6	10	–	9	–	–	7	10	–	10	4	–	8	10	–	12	18	–	10	15	–	
Sheffield	Ecclesall Bierlow	4	6	8	3	5	–	5	6	8	4	–	–	6	13	4	5	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	6	15	–	12	–	–	9	–	–	
	Sheffield	4	6	8	3	5	–	5	6	8	4	–	–	6	13	4	5	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	6	15	–	12	–	–	9	–	–	
Wakefield	Wakefield	5	–	–	4	–	–	6	10	–	5	4	–	8	–	–	6	8	–	9	10	–	8	1	–	10	–	–	8	10	–	13	–	–	11	1	–	
WALES:																																					
CARMARTHEN:																																					
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Llanelly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
CARNARVON:																																					
Carnarvon	Bangor	3	5	–	2	7	6	5	–	–	3	15	–	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
	Carnarvon	3	10	–	2	15	–	4	5	–	3	5	–	4	15	–	3	15	–	5	15	–	4	5	–	—			—			—			—		
	Conway	3	–	–	2	5	–	5	–	–	3	15	–	6	–	–	4	10	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	6	15	–	9	10	–	7	2	6	
	Pwllheli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No information.
GLAMORGAN:																																					
Cardiff	Bridgend and Cowbridge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Cardiff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Pontypridd	4	8	4	3	15	–	5	10	6	4	14	–	6	12	9	5	13	3	7	14	6	6	11	3	10	8	–	8	16	6	11	1	–	9	8	–	
Merthyr Tydfil	Merthyr Tydfil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No information.
Swansea	Bridgend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Llanelly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No return.
	Neath	5	4	–	4	10	–	6	10	–	5	10	–	7	16	–	6	16	–	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	Swansea	5	–	–	4	5	–	6	10	–	5	10	6	7	16	–	6	12	–	9	2	–	7	15	–	10	8	–	8	17	–	13	–	–	11	–	–	
PEMBROKE:																																					
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No information.
	Pembroke	5	4	–	4	–	–	6	10	–	5	10	–	7	16	–	6	10	–	9	2	–	7	10	–	10	5	–	8	10	–	13	–	–	11	–	–	

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS (TENEMENTS).

RETURN showing with respect to the several PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS in *England* and *Wales*, having a Population of 20,000 and upwards, the Number of UNIONS and separate PARISHES wholly or partly within each BOROUGH, and the AMOUNTS which are entered in the Valuation Lists or last Poor Rate as the GROSS ESTIMATED RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of TENEMENTS Let or estimated to Let at the Rents of 2 *s.*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, 4 *s.* and 5 *s.* per Week; &c.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *February* 1869.

Under 1 *oz.*

COPY of GENERAL RULES made by the JUDGES for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*.

COPY of GENERAL RULES of PROCEDURE in reference to ELECTION PETITIONS in *Scotland*.

COPY of GENERAL RULES made by the JUDGES for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *Ireland*.

ENGLAND.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1868.

GENERAL RULES made by Sir *Samuel Martin*, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Sir *James Shaw Willes*, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; and Sir *Colin Backburn*, Knight, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench; the Judges for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

I. THE presentation of an Election Petition shall be made by leaving it at the office of the Master nominated by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and such Master or his clerk shall (if required) give a receipt, which may be in the following form:—

Received on the day of , at the Master's office, a Petition touching the election of A.B., a Member for , purporting to be signed by [*insert the names of Petitioners*].

C. D., *Master's Clerk.*

With the Petition shall also be left a copy thereof for the Master to send to the returning officer, pursuant to Section 7 of the Act.

II. An Election Petition shall contain the following statements:—

1. It shall state the right of the Petitioner to petition within Section 5 of the Act.
2. It shall state the holding and result of the election, and shall briefly state the facts and grounds relied on to sustain the prayer.

III. The Petition shall be divided into paragraphs, each of which, as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject; and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively; and no costs shall be allowed of drawing or copying any Petition not substantially in compliance with this rule, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge.

IV. The Petition shall conclude with a prayer, as, for instance, that some specified person should be declared duly returned or elected, or that the election should be declared void, or that a return may be enforced (as the case may be), and shall be signed by all the Petitioners.

V. The following form, or one to the like effect, shall be sufficient:—

In the Common Pleas.

"The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Election for [*state the place*], holden on the day of , A. D.

The Petition of A., of [*or* of A., of , and B., of *as the case may be*], whose names are subscribed.

1. Your Petitioner, A., is a person who voted [*or* had a right to vote, *as the case may be*] at the above election [*or* claims to have had a right to be returned at the above election; *or* was a candidate at the above election], and your Petitioner, B. [*here state in like manner the right of each Petitioner*].

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2. And your Petitioners state that the Election was holden on the day of , A. D., when A. B., C. D., and E. F. were candidates, and the returning officer has returned A. B and C. D. as being duly elected.

3. And your Petitioners say that [*here state the facts and grounds on which the Petitioners rely*].

Wherefore your Petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said A. B. was not duly elected or returned, and that the Election was void [*or* that the said E. F. was duly elected and ought to have been returned, *or as the case may be*].

(signed) A.
B.

VI. Evidence need not be stated in the Petition, but the Court or a Judge may order such particulars as may be necessary to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense, and to insure a fair and effectual trial, in the same way as in ordinary proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, and upon such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as may be ordered.

VII. When a Petitioner claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate, alleging that he had a majority of lawful votes, the party complaining of or defending the election or return shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Master and also at the address (if any) given by the Petitioners and Respondent, as the case may be, a list of the votes intended to be objected to, and of the heads of objection to each such vote; and the Master shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned; and no evidence shall be given against the validity of any vote, nor upon any head of objection not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or Judge, upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

VIII. When the Respondent in a petition under the Act, complaining of an undue return, and claiming the seat for some person, intends to give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue, pursuant to the 53rd section of the Act, such Respondent shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Master, and also at the address (if any) given by the Petitioner, a list of the objections to the Election upon which he intends to rely; and the Master shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned; and no evidence shall be given by a Respondent of any objection to the election not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or Judge, upon such terms as to amendments of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

IX. With the Petition Petitioners shall leave at the office of the Master a writing, signed by them or on their behalf, giving the name of some person entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of Election Petitions whom they authorise to act as their agent, or stating that they act for themselves, as the case may be, and in either case giving an address, within three miles from the General Post Office, at which notices addressed to them may be left; and if no such writing be left or address given, then notice of objection to the recognizances, and all other notices and proceedings may be given by sticking up the same at the Master's office.

X. Any person returned as a Member may at any time after he is returned send or leave at the office of the Master a writing signed by him or on his behalf, appointing a person entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of Election Petitions, to act as his agent in case there should be a Petition against him, or stating that he intends to act for himself, and in either case giving an address within three miles from the General Post Office at which notices may be left; and in default of such writing being left in a week after service of the Petition, notices and proceedings may be given and served respectively by sticking up the same at the Master's office.

XI. The Master shall keep a book or books at his office in which he shall enter all addresses and the names of agents given under either of the preceding rules, which book shall be open to inspection by any person during office hours.

XII. The Master shall upon the presentation of the Petition forthwith send a copy of the Petition to the returning officer, pursuant to section 7 of the Act, and shall therewith send the name of the Petitioners' agent, if any, and of the address, if any, given as prescribed; and also of the name of the Respondent's agent, and the address, if any, given as prescribed; and the returning officer shall forthwith publish those particulars along with the Petition.

The cost of publication of this and any other matter required to be published by the returning officer, shall be paid by the Petitioner or person moving in the matter, and shall form part of the general cost of the Petition.

XIII. The time for giving notice of the presentation of a Petition and of the nature of the proposed security, shall be five days, exclusive of the day of presentation.

XIV. Where the Respondent has named an agent or given an address, the service of an Election Petition may be by delivery of it to the agent, or by posting it in a registered letter

letter to the address given at such time that, in the ordinary course of post, it would be delivered within the prescribed time.

In other cases the service must be personal on the Respondent, unless a Judge, on an application made to him not later than five days after the Petition is presented on affidavit showing what has been done, shall be satisfied that all reasonable effort has been made to effect personal service and cause the matter to come to the knowledge of the Respondent, including when practicable service upon an agent for election expenses, in which case the Judge may order that what has been done shall be considered sufficient service, subject to such conditions as he may think reasonable.

XV. In case of evasion of service the sticking up a notice in the office of the Master of the Petition having been presented stating the Petitioner, the prayer, and the nature of the proposed security, shall be deemed equivalent to personal service if so ordered by a Judge.

XVI. The deposit of money by way of security for payment of costs, charges, and expenses payable by the Petitioner, shall be made by payment into the Bank of England to an account to be opened there by the description of, "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, Security Fund," which shall be vested in and drawn upon, from time to time, by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, for the purposes for which security is required by the said Act, and a bank receipt or certificate for the same shall be forthwith left at the Master's office.

XVII. The Master shall file such receipt or certificate, and keep a book open to inspection of all parties concerned, in which shall be entered, from time to time, the amount and the Petition to which it is applicable.

XVIII. The recognizance as security for costs may be acknowledged before a Judge at Chambers or the Master in town, or a Justice of the Peace in the country.

There may be one recognizance acknowledged by all the sureties, or separate recognizances by one or more, as may be convenient.

XIX. The recognizance shall contain the name and usual place of abode of each surety, with such sufficient description as shall enable him to be found or ascertained, and may be as follows:—

Be it remembered that on the day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , before me [*name and description*] came A. B., of [*name and description as above prescribed*] and acknowledged himself [*or severally acknowledged themselves*] to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of one thousand pounds [*or the following sums*] (that is to say) the said C. D., the sum of £. , the said E. F., the sum of £. , the said G. H., the sum of £. , and the said J. K., the sum of £. , to be levied on his [*or* their respective] goods and chattels, land and tenements, to the use of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs, and successors.

The condition of this recognizance is that if [*here insert the names of all the Petitioners and if more than one, add,* or any of them] shall well and truly pay all costs, charges, and expenses, in respect of the Election Petition signed by him [*or* them] relating to the [*here insert the name of the borough or county*] which shall become payable by the said Petitioner [*or* Petitioners, or any of them] under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," to any person or persons, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to stand in full force.

(signed)
[*Signature of Sureties.*]

Taken and acknowledged by the above-named [*names of sureties*] on the day of at , before me,

C. D.

A justice of the Peace [*or as the case may be*].

XX. The recognizance or recognizances shall be left at the Master's office, by or on behalf of the Petitioner in like manner as before prescribed for the leaving of a Petition forthwith after being acknowledged.

XXI. The time for giving notice of any objection to a recognizance under the 8th section of the Act, shall be within five days from the date of service of the notice of the Petition and of the nature of the security, exclusive of the day of service.

XXII. An objection to the recognizance must state the ground or grounds thereof, as that the sureties or any, and which of them, are insufficient, or that a surety is dead, or that he cannot be found, or that a person named in the recognizance has not duly acknowledged the same.

XXIII. Any objection made to the security shall be heard and decided by the Master, subject to appeal within five days to a judge, upon summons taken out by either party to declare the security sufficient or insufficient.

XXIV. Such hearing and decision may be either upon affidavit or personal examination of witnesses or both, as the Master or Judge may think fit.

 XXV. If

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XXV. If by order made upon such summons the security be declared sufficient, its sufficiency shall be deemed to be established within the meaning of the 9th section of the said Act, and the Petition shall be at issue.

XXVI. If by order made upon such summons an objection be allowed and the security be declared insufficient, the Master or Judge shall in such order state what amount he deems requisite to make the security sufficient; and the further prescribed time to remove the objection by deposit shall be within five days from the date of the order, not including the day of the date, and such deposit shall be made in the manner already prescribed.

XXVII. The costs of hearing and deciding the objections made to the security given shall be paid as ordered by the Master or Judge, and in default of such order shall form part of the general costs of the Petition.

XXVIII. The costs of hearing and deciding an objection upon the ground of insufficiency of a surety or sureties, shall be paid by the Petitioner, and a clause to that effect shall be inserted in the order declaring its sufficiency or insufficiency, unless at the time of leaving the recognizance with the Master there be also left with the Master an affidavit of the sufficiency of the surety or sureties sworn by each surety before a Justice of the Peace, which affidavit any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to take, or before some person authorised to take affidavits in the Court of Common Pleas, that he is seised or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, above what will satisfy his debts of the clear value of the sum for which he is bound by his recognizance, which affidavit may be as follows:

In the Common Pleas.

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

I, A. B., of [*as in recognizance*] make oath and say that I am seised or possessed of real [*or* personal] estate above what will satisfy my debts of the clear value of £ Sworn, &c.

XXIX. The order of the Master for payment of costs shall have the same force as an order made by a Judge, and may be made a Rule of the Court of Common Pleas, and enforced in like manner as a Judge's order.

XXX. The Master shall make out the election list. In it he shall insert the name of the agents of the Petitioners and Respondent, and the addresses to which notices may be sent, if any. The list may be inspected at the Master's office at any time during office hours, and shall be put up for that purpose upon a notice board appropriated to proceedings under the said Act, and headed "Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

XXXI. The time and place of the trial of each Election Petition shall be fixed by the Judges on the rota, and notice thereof shall be given in writing by the Master by sticking notice up in his office, sending one copy by the post to the address given by the Petitioner, another to the address given by the Respondent, if any, and a copy by the post to the sheriff, or in case of a borough having a mayor, to the mayor of that borough, 15 days before the day appointed for the trial.

The sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, shall forthwith publish the same in the county or borough.

XXXII. The sticking up of the notice of trial at the office of the Master shall be deemed and taken to be notice in the prescribed manner within the meaning of the Act, and such notice shall not be vitiated by any miscarriage of, or relating to, the copy or copies thereof to be sent as already directed.

XXXIII. The notice of trial may be in the following form:—

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Election Petition of county [*or* borough] of .

Take notice that the above petition [*or* petitions] will be tried at on the day of and on such other subsequent days as may be needful.

Dated the day of .

Signed, by Order,

A. B.,
The Master appointed under the above Act.

XXXIV. A Judge may from time to time, by order made upon the application of a party to the Petition, or by notice in such form as the Judge may direct to be sent to the sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, postpone the beginning of the trial to such day as he may name, and such notice when received shall be forthwith made public by the sheriff or mayor.

XXXV. In the event of the Judge not having arrived at the time appointed for the trial, or to which the trial is postponed, the commencement of the trial shall *ipso facto* stand adjourned to the ensuing day, and so from day to day.

XXXVI. No

XXXVI. No formal adjournment of the Court for the trial of an Election Petition shall be necessary, but the trial is to be deemed adjourned, and may be continued from day to day until the inquiry is concluded; and in the event of the Judge who begins the trial being disabled by illness or otherwise, it may be recommenced and concluded by another Judge.

XXXVII. The application to state a special case may be made by rule in the Court of Common Pleas when sitting, or by a summons before a Judge at Chambers, upon hearing the parties.

XXXVIII. The title of the Court of Record held for the trial of an Election Petition may be as follows:—

Court for the trial of an Election Petition for the [county of or borough of *as may be*] between Petitioner and Respondent, and it shall be sufficient so to entitle all proceedings in that Court.

XXXIX. An officer shall be appointed for each Court for the trial of an Election Petition, who shall attend at the trial in like manner as the clerks of assize and of arraigns attend at the assizes.

Such officer may be called the Registrar of that Court. He by himself, or in case of need his sufficient deputy, shall perform all the functions incident to the officer of a Court of Record, and also such duties as may be prescribed to him.

XL. The reasonable costs of any witness shall be ascertained by the Registrar of the Court, and the certificate allowing them shall be under his hand.

XLI. The order of a Judge to compel the attendance of a person, as a witness, may be in the following form:—

Court for the trial of an Election Petition for [*complete the title of the Court*] the day of To A. B. [*describe the person*]

You are hereby required to attend before the above Court at [*place*] on the day of at the hour of [*or* forthwith, *as the case may be*] to be examined as a witness in the matter of the said Petition, and to attend the said Court until your examination shall have been completed.

As witness my hand,

A. B.

Judge of the said Court.

XLII. In the event of its being necessary to commit any person for contempt, the warrant may be as follows:—

At a Court holden on at for the trial of an Election Petition for the county [*or borough*] of before Sir Samuel Martin, Knight, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and one of the Judges for the time being for the trial of Election Petitions in England, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Whereas A. B. has this day been guilty, and is by the said Court adjudged to be guilty, of a contempt thereof, the said Court does therefore sentence the said A. B. for his said contempt to be imprisoned in the gaol for calendar months, and to pay to our Lady the Queen a fine of *l.* and to be further imprisoned in the said gaol until the said fine be paid; and the Court further orders that the sheriff of the said county [*or as the case may be*], and all constables and officers of the peace of any county or place where the said A. B. may be found, shall take the said A. B. into custody and convey him to the said gaol, and there deliver him into the custody of the gaoler thereof, to undergo his said sentence; and the Court further orders the said gaoler to receive the said A. B. into his custody, and that he shall be detained in the said gaol in pursuance of the said sentence.

A. D.

Signed the day of

S. M.

XLIII. Such warrant may be made out and directed to the sheriff or other person having the execution of process of the Superior Courts, as the case may be, and to all constables and officers of the peace of the county or place where the person adjudged guilty of contempt may be found, and such warrant shall be sufficient without further particularity, and shall and may be executed by the persons to whom it is directed, or any or either of them.

XLIV. All interlocutory questions and matters, except as to the sufficiency of the security, shall be heard and disposed of before a Judge, who shall have the same control over the proceedings under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," as a Judge at Chambers in the ordinary proceedings of the Superior Courts, and such questions and matters shall be heard and disposed of by one of the Judges upon the rota, if practicable, and if not, then by any Judge at Chambers.

 XLV. Notice

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XLV. Notice of an application for leave to withdraw a Petition shall be in writing, and signed by the Petitioners or their agent.

It shall state the ground on which the application is intended to be supported.

The following Form shall be sufficient:—

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

County [*or* borough] of Petition of [*state Petitioners*] presented day of .

The Petitioner proposes to apply to withdraw his Petition upon the following ground [*here state the ground*] and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his application. Dated this day of .

(Signed)

XLVI. The notice of application for leave to withdraw shall be left at the Master's office.

XLVII. A copy of such notice of the intention of the Petitioner to apply for leave to withdraw his Petition shall be given by the Petitioner to the Respondent, and to the Returning Officer, who shall make it public in the county or borough to which it relates, and shall be forthwith published by the Petitioner in at least one newspaper circulating in the place.

The following may be the form of such notice:—

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

In the Election Petition for in which is Petitioner and Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, that the above Petitioner has on the day of lodged at the Master's office, notice of an application to withdraw the Petition, of which notice the following is a copy [*set it out*].

And take notice that, by the rule made by the Judges, any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the said election, may within five days after publication by the Returning Officer of this notice, give notice in writing of his intention on the hearing, to apply for leave to be substituted as a Petitioner.

(Signed)

XLVIII. Any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the election to which the Petition relates, may within five days after such notice is published by the Returning Officer, give notice, in writing, signed by him or on his behalf, to the Master, of his intention to apply at the hearing to be substituted for the Petitioner, but the want of such notice shall not defeat such application, if in fact made at the hearing.

XLIX. The time and place for hearing the application shall be fixed by a Judge, and whether before the Court of Common Pleas or before a Judge, as he may deem advisable, but shall not be less than a week after the notice of the intention to apply has been given to the Master as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing shall be given to such person or persons, if any, as shall have given notice to the Master of an intention to apply to be substituted as Petitioners, and otherwise in such manner and at such time as the Judge directs.

L. Notice of abatement of a Petition, by death of the Petitioner or surviving Petitioner, under section 37 of the said Act, shall be given by the party or person interested in the same manner as notice of an application to withdraw a Petition, and the time within which application may be made to the Court or a Judge, by motion or summons at Chambers, to be substituted as a Petitioner, shall be one calendar month, or such further time as upon consideration of any special circumstances the Court or a Judge may allow.

LI. If the Respondent dies or is summoned to Parliament as a Peer of Great Britain by a writ issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or if the House of Commons have resolved that his seat is vacant, any person entitled to be a Petitioner under the Act in respect of the election to which the Petitioner relates, may give notice of the fact in the county or borough by causing such notice to be published in at least one newspaper circulating therein, if any, and by leaving a copy of such notice signed by him or on his behalf with the Returning Officer, and a like copy with the Master.

LII. The manner and time of the Respondents giving notice to the Court that he does not intend to oppose the Petition, shall be by leaving notice thereof in writing at the office of the Master signed by the Respondents six days before the day appointed for trial exclusive of the day of leaving such notice.

LIII. Upon such notice being left at the Master's office, the Master shall forthwith send a copy thereof by the post to the Petitioner or his agent, and to the sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, who shall cause the same to be published in the county or borough.

LIV. The time for applying to be admitted as a Respondent in either of the events mentioned in the 38th section of the Act, shall be within ten days after such notice is given as hereinbefore directed, or such further time as the Court or a Judge may allow.

LV. Costs

LV. Costs shall be taxed by the Master or, at his request, by any Master of a Superior Court, upon the rule of Court or Judge's order by which the costs are payable, and costs when taxed may be recovered by execution issued upon the Rule of Court ordering them to be paid; or, if payable by the order of a Judge, then by making such order a Rule of Court in the ordinary way and issuing execution upon such rule against the person by whom the costs are ordered to be paid, or in case there be money in the Bank available for the purpose, then to the extent of such money by order of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, upon a duplicate of the Rule of Court.

The office fees payable for Inspection Office copies, enrolment, and other proceedings under the Act, and these rules shall be the same as those payable, if any, for like proceedings according to the present practice of the Court of Common Pleas.

LVI. The Master shall prepare and keep a roll properly headed for entering the names of all persons entitled to practise as Attorney or Agent in cases of Election Petitions, and all matters relating to elections before the Court and Judges pursuant to the 57th section of the said Act, which Roll shall be kept and dealt with in all respects as the Roll of Attorneys of the Court of Common Pleas, and shall be under the control of that Court, as to striking off the Roll and otherwise.

LVII. The entry upon the Roll shall be written and subscribed by the attorney or agent, or some attorney authorised by him in writing to sign on his behalf, who shall therein set forth the name, description, and address in full.

LVIII. The Master may allow any person upon the Roll of Attorneys for the time being, and during the present year any person whose name or the name of whose firm is in the Law List of the present year as a Parliamentary Agent to subscribe the Roll, and permission to subscribe the Roll may be granted to any other person by the Court or a Judge upon affidavit, showing the facts which entitle the applicant to practise as agent according to the principles, practice, and rules of the House of Commons in cases of Election Petitions.

LIX. An agent employed for the Petitioner or Respondent shall forthwith leave written notice at the office of the Master, of his appointment to act as such agent, and service of notices and proceedings upon such agent shall be sufficient for all purposes.

LX. No proceeding under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," shall be defeated by any formal objection.

LXI. Any rule made or to be made in pursuance of the Act, if made in term time, shall be published by being read by the Master in the Court of Common Pleas, and if made out of term, by a copy thereof being put up at the Master's office.

Dated the 21st day of November, 1868.

(signed) *Samuel Martin.*
J. S. Willes.
Colin Blackburn.
The Judges for the trial of Election Petitions in England.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the rules settled by the above-named Judges, and which were read in the Court of Common Pleas on the 23rd November 1868.

John Gordon,
The prescribed officer.

SCOTLAND.

GENERAL RULES of PROCEDURE in reference to ELECTION PETITIONS in *Scotland*, made by Lord *Cowan* and Lord *Jerviswoode*, the Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions for the time being, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

I. THE presentation of an Election Petition shall be made by lodging it with the prescribed officer in manner following, viz., by leaving it during office hours at the office in the New Register House of Mr. Archibald M'Neill, Principal Clerk of Session of the First Division, or of Mr. Harry Maxwell Inglis, Principal Clerk of Session of the Second Division of the Court, and such principal clerk or his assistant clerk, on receiving the same, shall mark thereon the date of lodgment, and, if desired, grant a receipt therefor, in terms of Schedule (A), hereunto annexed, or in similar terms.

SCOTLAND.

II. An Election Petition shall set forth articulately in the form of a Condescendence, according to the rules and practice of the Court of Session in ordinary proceedings—

(1.) The right of the Petitioner within the 5th section of the Act;
(2.) The proceedings at and the result of the election;
(3.) The facts relied on in support of the prayer of the Petition; and

Shall conclude with a prayer (as for instance) that some specified person should be declared duly returned or elected, or that the election should be declared void, or that a return may be enforced (as the case may be), and shall be signed by all the Petitioners, where more than one; said Petition being as near as may be in the form of Schedule (B) hereunto annexed.

III. The security to be given on behalf of the Petitioner, if by bond of caution, as prescribed by section 6 of the Act, on presentation of the Petition, shall be by lodging a bond of caution to the effect required by the Statute, in the hands of the Principal Clerk of Session of the Division of the Court to which the Petition shall be presented, and shall be as near as may be in the form of Schedule (C).

And in the event of the required security being by a deposit of money, in whole or in part, such deposit shall be made with the Bank of Scotland, in an account to be opened with said bank, entitled "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, Security Fund;" and lodging forthwith the deposit receipt for the amount with the said principal clerk, and which deposit shall stand as a security for the purpose for which security is required by the said Act, subject to the order of the Judges, or either of them, or of the Court.

IV. When security is tendered in the form of a bond of caution, lodged in the hands of the principal clerk as aforesaid, the sufficiency thereof must be attested to his satisfaction, as in the case of judicial bonds of caution, according to the practice of the Court in similar cases.

V. The time for giving notice of the presentation of a Petition, and of the nature of the proposed security, shall be five days, inclusive of the day of presentation.

VI. The time for giving notice of any objections to the security under the 8th section of the Act, shall be five days from the date of service of the notice of the Petition, and of the nature of the security, exclusive of the day of service; and the said objections shall be lodged with the principal clerk within said time, in writing, and shall set forth the specific ground or grounds thereof.

VII. Objections, if any, to the security shall be forthwith heard and decided on by the principal clerk.

VIII. When any objection taken to the security is sustained, the principal clerk shall, in his deliverance to that effect, state the amount of deposit or additional deposit required to make the security sufficient, and the further prescribed time to remove the objection by such deposit, shall be five days from the date of the deliverance or order; it being in the power of the party within the said time to appeal to the Judges, or either of them, as regards the amount ordered to be deposited by the principal clerk as aforesaid.

IX. When a Petitioner claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate, alleging that he had a majority of lawful votes, the party complaining of and the party defending the election or return shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, respectively deliver to the principal clerk a list of the voters intended to be objected to, and of the objections to each such voter, and the principal clerk shall allow inspection of such list to all parties concerned, and no evidence shall be allowed to be given against any vote, or in support of any objection which is not specified in the list, except by leave of the Judges, or one of them, upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs as may be ordered.

X. On the trial of a Petition, complaining of an undue return, and claiming the seat for some person, when the Respondent intends to give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue, under authority of the 53rd section of the Act, such Respondent shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the principal clerk a list of the objections to the election upon which he intends to rely; and no evidence shall be allowed to be given by a Respondent in support of any objection to the election not specified in the list, except by leave of the Judges, or one of them, upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

XI. With the Petition the Petitioner shall leave at the office of the principal clerk a writing, signed by him or on his behalf, giving the name of some person entitled to practise as an agent in cases of Election Petitions, whom he authorises to act as his agent, or stating that he acts for himself, as the case may be, and in either case giving an address within three miles of the General Post Office, Edinburgh, at which notices, addressed to him, may be left; and if no such writing be left or address given, it shall be sufficient to give notice of objection to the security, and all other requisite notices, by affixing the same to a notice board, in the office of the principal clerk, appropriated to proceedings under the Act, and headed "Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

XII. Any person returned as a Member may, at any time after he is returned, send or leave

leave at the office of the principal clerk, a writing, signed by him or on his behalf, appointing a person, entitled to practise as an agent in cases of Election Petitions, to act as his agent, in case there shall be a Petition complaining of his return and election, or stating that he intends to act for himself; and in either case giving an address, within three miles from the said General Post Office, at which notices addressed to him may be left; and in default of such notice being left within a week after service of the Petition, it shall be sufficient to give the requisite notice by affixing the same to the notice board in the office of the principal clerk, provided for that purpose.

XIII. Where the Respondent has named an agent, or given an address, the service of an Election Petition may be by delivery of a copy thereof to the agent, or by posting the same in a registered letter to the address given, so as to admit of its being delivered within the prescribed time, in the ordinary course of post.

In other cases the service must be personal on the Respondent, unless the Judges, or one of them, upon an application made not later than five days after the Petition is presented, on affidavit showing what has been done, shall be satisfied that all reasonable effort has been made to effect personal service, and to cause the matter to come to the knowledge of the Respondent, including (when practicable) service upon an agent for election expenses; in which case the Judges, or one of them, may order that what has been done shall be considered sufficient service, or may pronounce such other order as may be deemed just.

XIV. The principal clerk of each division of the court shall keep a book or books at his office, in which he shall enter all addresses and the names of agents given under either of the preceding rules, which book shall be open to inspection by any person during office hours.

XV. The principal clerk, upon the presentation of the Petition, shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the returning officer, pursuant to Section 7 of the Act, and shall therewith send the name of the Petitioner's agent, if any, and of the address, if any, given as prescribed, and also the name of the Respondent's agent, and of the address, if any, given as prescribed; and the returning officer shall forthwith publish these particulars along with the Petition.

XVI. In preparing the list of Election Petitions, in each division of the Court, in terms of Section 10 of the Statute, the principal clerk shall insert the names of the agents of the Petitioners and Respondents, if any, and the addresses to which notices may be sent; which list may be inspected at the office of the principal clerk at any time during office hours, and shall be put up for that purpose upon the notice board, provided as aforesaid.

XVII. The time and place of the trial of an Election Petition shall be fixed by the Judges, and notice thereof, in writing, shall be affixed by the principal clerk on the notice board in his office, and he shall send one copy thereof by post to the address given by the Petitioner, another to the address given by the Respondent, if any, any a copy by the post to the returning officer, 15 days before the day appointed for the trial; and the returning officer shall forthwith publish the same in the county, or burgh or burghs.

XVIII. The affixing of the notice of trial on the notice board at the office of the principal clerk, shall be deemed and taken to be notice in the prescribed manner within the meaning of the Act, and such notice shall not be vitiated by any miscarriage of or relating to the copy or copies thereof to be sent as already directed; provided always, that at any time before the trial it shall be competent to any party interested to bring the matter before the Judges or either of them, by whom the same shall be disposed of as may be deemed just.

XIX. Either of the Judges may, from time to time, by order made upon the application of a party to the Petition, or by notice in such form as the Judge may direct to be sent to the returning officer, postpone the beginning of the trial to such day as he may name, and such notice, when received, shall be forthwith made public by the returning officer.

XX. The application to state a special case, as provided in Section 11 of the Statute, shall be made by motion to the division of the Court to which the Petition has been presented when sitting, or to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills in time of vacation; on which motion the parties shall be heard and the application be disposed of, either by adjustment of a special case when allowed, or by refusal of the application.

XXI. At any Court held for the trial of an Election Petition, an officer, to be named by the principal clerk, with the sanction of the Judge, shall attend and discharge the duties of Clerk of Court, in like manner and to like effect as the clerks of the Circuit Courts of Justiciary, and shall, subject to the direction and orders of the presiding Judge, keep a record of the proceedings at the trial, which shall be conducted in like manner as trials are conducted in said Circuit Courts of Justiciary. And the record of the proceedings at the trial shall be transmitted by said officer to the office of the principal clerk.

XXII. When it shall appear to the Judge on the trial to be expedient that the opinion of the Court should be obtained, as provided for by the 12th section of the Statute, the

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question or questions to be submitted to the court shall be stated in a special case adjusted at his sight.

XXIII. For the trial of any Election Petition, the warrant for citation of witnesses shall be issued by the Judge on the application of any party to the trial, and shall be, as near as may be, in the form prescribed in Schedule (D); and the reasonable costs of any witness shall be ascertained by the clerk of court, and upon a certificate under his hand allowing the same, the said costs shall, in the first instance, be paid by the party adducing such witness.

XXIV. All interlocutory questions and matters, except as to the sufficiency of the security, shall be made upon application in writing, to be lodged at the office of the principal clerk, and shall be heard and disposed of by one of the Judges, or, in their absence, by the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.

XXV. Notice of an application for leave to withdraw a Petition shall be in writing, and signed by the Petitioner or his agent. It shall state the ground on which the application for withdrawal is intended to be supported, and shall be, as near as may be, in the form of Schedule (E), and the same shall be lodged in the office of the principal clerk.

XXVI. A copy of such notice of the intention of the Petitioner to apply for leave to withdraw his Petition shall be given by him to the Respondent, and to the returning officer, who shall make it public in the county, or burgh or burghs, to which it relates, and shall be forthwith published by the Petitioner in at least one newspaper circulating in the place; and such notice shall be, as near as may be, in the form of Schedule (F).

XXVII. Any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the election to which the Petition relates, may, within five days after such notice is published by the returning officer, give notice in writing, signed by him or on his behalf, to the principal clerk of his intention to apply at the hearing to be substituted for the Petitioner; but the want of informality of such notice shall not defeat such application if in fact made at the hearing, subject, however, to such order as to postponement of the hearing and costs as shall be just.

XXVIII. The time and place for hearing such application shall be fixed by one of the Judges, or, in absence of such Judge, by the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, who shall hear and determine the same, unless he shall deem it expedient that the same should be heard and determined by the division of the Court to which the Petition has been presented; but the time fixed for the hearing shall not be less than a week after the notice of intention to apply shall have been given to the principal clerk, by whom notice of such hearing shall be given to any person who shall have intimated to the principal clerk his intention to apply to be substituted for the original Petitioner.

XXIX. In the event of the death of the Petitioner, or surviving Petitioner, notice thereof, under Section 37 of the said Act, shall be given by any person interested, in the same manner as notice of an application to withdraw a Petition; and the time within which application may be made to the Judges, or, in their absence, to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, to be substituted as a Petitioner, shall be one calendar month, or such further time as, upon consideration of any special circumstances, the Judge may allow.

XXX. If the Respondent dies, or is summoned to Parliament as a Peer of Great Britain, or if the House of Commons have resolved that his seat is vacant, any person entitled to be a Petitioner under the Act, in respect of the election to which the Petition relates, may, as provided by the 38th section of the Statute, give notice of the fact in the county, or burgh or burghs, by causing such notice to be published in at least one newspaper circulating therein, if any, and by leaving a copy of such notice, signed by him or on his behalf, with the returning officer, and a like copy with the principal clerk.

XXXI. The manner and time of the Respondent's giving notice that he does not intend to oppose the Petition, shall be by leaving notice thereof in writing at the office of the principal clerk, signed by the Respondent, six days before the day appointed for trial, exclusive of the day of leaving such notice; and upon such notice being left with the principal clerk, he shall forthwith send a copy thereof by post to the Petitioner or his agent, and to the returning officer, who shall cause the same to be published in the county, or burgh or burghs, and the trial of the Petition shall thereupon be postponed.

XXXII. The time for applying to be admitted as a Respondent in either of the events mentioned in the 38th section of the Act, shall be within 10 days after such notice is given, as hereinbefore directed, or such further time as the Judge may allow.

XXXIII. The senior principal clerk shall keep a roll, properly headed, for entering the names of all persons entitled to act as agents in cases of Election Petitions, and all matters relating to elections before the Court and the Judges, pursuant to the 57th section of the Act.

The entry upon the roll shall be written and subscribed by the agent, or some one authorised by him, in writing, to subscribe the same on his behalf, and who shall therein set forth the name, description, and address in full, of such agent.

The principal clerk may allow any persons qualified to act as agents in the Supreme Courts, or those whose names stand in the "Register of Procurators," admitted in virtue of

of "The Procurators (Scotland) Act, 1865," to subscribe the roll; and permission to subscribe the same may be granted by the Judges to other persons entitled, according to the principles, practice, and rules of the House of Commons, to act as agents, in cases of Election Petitions.

XXXIV. When any costs are awarded in the course of the proceedings under this Act, the award of the same shall be held equivalent to a finding of expenses in the Court of Session; and the account thereof, when lodged, shall be taxed by the auditor of Court, and the taxed amount shall be decerned for by the Judge, or by the Court.

XXXV. No proceeding under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," shall be affected or defeated by any objection of mere form.

The Judges appoint the foregoing General Rules, made in pursuance of the 25th section of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," to be laid before Parliament, as directed by the said Act, and also to be published on the walls of Court in common form.

Dated the 27th day of November 1868.

(signed) *John Cowan,*
Charles Baillie,
The Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions in Scotland.

SCHEDULE (A).

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

New Register House, Edinburgh.

Received, on the day at the office of Principal Clerk of Session, a Petition touching the election of a Member of Parliament for the signed by [*Names of Petitioners*].

A. B., *Assistant Clerk of Session.*

SCHEDULE (B).

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

Election for [*state place*] holden on the day of 18 .

The Petition of *A.* [*Name and Designation*], *or* of *A.*, *B.*, and *C.* [*Names and Designations*], whose names are subscribed hereto.

Your Petitioner *A.*, who voted [*or* had a right to vote, *as the case may be*] at the above election [*or* claims to have had a right to be returned at the above election, *or* was a candidate at the above election], and your Petitioner *B.* [*here state in like manner the right of each Petitioner*].

And your Petitioners state that the election was holden on the day of when *A. B.* and *C. D.* were candidates, and the returning officer has returned *A. B.* as being duly elected.

And your Petitioners say that [*here state the facts on which the Petitioners rely*].

Wherefore your Petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said *A. B.* was not duly elected or returned, and that the election was void [*or* that the said *C. D.* was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, *as the case may be*].

In respect whereof, &c.

[*Signed by Petitioners.*]

SCHEDULE (C).

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

Form of Bond of Caution.

We, *A. B. and C. D.* [*Names and Designations*], considering that a Petition has been presented by *E. F.* to the division of the Court of Session, complaining of an undue return [*or* undue election, *as the case may be*], of *G. H.* as a Member to serve in Parliament for the county of (or burgh of) or *District of Burghs*) upon the day of 18 , and that by Section 6 of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," it is provided that security for the payment of all costs, charges, and expenses that may become payable by the Petitioner, in terms of the

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said Act, shall, on presentation of such Petition, be given on behalf of the Petitioners to the amount of 1,000 *l.*; and that by the general rules of procedure made by the Judges for the trial of Election Petitions under the said Act, it is prescribed that the security so to be given on behalf of the Petitioners may be by lodging a bond of caution, in terms of the said Act; and seeing that we, the said parties, are willing to grant such bond, therefore we, the said parties, as cautioners, sureties, and full debtors for and with the said *E. F.*, Petitioner, do hereby bind and oblige ourselves, conjunctly and severally, and our respective heirs, executors, and successors whomsoever, that the said *E. F.*, Petitioner, shall make payment of all costs, charges, and expenses that may become payable by him to any person or persons, by virtue of any decreet to be pronounced by the Judge or Judges for the trial of Election Petitions, or by the court; and that to the amount of 1,000 *l.* sterling, with one-fifth part more of liquidate penalty in case of failure; and we consent to the registration hereof in the books of council and session, that all necessary execution may pass hereon in due and competent form, as effeirs.—In witness whereof, &c.

SCHEDULE (D).

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

Form of Warrant for Citation of Witnesses.

[*Place and Date.*]

Having considered the foregoing note [*to be given in by the Applicant*] grants warrant to all officers of the law for citing the above-named persons [*name them*] to attend the court, for the trial of the Election Petition mentioned in the said note, to be held at within [*name court-house*] on the day of 18 , at o'clock forenoon [*or forthwith, as the case may be*], to be severally examined as witnesses in the matter of the said Petition, and to attend the said court until their examination shall have been completed.

[signed]
Judge of the said Court.

SCHEDULE (E).

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

County [*or Burgh or Burghs*] of Petition of presented the day of 18 .

The Petitioner proposes to withdraw his Petition on the following grounds [*state grounds*], and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his application.
Dated the day of 18 .

[*To be signed by the Petitioner or his Agent.*]

SCHEDULE (F).

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

In the Election Petition for in which is Petitioner, and is Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the above Petitioner has, on the day of 18 , lodged at the office of the Principal Clerk of Session, notice of an application to withdraw his Petition, of which the following is a copy:—[*Set it out.*]
And take notice, that by the Act and by the rules made by the Judges, any person who might have been a Petitioner, in respect of the said election, may, within five days after the said notice, give notice in writing of his intention, on the hearing, to apply for leave to be substituted as a Petitioner.

[*Signed by the Petitioner or his Agents.*]

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MICHAELMAS TERM, 1868.

GENERAL RULES made by the Right Honourable *William Keogh*, One of the Justices of the Common Pleas; the Honourable *James O'Brien*, One of the Justices of the Queen's Bench; and the Honourable *Francis Fitzgerald*, One of the Barons of the Exchequer; the Judges for the Time being for the Trial of Election Petitions in Ireland, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

I. THE presentation of an Election Petition shall be made by leaving it at the office of the Master of the Common Pleas, and such Master, or his clerk, shall (if required) give a receipt, which may be in the following form:—

Received on the day of at the Master's office, a Petition touching the election of A. B., a Member for purporting to be signed by [*insert the names of Petitioners*].

C. D., *Master's Clerk.*

With the Petition shall also be left a copy thereof for the Master to send to the returning officer, pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

II. An Election Petition shall contain the following statements:—

1. It shall state the right of the Petitioner to petition within section 5 of the Act.

2. It shall state the holding and result of the election, and shall briefly state the facts and grounds relied on to sustain the prayer.

III. The Petition shall be divided into paragraphs, each of which, as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and no costs shall be allowed of drawing or copying any Petition not substantially in compliance with this rule, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge.

IV. The Petition shall conclude with a prayer, as, for instance, that some specified person should be declared duly returned or elected, or that the election should be declared void, or that a return may be enforced (as the case may be), and shall be signed by all the Petitioners.

V. The following form, or one to the like effect, shall be sufficient:—

In the Common Pleas.

"The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Election for [*state the place*] holden on the day of A.D.

The Petition of A. of [*or* of A. of and B. of , *as the case may be*] whose names are subscribed.

1. Your Petitioner A. is a person who voted [*or* had a right to vote, *as the case may be*], at the above election [*or* claims to have had a right to be returned at the above election, *or* was a candidate at the above election]; and your Petitioner B. [*here state, in like manner, the right of each Petitioner*].

2. And your Petitioners state that the election was holden on the day of A.D. when A. B., C. D., and E. F., were candidates, and the returning officer has returned A. B. and C. D., as being duly elected.

3. And your Petitioners say that [*here state the facts and grounds on which the Petitioners rely*].

Wherefore your Petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said A. B. was not duly elected or returned, and that the election was void [*or* that the said E. F. was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, *or as the case may be*].

(signed)

A.
B.

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VI. Evidence need not be stated in the Petition, but the Court or a Judge may order such particulars as may be necessary to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense, and to insure a fair and effectual trial in the same way as in ordinary proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, and upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be ordered.

VII. When a Petitioner claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate, alleging that he had a majority of lawful votes, the party complaining of or defending the election or return, shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Master and also at the address, if any, given by the Petitioners and Respondent, as the case may be, a list of the votes intended to be objected to, and of the heads of objection to each such vote, and the Master shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned; and no evidence shall be given against the validity of any vote, nor upon any head of objection not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or Judge, upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

VIII. When the Respondent in a Petition under the Act, complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person, intends to give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue, pursuant to the 53rd section of the Act, such Respondent shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Master, and also at the address, if any, given by the Petitioner, a list of the objections to the election upon which he intends to rely, and the Master shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned; and no evidence shall be given by a Respondent of any objection to the election not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or Judge, upon such terms as to amendments of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

IX. With the Petition, Petitioners shall leave at the office of the Master a writing, signed by them or on their behalf, giving the name of some person entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of Election Petitions whom they authorise to act as their agent, or stating that they act for themselves, as the case may be, and in either case giving an address, within the City of Dublin, at which notices addressed to them may be left; and if no such writing be left or address given, then notice of objection to the recognizances, and all other notices and proceedings, may be given by sticking up the same at the Master's office.

X. Any person returned as a Member may, at any time after he is returned, send or leave at the office of the Master a writing signed by him or on his behalf, appointing a person entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of Election Petitions, to act as his agent in case there should be a Petition against him, or stating that he intends to act for himself, and in either case giving an address, within the city of Dublin, at which notices may be left, and in default of such writing being left in a week after service of the Petition, notices and proceedings may be given and served respectively by sticking up the same at the Master's office.

XI. The Master shall keep a book or books at his office in which he shall enter all addresses and the names of agents given under either of the preceding rules, which book shall be open to inspection by any person during office hours.

XII. The Master shall, upon the presentation of the Petition, forthwith send a copy of the Petition to the returning officer, pursuant to section 7 of the Act, and shall therewith send the name of the Petitioners' agent, if any, and of the address, if any, given as prescribed, and also of the name of the Respondent's agent and the address, if any, given as prescribed, and the returning officer shall forthwith publish those particulars along with the Petition.

The cost of publication of this and any other matter required to be published by the returning officer shall be paid by the petitioner or person moving in the matter, and shall form part of the general costs of the Petition.

XIII. The time for giving notice of the presentation of a Petition, and of the nature of the proposed security, shall be five days, exclusive of the day of presentation.

XIV. Where the Respondent has named an agent or given an address, the service of an Election Petition may be by delivery of it to the agent, or by posting it in a registered letter to the address given at such time that, in the ordinary course of post, it would be delivered within the prescribed time.

In other cases the service must be personal on the Respondent, unless a Judge, on an application made to him not later than five days after the Petition is presented on affidavit showing what has been done, shall be satisfied that all reasonable effort has been made to effect personal service and cause the matter to come to the knowledge of the Respondent, including, when practicable, service upon an agent for election expenses, in which case the Judge may order that what has been done shall be considered sufficient service, subject to such conditions as he may think reasonable.

XV. In case of evasion of service, the sticking up a notice in the office of the Master of the Petition having been presented, stating the Petitioner, the prayer, and the nature of the proposed security, shall be deemed equivalent to personal service, if so ordered by a Judge.

XVI. The

XVI. The deposit of money by way of security for payment of costs, charges, and expenses payable by the Petitioner, shall be made by payment into the Bank of Ireland, to an account to be opened there by the description of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, Security Fund," which shall be vested in and drawn upon from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, for the purposes for which security is required by the said Act, and a bank receipt or certificate for the same shall be forthwith left at the Master's office.

XVII. The Master shall file such receipt or certificate, and keep a book open to inspection of all parties concerned, in which shall be entered from time to time the amount, and the Petition to which it is applicable.

XVIII. The recognizance as security for costs may be acknowledged before a Judge at Chambers, or the Master in town, or a Justice of the Peace in the country.

There may be one recognizance acknowledged by all the sureties, or separate recognizances by one or more, as may be convenient.

XIX. The recognizance shall contain the name and usual place of abode of each surety, with such sufficient description as shall enable him to be found or ascertained, and may be as follows:—

Be it remembered that on the day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , before me [*name and description*] came A.B. of [*name and description as above prescribed*] and acknowledged himself [*or severally acknowledged themselves*] to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of one thousand pounds [*or the following sums*] (that is to say) the said C.D., the sum of £. , the said E.F., the sum of £. , the said G.H., the sum of £. , and the said J.K., the sum of £. , to be levied on his [*or* their respective] goods and chattels, land, and tenements, to the use of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors.

The condition of this recognizance is that if [*here insert the names of all the Petitioners, and if more than one, add,* or any of them] shall well and truly pay all costs, charges, and expenses in respect of the Election Petition signed by him, [*or* them], relating to the [*here insert the name of the borough or county*] which shall become payable by the said Petitioner [or Petitioners, or any of them] under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," to any person or persons, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to stand in full force.

(signed)
[*Signatures of Sureties.*]

Taken and acknowledged by the above-named [*names of Sureties*] on the day of , at , before me,

C.D.,
A Justice of the Peace [*or as the case may be*].

XX. The recognizance or recognizances shall be left at the Master's office, by or on behalf of the Petitioner, in like manner as before prescribed for the leaving of a Petition forthwith after being acknowledged.

XXI. The time for giving notice of any objection to a recognizance, under the 8th section of the Act, shall be within five days from the date of service of the notice of the Petition and of the nature of the security, exclusive of the day of service.

XXII. An objection to the recognizance must state the ground or grounds thereof, as that the sureties, or any, and which of them, are insufficient, or that a surety is dead, or that he cannot be found, or that a person named in the recognizance has not duly acknowledged the same.

XXIII. Any objection made to the security shall be heard and decided by the Master, subject to appeal within five days to a Judge, upon summons taken out by either party to declare the security sufficient or insufficient.

XXIV. Such hearing and decision may be either upon affidavit or personal examination of witnesses, or both, as the Master or Judge may think fit.

XXV. If by order made upon such summons the security be declared sufficient, its sufficiency shall be deemed to be established within the meaning of the 9th section of the said Act, and the Petition shall be at issue.

XXVI. If by order made upon such summons an objection be allowed, and the security be declared insufficient, the Master or Judge shall in such order state what amount he deems requisite to make the security sufficient, and the further prescribed time to remove the objection by deposit shall be within five days from the date of the order, not including the day of the date; and such deposit shall be made in the manner already prescribed.

XXVII. The costs of hearing and deciding the objections made to the security given shall be paid as ordered by the Master or Judge, and in default of such order shall form part of the general costs of the Petition.

XXVIII. The costs of hearing and deciding an objection upon the ground of insufficiency of a surety or sureties, shall be paid by the Petitioner, and a clause to that effect shall be inserted in the order declaring its sufficiency or insufficiency, unless at the time of leaving the recognizance with the Master there be also left with the Master an affidavit

IRELAND.

of the sufficiency of the surety or sureties sworn by each surety before a Justice of the Peace, which affidavit any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised to take, or before some person authorised to take affidavits in the Court of Common Pleas, that he is seised or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, above what will satisfy his debts of the clear value of the sum for which he is bound by his recognizance, which affidavit may be as follows:—

In the Common Pleas.

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

I, A.B., of [*as in recognizance*] make oath and say that I am seised or possessed of real [*or* personal] estate above what will satisfy my debts of the clear value of £.

Sworn, &c.

XXIX. The order of the Master for payment of costs shall have the same force as an order made by a Judge, and may be made a rule of the Court of Common Pleas, and enforced in like manner as a Judge's order.

XXX. The Master shall make out the Election List. In it he shall insert the name of the agents of the Petitioners and Respondent, and the addresses to which notices may be sent, if any. The list may be inspected at the Master's office at any time during office hours, and shall be put up for that purpose upon a notice board appropriated to proceedings under the said Act, and headed "Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

XXXI. The time and place of the trial of each Election Petition shall be fixed by the Judges on the rota, and notice thereof shall be given in writing by the Master by sticking notice up in his office, sending one copy by the post to the address given by the Petitioner, another to the address given by the Respondent, if any, and a copy by the post to the sheriff, or in case of a borough having a mayor, to the mayor of that borough, 15 days before the day appointed for the trial.

The sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, shall forthwith publish the same in the county or borough.

XXXII. The sticking up of the notice of trial at the office of the Master shall be deemed and taken to be notice in the prescribed manner within the meaning of the Act, and such notice shall not be vitiated by any miscarriage of, or relating to, the copy or copies thereof to be sent as already directed.

XXXIII. The notice of trial may be in the following form:

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Election Petition of
County [*or* Borough] of
Take notice that the above Petition [*or* Petitions] will be tried at
on the day of
and on such other subsequent days as may be needful.

Dated the day of

Signed, by Order,
A. B.,
The Master appointed under the above Act.

XXXIV. A Judge may from time to time, by order made upon the application of a party to the Petition, or by notice in such form as the Judge may direct to be sent to the sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, postpone the beginning of the trial to such day as he may name, and such notice when received shall be forthwith made public by the sheriff or mayor.

XXXV. In the event of the Judge not having arrived at the time appointed for the trial, or to which the trial is postponed, the commencement of the trial shall *ipso facto* stand adjourned to the ensuing day, and so from day to day.

XXXVI. No formal adjournment of the Court for the trial of an Election Petition shall be necessary, but the trial is to be deemed adjourned, and may be continued from day to day until the inquiry is concluded; and in the event of the Judge who begins the trial being disabled by illness or otherwise, it may be recommenced and concluded by another Judge.

XXXVII. The application to state a special case may be made by rule in the Court of Common Pleas when sitting, or by a summons before a Judge at Chambers, upon hearing the parties.

XXXVIII. The title of the Court of Record held for the trial of an Election Petition may be as follows:—

Court for the trial of an Election Petition for the [County of
or Borough of *as may be*] between
Petitioner, and
Respondent.

And it shall be sufficient so to entitle all proceedings in that Court.

XXXIX. An

XXXIX. An officer shall be appointed for each Court for the trial of an Election Petition, who shall attend at the trial in like manner as the clerks of assize attend at the assizes.

Such officer may be called the Registrar of that Court. He by himself, or in case of need his sufficient deputy, shall perform all the functions incident to the officer of a Court of Record, and also such duties as may be prescribed to him.

XL. The reasonable costs of any witness shall be ascertained by the Registrar of the Court, and the certificate allowing them shall be under his hand.

XLI. The order of a Judge to compel the attendance of a person as a witness may be in the following form:—

Court for the trial of an Election Petition for [*complete the title of the Court*] the day of To A. B. [*describe the person*] You are hereby required to attend before the above Court at [*place*] on the day of at the hour of [*or* forthwith, *as the case may be*], to be examined as a witness in the matter of the said Petition, and to attend the said Court until your examination shall have been completed.

As witness my hand,

A. B.,
Judge of the said Court.

XLII. In the event of its being necessary to commit any person for contempt, the warrant may be as follows:—

At a Court holden on , at ,
for the trial of an Election Petition for the county [*or* borough] of ,
before , one of the of Her Majesty's Court of , and one of the Judges for the time being for the trial of Election Petitions in Ireland, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Whereas A. B. has this day been guilty, and is by the said Court adjudged to be guilty, of a contempt thereof, the said Court does therefore sentence the said A. B., for his said contempt, to be imprisoned in the gaol for calendar months, and to pay to our Lady the Queen a fine of £. , and to be further imprisoned in the said gaol until the said fine be paid; and the Court further orders that the sheriff of the said county [*or as the case may be*], and all constables and officers of the peace of any county or place where the said A. B. may be found, shall take the said A. B. into custody and convey him to the said gaol, and there deliver him into the custody of the gaoler thereof to undergo his said sentence; and the Court further orders the said gaoler to receive the said A. B. into his custody, and that he shall be detained in the said gaol in pursuance of the said sentence.

A. D.

Signed, the day of

S. M.

XLIII. Such warrant may be made out and directed to the sheriff or other person having the execution of process of the Superior Courts, as the case may be, and to all constables and officers of the peace of the county or place where the person adjudged guilty of contempt may be found; and such warrant shall be sufficient without further particularity, and shall and may be executed by the persons to whom it is directed, or any or either of them.

XLIV. All interlocutory questions and matters, except as to the sufficiency of the security, shall be heard and disposed of before a Judge, who shall have the same control over the proceedings under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1668," as a Judge at Chambers in the ordinary proceedings of the Superior Courts; and such questions and matters shall be heard and disposed of by one of the Judges upon the rota, if practicable; and if not, then by any Judge at Chambers.

XLV. Notice of an application for leave to withdraw a Petition shall be in writing, and signed by the Petitioners or their agent.

It shall state the ground on which the application is intended to be supported.

The following form shall be sufficient:—

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

County [*or* Borough] of
Petition of [*state Petitioners*]
presented day of

The Petitioner proposes to apply to withdraw his Petition, upon the following ground [*here state the ground*], and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his application. Dated this day of

(signed)

IRELAND.

XLVI. The notice of application for leave to withdraw shall be left at the Master's office.

XLVII. A copy of such notice of the intention of the Petitioner to apply for leave to withdraw his Petition shall be given by the Petitioner to the Respondent, and to the Returning Officer, who shall make it public in the county or borough to which it relates, and shall be forthwith published by the Petitioner in at least one newspaper circulating in the place.

The following may be the form of such notice;—

"Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

In the Election Petition for , in which
is Petitioner and Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the above Petitioner has, on the day of , lodged at the Master's office notice of an application to withdraw the Petition, of which notice the following is a copy [*set it out*].

And take notice that by the rule made by the Judges any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the said Election may, within five days after publication by the Returning Officer of this notice, give notice in writing of his intention on the hearing to apply for leave to be substituted as a Petitioner.

(signed)

XLVIII. Any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the Election to which the Petition relates may, within five days after such notice is published by the Returning Officer, give notice in writing, signed by him or on his behalf, to the Master, of his intention to apply at the hearing to be substituted for the Petitioner; but the want of such notice shall not defeat such application, if in fact made at the hearing.

XLIX. The time and place for hearing the application shall be fixed by a Judge, and whether before the Court of Common Pleas or before a Judge, as he may deem advisable, but shall not be less than a week after the notice of the intention to apply has been given to the Master, as hereinbefore provided; and notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing shall be given to such person or persons, if any, as shall have given notice to the Master of an intention to apply to be substituted as Petitioners, and otherwise in such manner and at such time as the Judge directs.

L. Notice of abatement of a petition, by death of the Petitioner or surviving Petitioner, under Section 37 of the said Act, shall be given by the party or person interested, in the same manner as notice of an application to withdraw a Petition; and the time within which application may be made to the Court or a Judge, by motion or summons at Chambers, to be substituted as a Petitioner, shall be one calendar month, or such further time as upon consideration of any special circumstances the Court or a Judge may allow.

LI. If the Respondent dies, or is summoned to Parliament as a Peer of Great Britain, by a writ issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or if the House of Commons have resolved that his seat is vacant, any person entitled to be a Petitioner under the Act in respect of the Election to which the Petition relates, may give notice of the fact in the county or borough by causing such notice to be published in at least one newspaper circulating therein, if any, and by leaving a copy of such notice signed by him or on his behalf with the Returning Officer, and a like copy with the Master.

LII. The manner and time of the Respondent's giving notice to the Court that he does not intend to oppose the Petition shall be by leaving notice thereof in writing at the office of the Master, signed by the Respondent, six days before the day appointed for trial, exclusive of the day of leaving such notice.

LIII. Upon such notice being left at the Master's office, the Master shall forthwith send a copy thereof by the post to the Petitioner or his agent, and to the Sheriff or Mayor, as the case may be, who shall cause the same to be published in the county or borough.

LIV. The time for applying to be admitted as a Respondent in either of the events mentioned in the 38th section of the Act, shall be within 10 days after such notice is given as hereinbefore directed, or such further time as the Court or a Judge may allow.

LV. Costs shall be taxed by the Master, or, at his request, by a taxing officer of the superior courts, upon the rule of Court or Judge's order by which the costs are payable; and costs, when taxed, may be recovered by execution issued upon the rule of Court ordering them to be paid; or, if payable by the order of a Judge, then by making such order a rule of Court in the ordinary way, and issuing execution upon such rule against the person by whom the costs are ordered to be paid; or in case there be money in the Bank available for the purpose, then to the extent of such money by order of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, upon a duplicate of the rule of Court.

The office fees payable for inspection, office copies, enrolment, and other proceedings under this Act and these rules, shall be the same as those payable, if any, for like proceedings, according to the present practice of the Court of Common Pleas.

LVI. The Master shall prepare and keep a roll properly headed for entering the names of

of all persons entitled to practise as attorney or agent in cases of Election Petitions, and all matters relating to elections before the Court and Judges, pursuant to the 57th section of the said Act, which roll shall be kept and dealt with in all respects as the roll of attorneys of the Court of Common Pleas, and shall be under the control of that Court, as to striking off the roll and otherwise.

LVII. The entry upon the roll shall be written and subscribed by the attorney or agent, or some attorney authorised by him in writing to sign on his behalf, who shall therein set forth the name, description, and address in full.

LVIII. The Master may allow any person upon the roll of attorneys for the time being, and during the present year any person whose name or the name of whose firm is in the Law List of the present year as a Parliamentary Agent to subscribe the roll; and permission to subscribe the roll may be granted to any other person by the Court or a Judge upon affidavit, showing the facts which entitle the applicant to practise as agent according to the principles, practice, and rules of the House of Commons in cases of Election Petitions.

LIX. An agent employed for the Petitioner or Respondent shall forthwith leave written notice at the office of the Master of his appointment to act as such agent, and service of notices and proceedings upon such agent shall be sufficient for all purposes.

LX. No proceeding under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," shall be defeated by any formal objection.

LXI. Any rule made or to be made in pursuance of the Act, if made in term time, shall be published by being read by the Master in the Court of Common Pleas, and if made out of term by a copy thereof being put up at the Master's office.

Dated the 25th day of November 1868.

(signed) *William Keogh,*
James O'Brien,
F. A. Fitzgerald,
The Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions in Ireland.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

COPY of GENERAL RULES made by the JUDGES for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*.

COPY of GENERAL RULES of PROCEDURE in reference to ELECTION PETITIONS in *Scotland*.

COPY of GENERAL RULES made by the JUDGES for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *Ireland*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *December* 1868.

Under 2 *oz.*

COPY of Additional General Rules of Procedure in reference to Election Petitions in *Scotland.*

SCOTLAND.

Additional GENERAL RULES of Procedure in reference to Election Petitions in *Scotland,* made by the Judges on the Rota for the Trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

I. Evidence need not be stated in the petition, but the Court, or either of the Election Judges, may, on the requisition of the respondent, order the petitioner, within such period previous to the day fixed for the trial of the petition as may in the circumstances be deemed right, to lodge with the principal clerk, and to serve on the respondent or his agent, in the manner prescribed with regard to Election Petitions, a written statement of such particulars as may be necessary to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense, and to ensure a fair and effectual trial.

II. No evidence shall be received at the trial except as to matters within the written statement ordered as aforesaid, and tending to support the same, or matters which have been already sufficiently set forth in the petition, without the leave of the Court or the Judge, and upon such conditions as to the postponement of the trial, payment of costs, and otherwise, as may be ordered.

The Judges appoint the foregoing Additional General Rules, made in pursuance of the 25th section of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," to be laid before Parliament, as directed by the said Act, and also to be published on the walls of Court in common form.

Dated the 13th day of January 1869.

(signed) *John Cowan,*
Charles Baillie,
The Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions in Scotland.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT
(1868).

COPY of Additional GENERAL RULES of PROCEDURE in reference to ELECTION PETITIONS in *Scotland*.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *February* 1869.

COPY of Additional GENERAL RULES of PROCEDURE in reference to ELECTION PETITIONS in *England.*

ENGLAND.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL RULE made by Sir *Samuel Martin*, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Sir *James Shaw Willes*, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; and Sir *Colin Blackburn*, Knight, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench; the Judges, for the time being, for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

THAT notice of the time and place of the trial of each Election Petition shall be transmitted by the Master to the Treasury, and to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall, on or before the day fixed for the trial, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of the Judge who is to try the petition, or his deputy, the poll books, for which the registrar or his deputy shall give, if required, a receipt: And that the registrar shall keep in safe custody the said poll books until the trial is over, and then return the same to the Crown Office.

Dated the 19th day of December 1868.

Samuel Martin,
J. S. Willes,
Colin Blackburn,

The Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions in England.

15 April 1869.

I CERTIFY that this is a correct copy of the Rule made by the Judges, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

J. Gordon,
The officer appointed under the Act.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL RULES made by the JUDGES for the time being for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

1. ALL claims at law or in equity to money deposited or to be deposited in the Bank of England for payment of costs, charges, and expenses payable by the Petitioners, pursuant to the 16th General Rule, made the 21st of November 1868, by the Judges for the trial of Election Petitions in England, shall be disposed of by the Court of Common Pleas or a Judge.

2. Money so deposited shall, if and when the same is no longer needed for securing payment of such costs, charges, and expenses, be returned or otherwise disposed of as justice may require, by rule of the Court of Common Pleas or order of a Judge.

3. Such

3. Such rule or order may be made after such notice of intention to apply, and proof that all just claims have been satisfied or otherwise sufficiently provided for as the court or judge may require.

4. The rule or order may direct payment either to the party in whose name the same is deposited or to any person entitled to receive the same.

5. Upon such rule or order being made, the amount may be drawn for by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being.

6. The draft of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being shall, in all cases, be a sufficient warrant to the Bank of England for all payments made thereunder.

Dated the 25th day of March 1869.

Samuel Martin,
J. S. Willes,
Colin Blackburn,

The Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions in England.

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15 April 1869.

I CERTIFY that this is a correct copy of the Rules made by the Judges, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

J. Gordon,
The officer appointed under the Act.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

COPY of Additional GENERAL RULES of PROCEDURE in reference to ELECTION PETITIONS in *England.*

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 15 *April* 1869.

147.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1869;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the TAXED COSTS, so far as the same have been as yet ascertained, of the PETITIONERS and RESPONDENTS in the ELECTION PETITIONS tried under 'The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868:'"

"Of the SUMS allowed by the Treasury to the ELECTION JUDGES for their EXPENSES when trying these PETITIONS:"

"And, of the SUMS paid to all other Parties by the Treasury in respect of the Trial of such ELECTION PETITIONS."

(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *August* 1869.

RETURNS of the TAXED COSTS, so far as the same have been as yet ascertained, of the PETITIONERS and RESPONDENTS in the ELECTION PETITIONS tried under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868:"—Of the SUMS allowed by the Treasury to the ELECTION JUDGES for their EXPENSES when trying these PETITIONS:—And, of the SUMS paid to all other Parties by the Treasury in respect of the Trial of such ELECTION PETITIONS.

ENGLAND.

RETURN of the TAXED COSTS, so far as the same have yet (July 31st 1869) been ascertained, of the PETITIONERS and RESPONDENTS, in the ELECTION PETITIONS tried under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

Date of Taxation.	Venue.	Petitioners.	Respondents.	Costs Allowed. £. s. d.
21 May 1869	Hastings	Sutton and another	F. North, Esq., M.P. Respondent's Costs	449 14 6
5 June „	Bewdley	Sturge and another. Petitioners' Costs	Sir R. A. Glass, Knt.	1,241 19 –
14 June „	Cheltenham	Gardner	H. B. Samuelson, Esq., M.P. Respondent's Costs	731 15 –
30 June „	Wigan	Brayshay and another	H. Woods, Esq., M.P., and J. Lancaster, Esq., M.P.	
30 June „	Ditto	ditto	Respondent Wood's Costs	896 1 6
			„ Lancaster's Costs	746 15 6
6 July „	New Sarum*	Ryder	E. W. T. Hamilton, Esq., M.P. Respondent's Costs	156 11 6
9 July „	Norwich	Tillett Petitioner's Costs (except as to Scrutiny), £.703 2s. 10d.	Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart. Respondent's Costs of Scrutiny, £.168 5s. 2d.=	871 8 –
17 July „	Beverley	Hind and others. „ Petitioner's Costs	Sir H. Edwards, Bart., and E. H. Kennard, Esq.	1,139 19 6
17 July „	Hastings	Hon. S. G. Calthorpe and another.	T. Brassey, Esq., M.P. Respondent's Costs	1,896 4 –
21 July „	Southampton	Pegler	Hon. R. Gurney, M.P., and P. M. Hoare, Esq., M.P. Respondent Gurney's Costs	847 5 –
21 July „	King's Lynn	Armes and another	Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. Respondent's Costs	1,071 17 6
22 July „	Tamworth	Hill and another	Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P., Right Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Knt., M.P. Respondent Sir R. Peel's Costs	972 18 –
23 July „	Penryn	Broad and others	R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.P., and E. B. Eastwick, Esq., M.P. Respondents' Costs	855 16 –
23 July „	Manchester*	Royse and another	H. Birley, Esq., M.P. Respondent's Costs	239 4 6

* These Petitions came before the Court of Common Pleas as Special Cases, pursuant to s. 11, c. 16, of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

3 August 1869.

John Gordon,
The prescribed Officer appointed under the above Act.

IRELAND.

RETURN of the TAXED COSTS, so far as the same have been as yet ascertained, of the PETITIONERS and RESPONDENTS in the ELECTION PETITIONS tried under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

County or Borough.	Petitioner's.	Respondent's.
Athlone	Costs of Interlocutory Orders: 1. £. 41. 12. 10. 2. 19. 5. 10.	Costs of Interlocutory Orders £. 148. 1.
Belfast		Costs of Petition £. 603. 3. 10.
Carrickfergus		Costs of Order £. 20. 3. 2.
Cashel, No. 1	Costs of Petition £. 676. 3.	
„ No. 2		Not taxed.
Dublin, No. 1		Costs of Trial, &c. £. 1,742.
„ No. 2		Costs of Petition (not tried), £. 986. 18. 6.
Drogheda	£. 1,639. 8. 2. Remitted for re-taxation (on appeal to Court).	
Enniskillen		Costs of Order £. 75.
Galway	Costs of Order £. 23. 16. 2.	Costs of Orders: 1st Respondent £. 100. 14. 5. 2nd Respondent (Lord St. Lawrence) 79. 8. 2. Costs of Petition £. 1,003.
Londonderry	Remitted for re-taxation (on appeal to Court).	Settled by Parties out of Court.
Youghal	Costs of Orders: 1. £. 27. 8. 2. 2. 42. 4. 6. 3. 64. 2. 8. 4. 33. 16. 2.	

3 August 1869.

C. G. Burke,
Master, Common Pleas (Ireland).

RETURN FROM THE TREASURY.

RETURN of the SUMS allowed by the Treasury to the ELECTION JUDGES for their EXPENSES when trying ELECTION PETITIONS; and, of the SUMS paid to all other Parties by the Treasury in respect of the Trial of such ELECTION PETITIONS.

From 1 March to 30 September 1869:	£.	s.	d.
Allowed to Judges for Expenses	1,502	–	8
Paid to Judges' Marshals, Registrars, Mayors, Town Clerks, and others (The latter sum includes nearly 5,000 *l.* for Shorthand-writing.)	10,656	12	–
TOTAL £.	12,158	12	8

Treasury Chambers,
October 1869.

Acton S. Ayrton.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURNS of the TAXED COSTS, so far as the same have been as yet ascertained, of the PETITIONERS and RESPONDENTS in the ELECTION PETITIONS tried under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868;" of the SUMS allowed by the Treasury to the ELECTION JUDGES for their EXPENSES when trying these PETITIONS; and, of the SUMS paid to all other Parties by the Treasury in respect of the Trial of such ELECTION PETITION.

(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1869.

395.

Under 1 *oz.*

POPULATION, REVENUE, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 July 1868;—*for*,

"RETURN (in continuation of Return, No. 268, of Session 1866) showing the Estimated POPULATION of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively at the middle of the Year 1868, according to the Tables of the Registrar General, and the Total Amount of REVENUE derived from TAXATION of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively for the last Two Years, under the Departments of Inland Revenue, Customs, and Post Office respectively; showing also the Number of REPRESENTATIVES which each of these Divisions of the United Kingdom would have, if the 658 Members of the House of Commons were allotted to them—(1) proportionally to such Population; (2) proportionally to such Revenue; (3) proportionally to the Mean of such Population and Revenue; and (4) also showing the Number of Members for each Division, and any Excess or Deficiency which any Portion of the United Kingdom may have as compared with the Results shown by taking the Mean of the Population and Revenue; the Inland Revenue of the Property Tax to include Schedules (A.), (B.), and (D.) only; and the Post Office Return either to allocate the Colonial and Foreign Postage Revenue according to the same equitable Estimate amongst the Three Divisions, or to omit it from all."

RETURN of the Estimated POPULATION of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively at the middle of the Year 1868, and the Total Amount of REVENUE derived from TAXATION of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively for the Two Years ending the 31st day of December 1867, under the Departments of Inland Revenue, Customs, and Post Office respectively; showing also the Number of REPRESENTATIVES which each of these Divisions of the United Kingdom would have, if the 658 Members of the House of Commons were allotted to them—(1) proportionally to such Population; (2) proportionally to such Revenue; (3) proportionally to the Mean of such Population and Revenue; and (4) also showing the present Number of Members for each Division, as compared with the Results shown by taking the Mean of the Population and Revenue.

	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year 1868.	Amount of Revenue derived from Taxation in the Two Years ending 31 December 1867.								Aggregate Amount of Revenue from Taxation in the Two Years ending 31 December 1867.
		Inland Revenue.		Customs.*		Post Office.†		Total.		
		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
England	21,649,377	28,300,211	27,445,632	16,622,814	16,913,949	3,731,066	3,799,844	48,654,091	48,159,425	96,813,516
Scotland	3,188,125	5,402,914	5,459,288	3,037,985	3,404,000	423,160	433,631	8,864,059	9,296,919	18,160,978
Ireland	5,532,343	4,225,425	4,300,879	2,080,740	2,116,826	333,660	343,748	6,639,825	6,761,453	13,401,278
Total of the United Kingdom	30,369,845	37,928,550	37,205,799	21,741,539	22,434,775	4,487,886	4,577,223	64,157,975	64,217,797	128,375,772

	Number of Representatives which each Division of the United Kingdom would have, if the 658 Members of the House of Commons were allotted to them.			
	1. Proportionally to Estimated Population at middle of Year 1868.	2. Proportionally to Amount of Revenue in the Two Years ending 31 December 1867.	3. Proportionally to the Mean of the Numbers in the two foregoing Columns.	4. Present Number of Members.
England	469	496	482	500
Scotland	69	93	81	53
Ireland	120	69	95	105
Total of the United Kingdom	658	658	658	658

* The Net Receipts of Customs Duties is here given, and is ascertained by deducting the drawbacks on goods exported, and the repayments on account of over entries, &c., from the Gross Receipts. There is no deduction for the expense of collection.

† These totals exclude postage on returned letters, and include the produce of the impressed stamps on newspapers collected by the Inland Revenue. The balance due to the British Post Office from Foreign Countries and British Colonies on account of British Postage collected in such countries and colonies is omitted from these totals, as the amount cannot be allocated amongst the three divisions. The amount was 111,781 *l.* in 1866, and 90,991 *l.* in 1867. The British Postage collected in the United Kingdom on Foreign and Colonial letters is necessarily included in the totals, as it cannot be separated therefrom.

General Register Office, Somerset House, 13 November 1868.

George Graham, Registrar General.

POPULATION, REVENUE, &c.

RETURN of the Estimated POPULATION of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively at the middle of the Year 1868, and of the Total Amount of REVENUE derived from TAXATION for the two Years ending 31 December 1867; showing also the Number of REPRESENTATIVES which each of these Divisions of the United Kingdom would have, if the 658 Members of the House of Commons were allotted to them proportionally to such Population, &c.

(*Mr. M'Laren.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *March* 1869.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 March 1869;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the QUALIFICATION required for the MUNICIPAL and PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE respectively in each BOROUGH in *Ireland* having a Town Council:"

"And, of the Number of MUNICIPAL and of PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS at the last Revision in each such Borough, specifying the Number of Electors of each distinct kind of Parliamentary Franchise."

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

THE 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, s. 30, enacts,—That every man of full age who on the last day of August in any year shall be an inhabitant householder, and shall for six calendar months previous thereto have been resident as such within such borough, or within seven statute miles of such borough, and who shall occupy within such borough any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, which either separately or jointly with any land within such borough occupied therewith by him as tenant, or occupied therewith by him as owner, shall be of the yearly value of not less than 10*l.*, to be ascertained and determined in manner following, and not otherwise; (that is to say,) such value shall be a sum composed of the net annual value at which the premises so occupied by such man shall be rated (as they are hereby required to be) to the relief of the poor under the said Act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and of the amount of the sums at which the landlord's repairs and the landlord's insurance shall be estimated and stated in any rate to be made in pursuance of the said Act.

Under the provisions of this clause the claimant must be—

1. An inhabitant householder.

2. Resident in the borough or within seven miles for six months previous to 31st August.

3. Must occupy—
   A house, with or without land - -
   Warehouse, with or without land - - } Of the value of 10*l.*, to be determined
   Counting-house, with or without land - } by rate to the poor.
   Or shop, with or without land - -

4. Must have been rated to the poor in respect of such premises.

5. Must for 12 months previous to 31st August have occupied his said premises.

   Or if he has changed his residence within 12 months, the premises of which he was previously in occupation must be premises of the like nature, and likewise rated to the poor.

   Or if he has come into occupation by descent, &c., he may reckon the rating and occupancy of his predecessor as well as his own.

6. Must have paid all poor-rates, grand jury and municipal cesses, and all rates and taxes, which shall have become payable by him in respect of such premises during his occupation thereof, except those which became payable since 1st June inclusive.

In regard to joint occupiers.—Each occupier is entitled to be registered, provided the value of the premises, if divided by the number of occupants, would give the franchise to each.

The number of votes registered at the last revision for the borough of Belfast was - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,243

(signed) *James Guthrie*,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BELFAST—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

QUALIFICATIONS required for Parliamentary Franchise:—Upwards of 4 *l.* poor-law rating.

Number of Parliamentary electors at the last revision in said borough, specifying the number of electors of each distinct kind of Parliamentary franchise:—

Rated occupiers - - - - - - - -	12,144
Lodgers - - - - - - - -	24
TOTAL - - -	12,168

(signed) *W. C. Cunningham,*
23 March 1869. Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF CLONMEL.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

The conditions to be satisfied are that the claimants must be:—

1. An inhabitant householder (3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, s. 30).

2. Resident in the borough or within seven miles, for six months previous to 31st August, *id.*

3. Must occupy—

A house, with or without land
Warehouse, with or without land
Counting house, with or without land
Or shop, with or without land

} Of the value of 10*l.*, to be determined by rate to the poor, *id.*

4. Must have been liable to be rated to the poor for such premises for 12 months, *id.*; R. V. Vereker, 4 Ir. L. Rep. 382 and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 93. s. 27.

5. Must for 12 months previous to 31st August have occupied his said premises, *id.*; and see R. V. Vereker, 4 Ir. L. Rep. 382.

Or if he has changed his residence within 12 months, the premises of which he was previously in occupation must be premises of the like nature, and likewise rated to the poor, *id.*

Or if he has come into occupation by descent, &c., he may reckon the rating and occupancy of his predecessor as well as his own, *id.*

6. Must have been called upon to pay, and must have *bonâ fide* paid, *id.*, all poor rates, grand jury and municipal cesses, and all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him in respect of such premises during his occupation thereof, except those which became payable since 1st June inclusive, *id.*

The 34th section of 3 & 4 Vict., c. 108, provides for the case of a joint occupier who will be qualified if his share be of the requisite value.

The number of the Municipal electors of the borough of Clonmel at the last revision, held on the 9th of November last (1868), was - - - - - 269

23 April 1869. (signed) *John Thomas Luther,*
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CLONMEL—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

Qualifications.

1. Freemen.
2. Lodgers, at the yearly value of 10 *l.* and upwards.
3. Occupiers rated at the annual value of over 4 *l.*

Number of Electors, last Revision.

Freemen	27
Rated occupiers	412
Lodgers	—
TOTAL	439

20 March 1869.

George P. Prittie,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF CORK.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

THE qualification for the Municipal Franchise in the borough of Cork is specified by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, s. 30, and the number of persons at the last revision, enrolled as burgesses, and therefore municipal electors of the borough of Cork, is - - 1,832

(signed) *Alex. M'Carthy,*
Town Clerk.

20 March 1869.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

Qualifications for the Parliamentary Franchise.	Number of Electors in each distinct kind of Parliamentary Franchise.
Freeholders - - - - - - - 50 *l.*	93
Ditto - - - - - - - - 20 *l.*	122
Ditto - - - - - - - - 40 *s.*	6
Rentchargers - - - - - - - 50 *l.*	2
Ditto - - - - - - - - 20 *l.*	14
Ditto - - - - - - - - 10 *l.*	1
Leaseholders - - - - - - - 20 *l.*	103
Ditto - - - - - - - - 10 *l.*	89
Lodgers - - - - - - - - 10 *l.*	13
Rated occupiers, rated at over - - - - 4 *l.*	3,093
Freemen - - - - - - - - -	220
TOTAL - - -	3,756

(signed) *Ralph Bull,*
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

25 March 1869.

BOROUGH OF DROGHEDA.

Municipal Franchise.

Qualifications required for the Municipal Franchise - - 10 *l.* rating.

Municipal Electors, 1868.

Number on burgess roll - - - - - - - - - 280.

(signed) *Jas. Killeen,*
31 March 1869. Town Clerk.

Parliamentary Franchise.

The entire franchises in force in Drogheda for Parliamentary Elections are, freemen; freeholders, including rentchargers; leaseholders, rated occupiers, and lodgers. The qualifications of each such class of voters are as follows:—

1st. Freemen residing within seven statute miles of the Court-house of Drogheda.

2nd. Freeholders having an interest for a life or lives, or for ever, in lands producing a net value not less than 20 *l.* Irish (late currency), and a similar freehold representing a net value of 50 *l.*, British; these classes include a rentcharge for the same amount as the freeholders.

3rd. Leaseholders; persons having a short chattel term, producing a net income of 20 *l.* a year; or a term granted for 60 years, producing a net income of 10 *l.* a year.

4th. Rated occupiers; persons occupying premises within the Parliamentary boundary of Drogheda, rated at 4 *l.* and upwards.

5th. Lodgers. No person of this class on the register of Drogheda.

Total Number of Electors on last Parliamentary Register - - -	726
Of whom there are rated occupiers - - - - - - -	510
„ Leaseholders - - - - - - - -	45
„ Freeholders - - - - - - - -	64
„ Freemen - - - - - - - -	107
Total - - -	726

(signed) *Pelham J. Mayne,*
10 May 1869. Clerk of Peace.

BOROUGH OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Municipal Franchise.

Qualification.—Under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 85, s. 3, occupation of any rated house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop within the borough (claimant being a resident householder within seven miles radius of the boundary of the borough), for two years and eight months next previous to the 31st August in any year, having paid all the rates named in the schedule to the Act, except the rates payable within the last six months.

Number on burgess roll at the last revision - - - - - 5,112

(signed) *W. J. Wemys,*
7 April 1869. Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

RETURN of the Number of Parliamentary Electors at the last Revision in the Borough of the City of *Dublin*, specifying the Number of Electors of each distinct kind of Parliamentary Franchise.

Leaseholders -	10 *l.* annual value - - - -	660	
Ditto - - -	20 *l.* „ - - - - -	617	
			1,277
Freeholders - -	10 *l.* „ - - - - -	86	
Ditto - - -	20 *l.* „ - - - - -	738	
Rent-chargers -	20 *l.* „ - - - - -	22	
			738
Rated occupiers of premises of not less than 4 *l.* annual value -			6,826
Freemen - - - - - - - - - - - -			2,700
Lodgers - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,245
	TOTAL - - -		12,894

(signed) *Chas. Kirnan,*
28 April 1869. Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF KILKENNY.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

THE qualification for the Municipal Franchise in the borough of Kilkenny is inhabitancy and occupation, and rating of any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, which, either separately or jointly with any land in the said borough, occupied therewith by any man of full age as tenant or owner, shall be of the yearly value of not less than 10 *l.*, pursuant to the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, s. 30.

The number of Municipal Electors at the last revision for said borough was - 272.

19 March 1869. (signed) *Patrick Watters,*
Town Clerk.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

THE qualification for the Parliamentary Franchise in said borough is that of freeman, freehold, and leasehold; also the occupation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments rated at the net annual value of more than 4 *l.*, and the occupation of lodgings of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10 *l.* or upwards.

The number of Parliamentary Electors at the last revision for said borough was as follows:

Freemen - - - - - - - - - -	4
Freeholders - - - - - - - -	30
Leaseholders - - - - - - - -	5
Mortgagee in possession - - - - - -	1
Lodgers - - - - - - - - -	2
Rated occupiers of more than 4 *l.* - - - -	697
TOTAL - - -	739

19 March 1869. (signed) *Patrick Watters,*
Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.

Municipal Franchise.

Qualifications for the Municipal Franchise - - 10*l.* annual rated occupiers.

Number of Municipal Electors at last revision (31 October 1868) - Burgesses, 1,130.

(signed) *John Ellard,*
Town Clerk.

Parliamentary Franchise.

The several qualifications required for the Parliamentary Franchise in the county of the city of Limerick are as follow:—

1. Resident freemen.
2. Ownership of freehold property, value 50*l.*
3. Ditto - - - ditto - - value 20*l.*
4. Ditto - - - ditto - - value originally registered 40*s.*
5. Ownership of leaseholds, value 50*l.*
6. Ditto - ditto - value 20*l.*
7. Ownership of rent charge, value 50*l.*
8. Ditto - ditto - value 20*l.*
9. Occupation of premises rated at 4*l.* and upwards.
10. Occupation of lodgings, value 10*l.*

The number of Parliamentary Electors for the county of the city of Limerick at the last revision was as follows:

Number of resident freemen - - - - - - - -	83
Ditto 50*l.* freeholders - - - - - - - -	111
Ditto 20*l.* ditto - - - - - - - -	78
Ditto 40*s.* ditto - - - - - - - -	11
Ditto 50*l.* leaseholders - - - - - - - -	2
Ditto 20*l.* ditto - - - - - - - -	28
Ditto 50*l.* rent-chargers - - - - - - - -	5
Ditto 20*l.* ditto - - - - - - - -	7
Ditto rated occupiers - - - - - - - -	1,703
Ditto lodgers - - - - - - - - -	4
Total Number - - -	2,032

(signed) *Thomas Fagan,*
Clerk of the Peace.

11 April 1869.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Municipal Franchises.

Qualification required for the Municipal Franchise:—

An inhabitant householder, resident in the city or within seven miles, for six months previous to 31st August, and occupying tenements of the value of 10*l.*

Number of Municipal Electors at the last revision - - - 654

19 March 1869. (signed) *James W. Gregg,*
Town Clerk.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

Qualifications required.	Number of Electors of each distinct kind of Franchise.
Rated occupiers - - - - - - -	1,384
Lodgers - - - - - - - -	20
Freemen - - - - - - - -	84

19 March 1869. (signed) *James W. Gregg,*
Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF SLIGO.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

THE municipal borough of Sligo is divided into three "wards," namely, North, East, and West; the qualification for being a burgess is, a rated occupier of premises valued at 10 *l.*, in accordance with the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, s. 30; and the number of burgesses on the burgess roll for the borough of Sligo is - - - - - - - - 258

19 March 1869. (signed) *James M'Kriee,*
Town Clerk.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

ACTS.	Nature of Qualification.	Number of Electors.
13 & 14 Vict. - - -	8 *l.* and upwards - - - - - - -	406
„ - - -	Freeman - - - - - - - - -	1
31 & 32 Vict. - - -	Less than 8 *l.* and over 4 *l.* - - - -	110
„ - - -	Lodger franchise - - - - - -	3
	TOTAL Number of Electors at the Last Revision - - -	520

22 March 1869. (signed) *Randle Peyton,*
Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.

Municipal Franchise.

The qualification required is—

1. To be an inhabitant householder.
2. Resident in the borough or within seven miles previous to the 31st August.
3. Must occupy—

A house with or without land - - -
Warehouse with or without land - - -
Counting house with or without land, or shop with or without land - - - -
} Of the value of 10*l.*, to be determined by Rating to the Poor.

4. Must have been liable to rating for the premises for 12 months, and have occupied them for like period previous to the date aforesaid.
5. Must have been called upon to pay, and must have paid all poor rates, grand jury and municipal cesses, and all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him in respect of the premises during his occupation, save those payable since 1st June inclusive.
6. Joint occupiers are qualified if their respective shares be of the requisite value (s. 34, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108).

Number of Municipal Electors at the last revision in such borough -	633	
Of which single burgesses were - - - - - - - - - - -		614
And joint - - - - - - - - - - - - -		19
		633

(signed) *John O'Brien,*
Town Clerk.

19 March 1869.

Parliamentary Franchise.

Return of the Number of Parliamentary Electors for the County of the City of Waterford, and now on the Registry under the last Revision, viz., 17 September 1868.

Number of rated occupiers - - - - - - - - -	953
Ditto freemen - - - - - - - - -	370
Ditto 50*l.* freeholders - - - - - - - - -	13
Ditto 20*l.* ditto - - - - - - - - -	14
Ditto 20*l.* leaseholders - - - - - - - - -	17
Ditto 10*l.* freeholders - - - - - - - - -	9
Ditto 10*l.* leaseholders - - - - - - - - -	6
Total Number of Parliamentary Electors - - -	1,382

(signed) *Richard Cooke,*
Clerk of the Peace.

19 March 1869.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.

Municipal Franchise.

The qualification required for the Municipal franchise is, according to the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, s. 30, which enacts:—

The qualification to be, "The person to be resident, for six months previously, and to be rated to the relief of the poor at the yearly value of not less than 10*l.*

Total number of persons on the burgess roll, as qualified for the Municipal franchise at the last revision - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 224

(signed) *Benjamin Vicary,*
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

QUALIFICATION.	Number of such Electors Registered at last Revision.
Occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments within said borough, rated at more than 4*l.* per year - - - - -	430
Freemen - - - - - - - - - - - -	90
Lodgers, having occupied, during the 12 months preceding the 20th July 1868, lodgings being part of the same dwelling, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards - - - - - - - - - - - -	—
TOTAL - - -	520

22 March 1869. (signed) *Joseph Meadows,*
Clerk of the Peace.

MUNICIPAL AND PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (IRELAND).

RETURNS of the QUALIFICATION required for the MUNICIPAL and PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE respectively in each BOROUGH in *Ireland* having a Town Council; and, of the Number of MUNICIPAL and of PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS at the last Revision in each such Borough; &c.

(*Mr. William Johnston.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *June* 1869.

233.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1869;—*for*,

COPIES "of any CORRESPONDENCE with the Irish Government complaining of the use of MILITARY and POLICE FORCES in the County of *Sligo* previous to the late ELECTION for such County:"

"Of any Application made to the HIGH SHERIFF of the County of *Sligo*, or to any RESIDENT MAGISTRATE or MILITARY or CONSTABULARY OFFICER, during the Fourteen Days preceding the Day of Election, for the aid of MILITARY or POLICE in collecting or escorting VOTERS in that County, and of any sworn Informations in support of same; the following Particulars with respect to each Application to be set forth in annexed Form:—

Date of Application.	Name of Person applying for Escort.	Whether for himself or others, and if for others, relation in which he stood to them, such as Landlord, Agent, or Bailiff.	To whom Application made.	Whether Verbal or in Writing.	Whether on sworn Information or not.	Detail of Escort, if sent.	Date and Hour when Escort sent.	Name of Magistrate accompanying Escort.	Number of Voters for which Escort was provided.	Number of Voters escorted.	Observations.

"And, RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the MILITARY and POLICE stationed in the County of *Sligo* during the Week ended on the 1st Day of December 1868, and also on the 1st Day of October 1868 and the 1st Day of January 1869."

(*The O'Conor Don.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *May* 1869.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the Irish Government, complaining of the Use of MILITARY and POLICE in the County of *Sligo*, previous to the late ELECTION for that County; and, of APPLICATIONS for the Aid of MILITARY and POLICE in collecting or escorting VOTERS; and, RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the MILITARY and POLICE FORCES stationed in the County of *Sligo* at certain Periods.

A.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between The *O'Conor Don*, M.P., and the Irish Government.

— No. 1. —

The *O'Conor Don*, M.P., to the Chief or Under Secretary.

My dear Sir, Imperial Hotel, Sligo, 23 November 1868.

I DESIRE to call your attention to a course of proceeding which is now taking place in the county of Sligo of a most illegal and unconstitutional character. I have been informed by the late high sheriff, and also by the sub-sheriff of that county, that a magistrate and landlord residing therein applied on the 20th instant to Mr. Howley, the high sheriff, for an escort of military and police to bring his voters into the town of Sligo; this application Mr. Howley refused, but having been obliged to resign his office through ill health, another high sheriff has since been appointed. I understand that similar applications are being made all through the county, and that cars are sent out sometimes by night, with escorts of military and police to bring voters into the towns to keep them there until the election, which is not to take place until the 30th instant. As long as the law sanctions in this country the use of military at elections, it may be right to employ them to protect voters on their way to the poll, if a proper case be made out for the necessity of such protection; but I do most strongly protest against the use which is now being made of the military and police in collecting voters for the landlords, and marching them into the polling places a full week before the election.

I desire to know whether this practice has your sanction, and if not whether you will give immediate orders to discontinue it, and that the military and police be no longer thus illegally employed.

I have, &c.

To the Chief or Under Secretary, &c. &c. (signed) *O'Conor Don.*

— No. 2. —

The Under Secretary to The *O'Conor Don*, M.P.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 24 November 1868.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to state that your communication having been laid before the Attorney General, he has expressed his opinion that magistrates are

are justified in giving military escorts on information that breaches of the peace or danger to life or property are apprehended.

I am to add that his Grace cannot give instructions concerning what has been done, without more definite information.

I am, &c.

The O'Conor Don, M.P. (signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

&c. &c.

— No. 3. —

The *O'Conor Don*, M.P., to the Chief or Under Secretary.

Sir, Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

I AM in receipt of your letter of this day's date, in which you state an abstract proposition that "magistrates are justified in giving military escorts on information that breaches of the peace or danger to life or property are apprehended," but do not notice my inquiry whether the practice of sending such military escorts to collect voters eight or ten days before the polling day has the sanction of the Government. Such collection of voters by the landlords is, in itself, an extraordinary and, I believe, unconstitutional act, and may very likely tend to a breach of the peace, and what I desire to ascertain is, whether the Government, because it may lead to a breach of the peace, sanctions an attempt of this description, and lends to it the aid of the civil and military forces. I should also wish to know whether the police and military receive instructions merely to preserve the peace, or whether they are authorised or directed to surround and guard as prisoners, the voters handed over to them by any parties. In conclusion, I would ask, whether the Government have received any information from the local authorities in Sligo as to the necessity for these escorts, and, if not, whether they do not believe the question worthy of being inquired into.

I have, &c.

24 November 1868. (signed) *O'Conor Don.*

I should be much obliged for an answer directed to Imperial Hotel, Sligo.

To the Chief or Under Secretary.

— No. 4. —

The *O'Conor Don*, M.P., to the Chief or Under Secretary.

Sir, Imperial Hotel, Sligo, 25 November 1868.

ON my arrival here to-day, I learned from gentlemen who witnessed the proceedings that yesterday 10 or 11 cars left Ballymote, with an escort of about 30 police, accompanying a Mr. Lang, an under agent of Major Ormsby Gore, and that they went round to the houses of the voters on Mr. Gore's property. Mr. Lang requested the voters to come with him, and get on the cars, in order that he might take them into Ballymote five days before the polling day. Four of the police, detaching themselves from the main body, accompanied Mr. Lang into the house of one of the first voters that was visited. This was objected to by my informant, and the police then continued to accompany the agent, without, however, entering any voter's house. The result was, only one voter was taken up, though they were out all day. I wish to ask on what information were these police sent out with this under agent? It was evident from the result that none of the voters wanted protection, as they did not want to go to Ballymote; and for what purpose was this large force, then, sent out? A proceeding

ceeding of this description, in which an under agent goes out with a number of police and cars, and calls upon the voters to come along with him, cannot fail to produce upon the minds of the people the idea that these forces are used to coerce them; and therefore I desire again to ask whether the Irish Government sanction such proceedings? I may add that the cars which were used for carrying the police were stated by the agent to have been sent out by the landlord for taking up the voters.

Trusting that you will have this matter inquired into as speedily as possible,

I have, &c.
(signed) *O'Conor Don.*

— No. 5. —

The Under Secretary to The *O'Conor Don*, M.P.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 26 November 1868.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 25th instant, and I am to state that his Grace could not sanction any proceedings by the police in the nature of canvassing voters, but that if voters apply for protection it would be the duty of the magistrates to grant it in any case in which such protection appeared to be necessary or proper.

I am to add that his Grace has received no reports relative to the particular transactions complained of by you, but that reports will be immediately called for.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The O'Conor Don, M.P.,
Imperial Hotel, Sligo.

— No. 6. —

The Under Secretary to The *O'Conor Don*, M. P.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 17 December 1868.

REFERRING to your letter of the 25th ultimo complaining of the conduct of the constabulary in escorting voters during the recent election for the county of Sligo, I am directed by the Lords Justices to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a report on the subject from the officer who commanded the escort on the occasion referred to.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. R. Wetherall.*

The O'Conor Don, M.P.,
Clonalis, Castlerea.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Ballymote, 4 December 1868.

REFERRING to the inquiries the county inspector has been making touching the escort duty performed by me for the protection of voters on the 24th ultimo, I beg to say that in compliance with a requisition, a copy of which I attach, I proceeded with 12 of the constabulary on the day in question to the neighbourhood of Chaffpool, accompanied by a Mr. Ch. Lang, and when on our way we were overtaken by the Rev. Mr. McDermott, P.P., and another clergyman whose name I did not know, with a Mr. McDermott, a gentleman

gentleman from the county of Roscommon, who accompanied us to Chaffpool, Lang having called to where he was to meet the first of his voters, whose house was some distance from the public road, and was accompanied by the gentleman already mentioned, and as I wished to keep Lang in view so that no injury should occur to him, I took three or four men with me into the field, two of which went into a house, I believe, for a drink of water or to light a pipe, and who I immediately directed not again to enter a house, or interfere with any person, and only remained in the field until he visited two other houses; but he shortly after returned to where I was, having no voters with him; after which he went in another direction in the same locality, and called at two or three houses, myself and the police still remaining in view of him, but not in any way whatever interfering with any person. Lang had no voters with him on his return to me the second time. We then went into Tubbercurry, and returned home by Templehouse, he taking up one voter who was on the public road about two miles from Templehouse, and who was the only voter that accompanied Lang on that day.

T. MacMahon, Esq.,
Co. Inspr. R.I.C.

(signed) *Henry Williams*,
1st Sub-Inspr.

REQUISITION referred to in above Report.

Sir, Ballymote, 24 November 1868.

YOU are hereby requested to furnish 12 men R. I. Constabulary, this day, to accompany Mr. Lang to the vicinity of Tubbercurry, and escort freeholders to Ballymote.

An officer of constabulary will accompany the escort.

To the Sub-Inspector in charge of R. I. Constabulary, Ballymote.

(signed) *J. W. Percy*, R. M.

— No. 7. —

The *O'Conor Don*, M.P., to the Under Secretary.

Sir, Clonalis, Castlerea, 21 December 1868.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of a further reply to my letter of the 25th November, in which you inclose copy of a report of the constabulary officer relative to the transactions of which I then complained. You will perceive that in that report the main facts of my statement are substantiated. Upon the 24th ultimo, six days before the Sligo election, a considerable force of constabulary (it can be proved between 28 and 32) did leave Ballymote, unaccompanied by a magistrate, with a Mr. Lang, an under agent of a landlord in that locality. They did go round to the houses of the voters on the property of that landlord, and some of them entered with the bailiff or under agent one of the houses; and after having practically assisted in canvassing with this bailiff, they returned to Ballymote with only one voter, whom it appears they met on the public road. It is not pretended in this report that voters sought any protection, or desired at all to go to Ballymote. Even under the pressure of the bailiff, accompanied by the civil forces of the country, none of them would leave their houses, and therefore it is that I ask, why were they sent out on this occasion? It is of course sufficient justification for the constabulary, that they went out on the order of a magistrate, nor did I ever desire to blame them when they acted under such orders; but it was to the system of sending these escorts, and to the conduct of the magistrates as well as to that of the police, that I desired to call attention. The constabulary officer reports that two of his men entered the house of a voter with the bailiff, he believed, "for a drink of water, or to light a pipe;" not having been along with them, he does not know; and I would submit, was it not his duty to find out, and should not the men who thus transgressed the rules of the force, have been at least reprimanded? Mr. MacDermot, the gentleman alluded to in the report, informed me that one of the men made use of most improper language on the occasion, and that it was only when he called the attention of the officer to the fact that the police were interfering with the voters, that these men were ordered not to enter any other of the houses.

The Sligo election is now over, and the conduct of the authorities can have no further influence on it; but the course of proceeding all over the country for some weeks before the polling-day, cannot be allowed to remain without inquiry. The instance which I brought before the then Government, was only one of many. All over the country, for eight or ten days before the election, the civil and military forces were impressed into the service of the Conservative proprietors, and were sent out to bring in voters into the polling-places, not on sworn informations made by the voters themselves, but on those made by the bailiffs, under agents, or others, who in these informations did not state the names, residences, or even numbers of those voters, whom they swore wished to go into the towns, and who required an escort, but who, in most cases when the escort went out, either hid themselves or openly declared that they did not desire to leave their houses.

These proceedings I believed to be highly unconstitutional. I know they were producing great irritation in the county, and therefore I believed it my duty to bring them under the notice of the Government. I do not now desire to trouble you regarding them, further than to point out that the statements I made in this particular instance are substantially borne out by the report you have sent me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O'Conor Don.*

B.

Applications to High Sheriffs.

— No. 1. —

Letter from Mr. *Howley* to the Under Secretary.

Sir, Rathellen House, Sligo, 20 March 1869.

Your communication of the 15th instant, addressed to my father, P. C. Howley, late High Sheriff of the County of Sligo, has come to hand. But I regret to have to inform you, that my father is suffering from paralysis, which affects both his articulation and power of writing, and renders him altogether incapable of furnishing the returns required by the order of the House of Commons, in reference to the late Sligo county election.

I have reason to believe that Colonel Gordon, who commanded troops in Sligo during the election, could give the particulars of an application made through him to my father, to authorise an escort of troops for the conveyance to the poll of the tenantry of Major Ffolliott.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Howley.*

The Under Secretary,
Major General E. R. Wetherall, Dublin Castle.

— No. 2. —

Return from Mr. *Orme*, late High Sheriff.

Owenmore, Crossmolina, County Mayo,
Sir, 10 April 1869.

In obedience to your letter of the 8th instant, directing me to furnish particulars, with regard to escorts for voters, as ordered by House of Commons, I have the honour to return the form furnished to me, which I have answered to the best of my knowledge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Orme.*

Major General Sir E. R. Wetherall, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN of APPLICATIONS made to the High Sheriff of the County of *Sligo* during the Fourteen Days preceding the Day of Election, for the Aid of Military or Police in collecting or escorting Voters in that County.

Date of Application.	Name of Person applying for Escort.	Whether for Himself or Others; and, if for Others, Relation in which he stood to them, such as Landlord, Agent, or Bailiff.	To whom Application made.	Whether Verbal or in Writing.	Whether on Sworn Information or not.	Detail of Escort, if sent.	Date and Hour when Escort sent.	Name of Magistrate accompanying Escort.	Number of Voters for which Escort was provided.	Number of Voters Escorted.	OBSERVATIONS.
1868:											
26 Nov. -	William Lawder -	For escort of Voters, as conducting agent.	To me, as High Sheriff.	By general application in writing, and verbally.	In all cases on sworn informations.	A sufficient escort, at the discretion of the resident magistrate.	Order for escort given on receipt of sworn information; no knowledge of the hour.	Major Percy -	Several, as per sworn informations.	I have no knowledge.	I regret that this return is not as complete as I could have wished; but I have no data except the informations already furnished.
26 „ -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Captain Whelan -	- -	- -	
27 „ -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	B. Hill, Esq. -	- -	- -	
28 „ -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	B. Hill, Esq. -	- -	- -	
28 „ -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Captain Whelan -	- -	- -	
29 „ -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	B. Hill, Esq. -	- -	- -	
29 „ -	William L'Estrange -	Himself, Col. Cooper, and others.	- -	Verbal - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No Magistrate -	- -	- -	

Robert Orme, late High Sheriff,
County Sligo.

— No. 3. —

AFFIDAVITS, &c. on which APPLICATIONS were made.

Sir, Sligo, 26 November 1868.

I ENCLOSE an information, and trust you will be good enough to direct the commanding or other officer at Ballymote to afford the necessary escort, and it is most desirable that he should be instructed in all similar cases to make the troops available for the protection of the lives of the electors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Lawder*,
Conducting Agent for Sir R. Gore Booth and Colonel Cooper.

To R. Orme, Esq.,
High Sheriff, County Sligo.

County of Sligo, to wit.

ROBERT MORRISON, of Ballymote, in the County of Sligo, gentleman, who having been duly sworn saith, that on this day he was proceeding with others to Culmore, with a number of cars to convey voters from thence to Ballymote, when he and his companions were attacked by a large mob, who beat the drivers and pelted them with stones, broke the cars, and compelled them to return against their will.

Deponent saith, that the electors for whom deponent and his companions were going, having intimated that they cannot come to exercise their franchise without being placed in danger of their lives, he believes it is absolutely essential that a strong escort should be supplied to protect them into the town of Ballymote, as they are so intimidated they will not, and could not, safely go without an escort, and deponent's own life was actually threatened.

Sworn this 26th day of November 1868, at Sligo, in the County of Sligo, before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county.

Robert Morrison,
Ballymote.

(signed) *R. D. Coulson*, R.M.

County of Sligo, to wit.

JAMES LOCKHART, of Killery, in the said county, steward of Henry Griffith, Esq., a J.P. and D.L. thereof, maketh oath, and saith, that by directions of the said Henry Griffith, he went to the several electors on his estate to solicit their support in favour of Sir Robert Gore Booth and Colonel Edward H. Cooper, two of the candidates for the representation of the county, and every one of the said electors promised to vote for the said Sir Robert Gore Booth and Colonel Edward H. Cooper.

Deponent saith, that on Wednesday, the 25th instant, he went again to the residences of the said several electors, and found that not one of them was at home, and their wives and families informed me they were taken away forcibly and against their will, by a large, violent, and riotous mob, acting, as deponent believes, for and on behalf of Denis Maurice O'Conor, Esq., one of the candidates for the representation of said county.

Sworn before me at Sligo, in the County of Sligo, this 28th November 1868.

his
James × *Lockhart*,
mark.

(signed) *T. M. Olpherts*, J.P. for said County.

This information was truly read to deponent by William Lawder, Esq., before it was signed by or marked by deponent.

T. M. O.

County of Sligo, to wit.

I, EDWARD SIMPSON, of Ballincar, a freeholder of the County of Sligo, do swear that a number of voters at present desire, but are unable, to proceed from the railway station at Sligo to this town, and that I require you, the Sheriff of the County of Sligo, to give me a safe escort for same, as I truly believe, unless the said voters are protected, that they will be attacked and assailed by a furious population and a multitude of persons.

Sworn before me this 28th day of November 1868,

Edward J. Simpson. (signed) *John ffolliott*, J. P. for said County.

County of Sligo, to wit.

WILLIAM L'ESTRANGE, of Kevinsfort, in said County, maketh oath and saith, that he and some others want to come to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, A.M., from Kevinsfort to Sligo, and deponent saith, they are apprehensive of being attacked and subjected to bodily harm in going there and returning therefrom, unless escorted by a sufficient escort of cavalry or mounted police.

Sworn before me at Sligo, in the County of Sligo, this 29th day of November 1868.

William L'Estrange. (signed) *John Ormsby*, J. P.

County of Sligo Election, to wit.

THE information of JOHN W. KERR, of Ballincar, in the County of Sligo, a voter of said county, make oath and say, that there are several voters coming here this day by train, and that it will be necessary to have an escort at the terminus to meet them, to protect them from injury by the mob, or being carried away by them.

Sworn before me this 29th day of November 1868, at Sligo, in the County of Sligo, a Justice of the Peace for said County,

John W. Kerr. (signed) *W. E. Whelan*, R. M.

County of Sligo, to wit.

I, WILLIAM MAGEE, of Dunncliff, of the County of Sligo, do swear that a number of voters at present desire, but are unable, to proceed from Primrose Grange, Sligo, to this town, and that I require you, the Sheriff of the County of Sligo, to give me a safe escort from same, as I truly believe, unless the said voters are protected, that they will be attacked and assailed by a furious population and a multitude of persons.

Sworn before me this 29th day of November 1868, at Sligo,

his
William × *Magee.*
mark

(signed) *Benjamin Hill*, R. M.

C.

RETURNS of APPLICATIONS for ESCORTS made to RESIDENT MAGISTRATES employed on ELECTION DUTY at the late ELECTION for the County of *Sligo*.

— No. 1. —

SUMMARY of RETURNS of APPLICATIONS for ESCORTS made to RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

Number.	Date of Application.	Name of Person applying for Escort.	Whether for Himself or Others; and if for Others, Relation in which he stood to them.	To whom Application made.	Whether Verbal or in Writing.	Whether on Sworn Information or not.	Detail of Escort, if sent.	Date and Hour when Escort Sent.	Name of Magistrate accompanying Escort.	Number of Voters for whom Escort was provided.	Number of Voters Escorted.
	1868:										
1	Nov. 22	Col. Cooper and Charles Lang.	For Mr. Lang, under agent.	Major Percy, R. M.	In writing	Sworn information	1 officer and 12 constabulary.	22 November, 12 noon.	None	12	1
2	,, 24	James Jones, Esq., J. P.	For others	R. D. Coulson, R. M.	ditto	Not known	1 officer and 30 constabulary.	25 November, 8 a.m.	Capt. Jones, J. P.	Not known.	2
3	,, 25	Capt. Jones, Woodhill, Dromore West.	For others; relation not known.	Mr. Beckett, R. M.	ditto	ditto	1 troop cavalry, 1 company infantry, 30 constabulary.	26 November, 11 a.m.	W. H. Beckett, R. M.	Not known.	12
4	,, 25	R. A. Law	ditto	J. T. Butler, R. M.	ditto	On oath	20 constabulary, 20 infantry, 30 cavalry.	26 November, 8 a.m.	J. T. Butler, R. M.	80 or 100	3
5	,, 26	W. H. Halliday	Self and others; relation not known.	ditto	ditto	ditto	About 12 constabulary	27 November	Mr. O'Shea, S. I.; no magistrate.	15 cars	None.
6	,, 26	R. W. Hillas	Others: relation not known.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mr. Carr, S. I.; no magistrate.	Not stated.		
7	,, 26	S. I. Townsend, R. I. C.	For voters in danger of attack.	Major Percy, R. M., and Capt. Peel, R.M.	ditto	Not on sworn information.	2 officers and 40 constabulary.	26 November, 8 a.m.	Major Percy and Capt. Peel.	20	20
8	,, 26	Frederick Hamilton, Esq. Hugh Swansy	Agent to Charles O'Hara, Esq. Conducting agent	ditto	Verbally, and by order of High Sheriff.	ditto	1 troop cavalry, 30 infantry.	27 November, 9 a.m.	Capt. Peel	60	None.
9	,, 27	Dominick Blake	Others; agent to candidate.	J. T. Butler, R.M., and W. H. Beckett, R. M.	In writing	Not stated	30 constabulary	28 November, 7 a.m.	J. T. Butler, R. M.	About 50.	None.
10	,, 27	William Lawder, conducting agent.	Others; relation not known.	J. W. Percy, R. M., and G. R. Cronin, R. M.	ditto	Sworn information	Escort not given.				
11	,, 27	ditto	ditto	G. R. Cronin, R. M.	Telegram		ditto.				
12	,, 28	H. Swansy	Conducting agent	Major Percy, R. M., and Capt. Peel, R. M.	In writing	Not on sworn information.	1 officer, 30 police	28 November, 1 p.m.	None	Not known.	Not known.
13	,, 28	R. J. Verschoyle, Esq., J. P.	Others; tenants and neighbours.	W. H. Beckett, R. M.	ditto	On sworn information	30 cavalry, about 40 infantry, about 30 or 40 constabulary.	29 November, 11 a.m.	W. H. Beckett, R. M.	ditto	Between 20 and 30.
14	,, 28	J. W. H. Halliday	Others; relation not known.	J. T. Butler, R. M.	ditto	On oath	(*See* Mil. Secretary's Return.)	30 November,	W. C. Morony, R. M.	71	Not known.
15	,, 29	Lewis Jones, Esq., J. P.	ditto	W. H. Beckett, R. M.	ditto	Not stated	ditto	ditto	Mr. Carr, S. I.; no magistrate.	Not known.	ditto.
16	,, 29	Frederick Hamilton, Esq.	Agent to Charles O'Hara, Esq.	Major Percy, R. M., and Capt. Peel, R. M.	ditto	Not on information	1 officer and 30 police	29 November, 10 a.m.	None	60	60
17	,, 30	John O'Hara	Others; clerk to election agent.	W. C. Morony, R. M.	Verbal	ditto	40 soldiers	30 November, 9 a.m.	W. C. Morony, R. M.	30	30

* To patrol the road from Ballymote to Coollaney, and to keep the peace in event of Mr. O'Hara's voters being attacked coming in. Escort applied for, but not granted.

— No. 2. —

COPIES of INFORMATIONS and APPLICATIONS upon which APPLICATIONS for ESCORTS were made to RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

County of Sligo, to wit.

Petty Sessions District of Easkey, in the county of Sligo.

THE information of Richard A. Law, of Suirmore House, in the county of Sligo; who saith on his oath, I have heard and believe that a party of electors are to leave Tanrago to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to Easkey, where they are to record their votes at coming election for the county of Sligo, and that it is probable that they may be attacked; and if they are not protected by a sufficient escort, a serious breach of the peace will ensue.

(signed) *Richard A. Law.*

Taken before me at Easkey, in the county of Sligo, the 25th November 1868.

(signed) *Jas. T. Butler*, R. M.

W. H. HALLIDAY, of Dooneen, in the county of Sligo, came before me this day, and maketh oath and saith, that he is an elector for the county, and desires to record his vote at the polling-place of Easkey; that he believes it would be attended with danger to do so unless protected to Easkey by an escort of military; that this is also the belief and conviction of many of his friends and electors equally desirous of voting; and accordingly he requests an escort for protection of 15 cars of voters on Friday, at 12 o'clock, to be at the Ballymoghany police barracks. Infantry will be sufficient, with a policeman guide.

(signed) *W. H. Halliday.*

Sworn before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Sligo, on 26th November 1868.

(signed) *Richard A. Law.*

Suirmore House.

THE information of Robert W. Hillas, Esq., of Seaview, J.P., who saith on his oath, that there are a number of voters at Seaview who, I believe, could not with safety be brought to Easkey without a military escort.

(signed) *R. W. Hillas*, J. P.

Taken before me this 26th day of November 1868, at Woodhill, in said county.

(signed) *Lewis Jones*,
Justice for said county.

Haste.

Sirs, Easkey, Friday night, 27 November 1868.

AN escort is required to convey about 50 voters from Carracullen, near Screen, to Easkey. The escort should be at Dromore West to-morrow morning, at half-past eight o'clock a.m., where they will be joined by cars to proceed thereon to Carracullen for the voters. They are afraid to move without the protection of an escort.

Your obt. Servant,

(signed) *Domk. E. Blake*,
Agent for Sir Robert Gore Booth and Colonel Cooper,
Easkey Polling District.

To W. H. Beckett, Esq., R. M., and
Captain Butler, R. M.

County of Sligo, to wit.

J. W. H. HALLIDAY, of Dooneen, in the county of Sligo, Esq., maketh oath and saith, that I am a voter for said county, and am well acquainted with the state of public feeling therein, and particularly for the Barony of Tireragh, and voters intending to vote for Sir Robert Gore Booth and Mr. Cooper have stated to me that they would not attend at the

 polling-

polling-place at Easkey unless they were protected by an escort from Ballina to the place of polling and back, as they believed their lives would be endangered; which statement of theirs I verily believe to be true.

(signed) *J. W. Halliday.*

Sworn before me this 28th day of November 1868, at Easkey, in the county of Sligo.

(signed) *M. Fenton,* J. P. for said county.

Escort to proceed to Ballina on 30th November 1868, so as to be at Taylor's Hotel in that town at nine a.m., and take up about 20 voters on return march; take up at Ormsby's, Winter's Cross, about eight voters; at Ballymoghanny Barracks about 34 voters; at Tullylinn about nine voters.

My dear Sir, Woodside, 29 November 1868.

THERE will be a good many voters going from this neighbourhood to-morrow morning to Easkey. We can take advantage of the Carbineers going on from this as an escort, but we would require a few constabulary to go with them.

I am, &c.

To. W. H. Beckett, Esq., R. M. (signed) *Lewis J. Jones.*

We have only eight or nine available police here. I hear there are some coming up from Sligo this evening for Easkey. I wish we could detain some of them till morning.

Sir, Sligo, 24 November 1868.

I REQUEST you will send me a force of at least 20 men to Beaffey at 11 a.m. on to-morrow the 25th instant, to protect voters on route to Sligo.

(signed) *James Jones,* J.P., D.L.

R. D. Coulson, Esq., R.M.

Cottage, Sligo, 24 November 1868.

To County Inspectors for compliance.

(signed) *R. D. Coulson,* R.M.

T. Macmahon, Esq., C. I.

Copy of Telegram.

From *W. Lawder,* Ballymote, to *G. R. Cronin,* R.M., Boyle.

27 November 1868.

A CAVALRY escort will be required to-morrow, to bring voters from Gurteen to the railway station to the one o'clock down train.

Copy of Telegraphic Reply.

From *G. R. Cronin,* R.M., Boyle, to *William Lawder,* Ballymote.

27 November 1868.

I FEAR I cannot act on your telegram; no information made. I have no instruction to act for county Sligo election from Government. Better see resident magistrate at Ballymote.

George R. Cronin, R.M.

Copy of Letter.

Sir, Ballymote, 27 November 1868.

I NOW enclose the sworn application to get the assistance I require for to-morrow.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *W. Lawder,*
per *Hugh Swansy.*

N.B.—I cannot vouch for this being a true copy of this letter, the writing being difficult to decipher.

G. R. Cronin.

Telegraphic Reply.

From *George R. Cronin,* R.M., Boyle, to *William Lawder,* Ballymote, Conducting Agent.

28 November 1868.

IMPOSSIBLE to give cavalry escort to Gurteen, without cars to convey infantry; none to be had here. The information gives no names of voters wanting to go to Ballymote; and no person has come to me to tender any information.

George R. Cronin, R.M.

THE information of John Beatty, of Fenaghmore, in the county of Sligo, an elector of said county, who saith, on his oath, that on the 26th instant, I proceeded from Ballymote to Gurteen in said county, for the purpose of having voters conveyed to Ballymote upon cars, which were stopped on the way by a large mob, and myself and others who were with me, were prevented going further than the townland of Knockgrania; and the said mob threatened violence, and beat the horses, threw stones, and injured the cars and horses very much. I was obliged to return without even one voter, as I considered my life would be endangered by proceeding further; and I also believe the lives of any of the voters I was going for, would not be safe without an escort to protect them from the violence of such mobs.

(signed) *John Beatty.*

Sworn before me this 27th November 1868.

Taken before me at Ballymote, this 27th day of November 1868.

J. W. Percy, R.M.

Sligo County Election, 1868.

Sir, Markree Castle, 22 November 1868.

MAJOR Ormsby Gore's under-agent, Mr. Charles Lang, will call on you to-morrow to devise means for getting in the voters from the more distant part of the estate; they will require protection, and I trust you will be good enough to grant him an escort.

To Major Percy, R.M., Ballymote. (signed) *Ed. H. Cooper.*

Sir, County Sligo, Tubbercurry, 26 November 1868.

I BEG to inform you that about 20 of Colonel Cooper's voters arrived in this town on last night, previous to starting for Chaffpool, but a mob of several hundreds having seen them, put a guard on the house, and paraded the street during the entire night; they made several applications to me for an escort, but owing to the smallness of the force at my disposal, and not having sufficient authority, I declined doing so. The houses are still guarded by the mob, and I fear may be attacked at any moment.

To Major Percy, R.M., &c. &c., Ballymote. (signed) *N. Lionel Townsend,* Third Sub-Inspector.

Sir, Sligo, 26 November 1868.

I REQUEST that on receipt of this you will take under your command a sufficient force of military and police to escort freeholders living in the neighbourbood of Culmore.

(signed) *Robt. Orme*, High Sheriff for Sligo.

The above was not personally directed to any person, but the envelope was directed to me.

J. W. Percy, R.M.

Sir, Ballymote, 27 November 1868.

I REQUEST you will direct an escort of cavalry and police to accompany the bearer, to Aclare, about 14 Irish miles distant, to bring in 8 or 11 electors to this town.

To Major Percy, R.M. (signed) * *Hugh Swansy.*

* N.B.—A conducting agent for Colonel Cooper and Sir R. G. Booth, M.P.

True Copies.

Portumna, 9 March 1869. *J. W. Percy*, R.M.

(Official.) To Captain *Whelan*, R.M.

Dear Sir, Sligo, 24 November 1868.

I REQUIRE you to accompany, with a body of police, an escort for voters to Ballinamona and conduct them safely to Sligo.

Robert Orme, High Sheriff.

To Captain *Whelan*, R.M.

Dear Sir, Sligo, 28 November 1868.

I REQUEST that you will accompany an escort of military and police, escorting freeholders from Ballincar to this town, as required by information sworn before a magistrate.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Robert Orme,*
High Sheriff, County Sligo.

D.

RETURNS of Applications for Escorts made to Military Officers.

— No. 1. —

Return of Applications made to Military Officers during the Fourteen Days preceding the Day of Election for the County *Sligo*, for the aid of Military in collecting or escorting Voters in that County; with certain Particulars respecting each Application.

Number.	Date of Application.	Name of Person applying for Escort.	Whether for Himself or Others; and, if for Others, Relation in which he stood to them, such as Landlord, Agent, or Bailiff.	To whom Application made.	Whether Verbal or in Writing.	Whether on Sworn Information or not.	Detail of Escort, if sent.	Date and Hour when Escort sent.	Name of Magistrate accompanying Escort.	Number of Voters for which Escort was provided.	Number of Voters Escorted.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	1868: 18 Nov.	Major ffolliott, J. P.	To protect voters	Officer commanding troops at Sligo.	In writing	Not known	6th Dragoon Guards, 2 officers and 33 men; 2-17th Foot, 2 officers and 30 men.	- - -	- - - -	Not stated	- -	Escort held in readiness on 23rd and 24th November, but not called out.
2	25 „	Mr. Butler, R. M.	To escort voters	Officer commanding troops at Easkey.	In writing	ditto	2-17th Foot, 1 officer and 11 men.	26 Nov., 9 a.m.	Not stated - -	ditto	None	Escort joined by a magistrate at Tanrago, and at Skreen by the cavalry from Dromore West, and the resident magistrate.
3	25 „	Ditto - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	In writing	- ditto -	6th Dragoon Guards, 2 officers and 33 men.	26 Nov., hour not stated.	A resident magistrate (name not stated).	ditto	ditto	Party proceeded from Dromore West (*see* preceding observation).
4	26 „	Major Percy, R. M.	To escort free-holders.	Officer commanding troops at Ballymote.	In writing	- ditto -	6th Dragoon Guards, 2 officers, and 34 men; 2-17th Foot, 2 officers and 30 men.	27 Nov., 10 a.m.	Captain Peel, R. M.	ditto	9	Escort proceeded to Coolaney; found no voters there, but at the outskirts of the village met an organised mob, of from 200 to 300 men, armed with sticks and wearing green badges, who, however, offered no opposition, being evidently under the control of the parish priest. Escorted nine voters from Templehouse.
5	27 „	Mr. Beckett, R.M.	To escort voters	Officer commandlng troops at Dromore West.	In writing	- ditto -	6th Dragoon Guards, 2 officers and 26 men; 2-17th Foot, 2 officers and 25 men.	27 Nov., 11.30 a.m.	Two magistrates (names not stated).	ditto	12	
6	28 „	Ditto - -	- ditto -	Officer commanding troops at Easkey.	In writing	On sworn information.	6th Dragoon Guards, 20 cavalry; 2-17th Foot, 20 infantry.	29 Nov., 10.30 a.m. -	Mr. Beckett, R. M.	ditto	28	Escort relieved at Dromore West by following escort, at 12 noon, and conducted the voters in the evening from Dromore West to Easkey.
7	28 „ (Saturday night).	Ditto - -	- ditto -	Requisition not addressed, but sent to the officer commanding at Dromore West.	In writing	- -	6th Dragoon Guards, 2 officers and 33 men; 2-17th Foot, 2 officers and 22 men.	29 Nov., 12 noon	- ditto - - -	ditto	28	12 voters from Dromard, and 16 from Skreen, handed over to Easkey escort at Dromore West (*see* preceding observation).
8	28 Nov.	Mr. Butler, R. M.	- ditto -	Officer commanding troops at Easkey.	In writing	Not known	6th Dragoon Guards, 20 cavalry; 2-17th Foot, 20 infantry.	Not stated -	Not stated - -	71	Not stated.	
9	29 „	Ditto - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	In writing	- ditto -	6th Dragoon Guards, 2 officers and 32 men.	30 Nov., 10.45 a.m.	A sub-inspector of constabulary, authorised to act as a magistrate.	Not stated	35	Escort furnished from Dromore West.

Commander of the Forces' Office, Royal Hospital, Dublin, 17 March 1869.

(signed) *L. Smyth*, Colonel, Military Secretary.

— No. 2. —

COPIES of APPLICATIONS.

Hollybrook, 18 November 1868.

Sir,

I HAVE to request that you will give me an escort, to protect voters proceeding from Ballinafad to Sligo, on the morning of Monday, November 23rd.

I consider that 20 men will be sufficient, and that it will not be necessary for them to go further than Collooney, unless any unexpected oppposition should be offered.

I have also applied for an escort of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

I have, &c.

To Officer commanding Troops in County Sligo.

(signed) *John ffolliott*, J.P.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *L. Smyth*, Col. Mil. Sec.

E.

APPLICATIONS to CONSTABULARY OFFICERS.

Sligo, 12 April 1869.

No applications were made direct to constabulary officers, escorts being sent on the order of the high sheriff or magistrate to whom the applications had been made.

The Inspector General.

(signed) *T. Macmahon*, C. I.

F.

RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the TROOPS in the County of *Sligo*, during the Week ended 1st December 1868, and also of the TROOPS stationed in that County on the 1st October 1868, and on the 1st January 1869.

Dates.	Stations.	Corps.	Troops or Companies.	Number of Officers.	Men.	Horses.
During the Week ended 1st December 1868	Sligo	6th Dragoon Guards	3	6	112	111
		17th Foot, 2nd Battalion	5½	11	212	1
	Ballymote	6th Dragoon Guards	2	5	82	81
		63rd Foot	3	9	157	–
	Easky	6th Dragoon Guards	1	2	36	36
		17th Foot, 2nd Battalion	3½	9	150	–
	Dromore West	6th Dragoon Guards	1	2	37	37
		17th Foot, 2nd Battalion	1	2	25	–
		Total	20	46	811	266
On the 1st October 1868.	Sligo	89th Foot	1	2	61	–
On the 1st January 1869.	Sligo	17th Foot, 2nd Battalion.	2	4	67	–

(signed) *W. T. Stuart*, Captain, D. A. Q. M. G., for D. Q. M. G.

Quartermaster General's Office, Dublin Castle, 11 March 1869.

G.

RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the CONSTABULARY FORCE stationed in the County of *Sligo* during the Week ended on the 1st Day of December 1868, and also on the 1st Day of October 1868, and the 1st Day of January 1869.

Name of Station.	Number of Constabulary.		
	Week ended 1st Dec. 1868.	Week ended 1st Oct. 1868.	Week ended 1st Jan. 1869.
Sligo	414	24	30
Rossespoint	5	5	5
Strandhill	5	5	5
Ballisodare	14	9	10
Ballintogher	8	5	5
Collooney	8	5	5
Coolaney	8	5	5
Dromard	5	6	5
Ballymote	251	11	9
Clogher	5	5	5
Knockbrack	5	5	5
Mullaghroe	6	6	5
Ross, J. S.	3	6	6
Templehouse	5	5	5
Easkey	218	10	12
Ballymoghenry	6	6	5
Chapelfield	6	6	5
Dromore, West	13	7	6
Enniscrone	13	6	6
Ardnaree, J. S.	5	5	4
Grange	9	10	8
Breaffey	6	6	5
Cliffoney	6	6	5
Drumcliffe	5	5	5
Riverstown	12	10	8
Ballinakill	5	5	5
Ballinafad	6	6	5
Castlebaldwin	8	5	5
Geevah	5	5	6
Kilmactranny (temp.)	6	-	6
Tubbercurry	12	10	10
Aclare	5	5	5
Ballaghey, J. S.	6	5	7
Buninadden (temp.)	6	—	—
Chaffpool	8	5	6
Cloonacool	8	5	5
Glaneask	4	4	4
TOTAL	1,120	234	238

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this Return is correct.

County Inspector's Office, Sligo,
March 1869.

(signed) *T. Macmahon*,
County Inspector.

The Inspector General.

SLIGO COUNTY ELECTION.

COPIES of Correspondence with the Irish Government complaining of the use of Military and Police in the County of *Sligo* previous to the late Election for that County; and of Applications for the aid of Military and Police in collecting or escorting Voters; and, Return of the Number and Distribution of the Military and Police Forces stationed in the County of *Sligo* at certain Periods.

(*The O'Conor Don.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *May* 1869.

180.

Under 2 *oz.*

COUNTY VOTERS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 March 1869;—*for*,

"RETURN, in a Tabulated Form, from each COUNTY in *Scotland*, showing the Total Number of NON-RESIDENT PROPRIETORS Qualified to VOTE for a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT, distinguishing in separate Columns the Number of those whose Property in such County, as shown by the Valuation Roll, is of less Annual Value than 100 *l.*, 50 *l.*, 20 *l.*, and 14 *l.*, and also those at and under 10 *l.* respectively; showing the nature of the Qualification, whether Fiars, Liferenters, Superiors, or Feuars; also, the Number of such COUNTY VOTERS Resident within any ROYAL or PARLIAMENTARY BURGH within each COUNTY respectively."

Crown Office, Edinburgh, 17 June 1869.

CHARLES MORTON, Crown Agent.

(*Mr. Craufurd.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *July* 1869.

RETURN from each COUNTY in *Scotland*, showing the Total Number of NON-RESIDENT PROPRIETOR those whose Property in such County, as shown by the Valuation Roll is of less Annual Value than 100 *l.* whether Fiars, Liferenters, Superiors, or Feuars; also, the Number of such COUNTY VOTERS Residen

NOTE.—(1.) Column 1 will contain all Non-Resident Proprietors whose Qualifications are of the value of 50 *l.* and under 100 *l.*; No. 2, all of th
(2.) The Columns Nos. 13 and 14 will contain the total number of Proprietors in the County, qualified to Vote for a Member o

COUNTY.	Number of Non-Resident Proprietors whose Property, as shown by Valuation Roll, is of less Annual Value than						NATURE O									
							No. 7. Fiars—Number amounting to					No. 8. Liferenters—Number amounting to					No. 9
	No. 1. £. 100.	No. 2. £. 50.	No. 3. £ 20.	No. 4. £. 14.	No. 5. At and under £. 10.	No. 6. Total.	£. 50 and below £. 100.	£. 20 and below £. 50.	£. 14 and below £. 20.	Above £. 10. and below £. 14.	At and under £. 10.	£. 50 and below £. 100.	£. 20 and below £. 50.	£. 14 and below £. 20.	Above £. 10 and below £. 14.	At and under £. 10.	Total Fiars and Life-renter
Aberdeen	13	24	18	9	14	78	13	23	17	9	11	–	1	1	–	3	78
Argyll	14	33	7	5	7	66	12	33	7	5	7	2	–	–	–	–	66
Ayr:																	
Kyle District	8	26	35	30	33	132	7	33	44	48	43	4	1	3	1	1	185
Carrick	26	8	19	16	28	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Cuninghame	No return received.																
Banff	2	19	12	32	30	95	2	14	11	32	29	–	5	1	–	1	95
Berwick	8	39	32	30	31	140	7	37	31	23	31	1	2	1	7	–	140
Bute	35	49	14	59	24	181	31	49	14	59	24	4	–	–	–	–	181
Caithness	2	20	13	9	2	46	1	12	7	7	1	1	8	6	2	1	46
Clackmannan	6	30	15	19	21	91	6	30	15	19	21	–	–	–	–	–	91
Cromarty	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dumbarton	80	127	32	39	31	309	72	122	31	39	30	8	5	1	–	1	309
Dumfries	No return received.																

ualified to VOTE for a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT, distinguishing in Separate Columns the Number of *l.*, 20 *l.*, and 14 *l.*, and also those at and under 10 *l.* respectively; showing the Nature of the Qualification, thin any ROYAL or PARLIAMENTARY BURGH within each COUNTY respectively.

ue of 20 *l.*, and under 50 *l.*; No. 3, all of the value of 14 *l.*, and under 20 *l.*; No. 4, all above 10 *l.*, and under 14 *l.*; No. 5, all at and under 10 *l.* rliament, who are resident within any Royal or Parliamentary Burgh within the County.

U A L I F I C A T I O N.											Number of such County Voters Resident within any Royal or Parliamentary Burgh within the County,		REMARKS.
No. 10. PERIORS—Number amounting to					No. 11. FEUARS—Number amounting to					No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	
0 l w 00.	£.20 and below £.50.	£.14 and below £.20.	Above £.10 and below £.14.	At and under £.10.	£.50 and below £.100.	£.20 and below £.50.	£.14 and below £.20.	Above £10. and below £14.	At and under £.10.	Total Superiors and Feuars.	Name of Burgh or Burghs.	Number Resident in Burgh or Burghs.	
-	1	–	–	-	13	23	18	9	14	78	Aberdeen - -	46	
											Peterhead - -	11	
											Inverurie - -	4	
												61	
-	–	–	–	–	14	33	7	5	7	66	Inverary - -	1	
											Campbelton - -	2	
											Oban - - -	3	
												6	
-	–	–	7	–	11	34	47	42	44	185	Ayr and Kilmarnock	53	
-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ayr - - -	6	The assessor cannot give the number of feuars, superiors, fiars, and liferenters respectively, as my roll does not contain information to enable him to do so.
											Kilmarnock - -	4	
												10	
-	–	–	–	–	2	19	12	32	30	95	Banff - - -	9	
											Macduff - - -	2	
											Cullen - - -	1	
												12	
-	–	–	–	–	8	39	32	30	31	140	Lander - - -	51	The valuation roll contains no entry in right of superiority or feu duty. There are, however, 13 old freeholders non-resident who are in the roll of voters.
-	–	–	–	–	35	49	14	59	24	181	Rothesay - -	374	Rothesay is a Royal but not a Parliamentary burgh.
-	–	–	–	–	2	20	13	9	2	46	Wick - - -	16	
-	–	–	–	–	6	30	15	19	21	91	The burgh of Culross is situated in the county of Clackmannan as politically extended, but being in the county of Perth for all other purposes, the assessor for Clackmannanshire cannot answer Nos. 13 and 14.		This Return does not embrace the parish of Alva in the county of Stirling, the parishes of Tulliallan and Culross in the county of Perth, and the Perthshire portion of the parish of Logie annexed, politically, to Clackmannanshire. The assessor for Clackmannan has no means of furnishing the particulars called for as respects these parishes.
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	—	–	
	–	3	1	–	80	127	29	38	31	309	Dumbarton - -	14	

RETURN from each County in *Scotland*, showing the Total Number of Non-Resident Proprietors qualified

COUNTY.	Number of Non-Resident Proprietors whose Property, as shown by Valuation Roll, is of less Annual Value than						NATURE O									
							No. 7. FIARS—Number amounting to					No. 8. LIFERENTERS—Number amounting to					No. 9
	No. 1. £. 100.	No. 2. £. 50.	No. 3. £. 20.	No. 4. £. 14.	No. 5. At and under £. 10.	No. 6. Total.	£. 50 and below £. 100.	£. 20 and below £. 50.	£. 14 and below £. 20.	Above £. 10 and below £. 14.	At and under £. 10.	£. 50 and below £. 100.	£. 20 and below £. 50.	£. 14 and below £. 20.	Above £. 10 and below £. 14.	At and under £. 10.	Tota Fiars and Liferet ters.
Edinburgh	18	31	19	51	20	139	18	31	17	51	20	–	–	2	–	–	139
Elgin	No return received.																
Fife	36	109	74	97	119	435	36	107	72	96	119	–	2	2	1	–	435
Forfar	6	18	8	10	9	51	6	18	8	10	9	–	–	–	–	–	51
	11	9	11	18	31	80	11	7	11	18	31	–	2	–	–	–	80
	17	27	19	28	40	131	17	25	19	28	40	–	2	–	–	–	131
Haddington	20	36	24	26	18	124	18	35	21	22	18	2	1	3	4	–	124
Inverness	4	10	13	19	16	62	4	9	13	12	15	–	1	–	8	–	62
Kincardine	19	10	12	6	16	63	18	8	12	6	16	1	2	–	–	–	63
Kinross	12	17	5	20	13	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kircudbright	10	27	20	27	63	147	4	27	20	25	60	6	–	–	2	3	147
Lanark	83	133	73	43	86	418	74	133	60	29	92	6	3	6	2	13	418
Linlithgow	15	26	26	39	21	127	15	21	14	31	20	–	5	12	8	1	127
Nairn	1	2	1	–	2	6	1	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6

to Vote for a Member of Parliament, distinguishing in separate columns the Number, &c.—*continued.*

QUALIFICATION.											Number of such County Voters Resident within any Royal or Parliamentary Burgh within the County.		REMARKS.
No. 10. Superiors—Number amounting to					No. 11. Feuars—Number amounting to					No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	
£.50 and below £.100.	£.20 and below £.50.	£.14 and below £.20.	Above £.10 and below £.14	At and under £.10.	£.50 and below £.100.	£.20 and below £.50.	£.14 and below £.20.	Above £.10 and below £.14.	At and under £.10.	Total Superiors and Feuars.	Name of Burgh or Burghs.	Number Resident in Burgh or Burghs.	
1	–	1	10	–	17	31	18	41	20	139	Edinburgh Leith Musselburgh Portobello	157 9 3 3 172	There are 22 non-resident having the qualification of "freeholders," not included in this Return.
1	5	4	3	2	35	104	70	94	117	435	Anstruther, E. Burntisland Crail Cupar Dysart Dunfermline Inverkeithing Kilrenny Kinghorn Kirkcaldy Pittenweem St. Andrews Auchtermuchty Earlsberry Falkland	5 4 9 6 4 24 7 1 3 25 6 30 41 20 39 224	These are not included in Col. 1–6.
1	–	–	–	–	5	18	8	10	9	51	Dundee	68	
–	1	–	–	–	30*	8	11	18	31	99	Forfar Arbroath Brechin Montrose	6 11 15 6	
1	1	–	–	–	35	26	19	28	40	150		106	
–	–	–	1	–	20	36	24	25	18	124	Haddington North Berwick Dunbar	12 3 4 19	There are also 10 non-resident "old freeholders" qualified on superiorities, the valuation of which does not appear on the valuation roll.
1	1	–	5	2	3	9	13	15	13	62	Inverness	18	
–	1	–	–	–	30*	9	12	6	16	74	Bervie	1	
–	–	–	–	–	12	17	5	20	13	67	Nil	–	There are no Royal or Parliamentary burghs within the county of Kinross.
–	–	–	–	–	10	27	20	27	63	147	Kirkcudbright Maxwellton N. Galloway	5 5 2 12	
4	5	1	1	–	76	131	65	30	105	418	Glasgow, Airdrie, Lanark, Rutherglen, and Hamilton.	258	
–	–	–	2	1	15	26	26	37	20	127	Linlithgow S. Queensferry	11 1 12	There are 10 non-resident having the qualification of "freeholders," not included in this return.
–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	2	6	Nairn	1	

* This number includes the same class in Kincardineshire, the assessor having given them without separation. The total is increased to the same extent.

RETURN, from each County in *Scotland*, showing the total Number of Non-Resident Proprietors qualified

COUNTY.	Number of Non-Resident Proprietors whose Property, as shown by Valuation Roll, is of less Annual Value than						NATURE OF									
							No. 7. FIARS—Number amounting to					No. 8. LIFERENTERS—Number amounting to				No. 9.
	No. 1. £. 100.	No. 2. £. 50.	No. 3. £. 20.	No. 4. £. 14.	No. 5. At and under £. 10.	No. 6. Total.	£. 50 and below £. 100.	£. 20 and below £. 50.	£. 14 and below £. 20.	Above £. 10 and below £. 14.	At and under £. 10.	£. 50 and below £. 100.	£. 20 and below £. 50.	£. 14 and below £. 20.	Above £. 10. and below £. 14.	At and under £. 10.	Total Fiars and Liferenters.
Orkney	5	9	3	2	14	33	5	8	2	2	13	–	1	1	–	1	33
Peebles	5	22	13	21	23	84	3	18	8	12	12	2	3	5	11	10	84
Perth	No return received.																
Renfrew	73	123	49	70	35	350	70	112	44	66	31	3	11	5	4	4	350
Ross	1	2	1	–	8	12	1	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	12
Roxburgh	12	56	26	22	36	152	12	46	22	18	36	–	10	4	4	–	152
Selkirk	2	4	13	9	1	29	2	1	1	1	1	–	3	12	8	–	29
Stirling	64	113	40	42	53	312	63	111	39	42	53	1	2	1	–	–	312
Shetland	No return received.																
Sutherland	2	3	1	–	8	14	2	3	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	14
Wigtown	5	11	13	28	28	85	4	11	13	28	28	1	–	–	–	–	85

Crown Office, Ennis, 17 June 1869.

to Vote for a Member of Parliament, distinguishing in separate Columns the Number, &c.—*continued.*

QUALIFICATION.											Number of such County Voters Resident within any Royal or Parliamentary Burgh within the County.		REMARKS.
No. 10. Superiors—Number amounting to					No. 11. Feuars—Number amounting to					No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	
£.50 and below £.100.	£.20 and below £.50.	£.14 and below £.20.	Above £.10 and below £.14.	At and under £.10.	£.50 and below £.100.	£.20 and below £.50.	£.14 and below £.20.	Above £.10 and below £.14.	At and under £.10.	Total Superiors and Feuars.	Name of Burgh or Burghs.	Number Resident in Burgh or Burghs.	
–	–	–	–	–	5	9	3	2	14	33	Kirkwall - -	11	
2	4	5	12	10	3	17	8	11	12	84	Peebles - - -	105	Besides the foregoing there are the following whose qualifications do not appear in the Lands Valuation Roll, viz., one liferenter, one superior, and two freeholders.
2	10	5	2	4	71	113	44	68	31	350	Paisley - - -	41	
											Greenock - -	48	
											Port Glasgow - -	10	
											Renfrew - - -	11	
												110	
1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	8	12	Dingwall - -	–	
											Tain - - -	–	
											Fortrose - - -	–	
												–	
–	–	–	–	–	12	56	26	22	36	152	Jedburgh - - -	7	Royal.
											Galashiels - -	4	Parliamentary.
											Hawick - - -	12	Parliamentary.
												23	
–	–	–	–	–	2	4	13	9	1	29	Galashiels - -	1	There are eight non-resident freeholders *not* included in this Return. There are no voters' qualifications as superiors.
–	–	1	5	–	64	113	39	37	53	312	Stirling - - -	29	
											Falkirk - - -	33	
												62	
–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	8	14	Dornock - - -	4	
–	–	–	–	–	5	11	13	28	28	85	Stranraer - -	13	The assessor says, "I have assumed that feuars include persons holding under leases of 57 years or upwards; so far as regards qualification for the franchise, there is now no distinction between feus and such leases."
											Whithorn - -	7	
											Wigtown - - -	7	
												27	

Charles Morton, Crown Agent.

COUNTY VOTERS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN, from each COUNTY in *Scotland*, showing the Total Number of NON-RESIDENT PROPRIETORS qualified to VOTE for a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT, distinguishing the Number of those whose Property in such County, as shown by the Valuation Roll, is of less Annual Value than £. 100 £. 50, £. 20, and £. 14, and also those at and under £. 10 respectively; also, the Number of such COUNTY VOTERS Resident within any ROYAL or PARLIAMENTARY BURGH within each County respectively, &c.

(*Mr. Craufurd.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1869.

Under 1 *oz.*

23

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 August 1869;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the Session of 1868-9; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division; distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.108, of Session 1867-8)."

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868-9.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the SESSION of 1868-9; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division, distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.108, of Session 1867).

SUMMARY OF DIVISIONS.

Number of Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS before Midnight - - - - - - -	91
Ditto - - - - after Midnight - - - - - -	61
Ditto - PRIVATE BUSINESS - - - - - - - - - -	8
TOTAL Number of Divisions in Session 1868-9 - - -	160

DIVISIONS ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
73	June 21	Abyssinian War.—"That Sir Stafford Northcote be a Member of the Select Committee"	28	7	36	- -	A. M.
94	„ 30	Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill.—Second Reading	153	144	298	B. M.	
72	„ 21	Assessed Rates Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 3.	215	28	244	B. M.	
78	„ 24	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 4 - -	293	44	338	B. M.	
99	July 2	——— (On Consideration):—Page 2, line 13 -	123	221	345	B. M.	
104	„ 5	——— (Amendment to Motion for Third Reading).	71	37	109	- -	A. M.
60	June 8	Bankruptcy Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 46	65	98	164	B. M.	
74	„ 22	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause (Fees and Expenses of Sheriff.)—(*Mr George Gregory.*)	62	143	206	B. M.	
75	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Schedule I. -	60	154	215	B. M.	
63	„ 25	——— (On Consideration):—Page 2, line 38 -	82	34	117	B. M.	
37	April 27	Beerhouses, &c. Bill.—On Second Reading,—"That the Debate be now adjourned"—(*Sir Robert Clifton.*)	2	234	237	- -	A. M.
4	Mar. 4	Bewdley Writ.—"That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Bewdley, in the room of Sir Richard Attwood Glass, whose Election has been determined to be void."—(*Mr. Noel.*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the Writ for the Borough of Bewdley be suspended for twelve months,"—(*Mr. Muntz,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	130	67	198	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
154	Aug. 5	Bishops' Resignation Bill [Lords.]—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."	114	28	143	B. M.	
155	„ 5	Canada (Rupert's Land) Loan Bill.—Second Reading.	67	12	80	B. M.	
138	July 28	Capital Punishment Abolition Bill.—Second Reading.	60	120	181	B. M.	
116	„ 13	Cattle Plague (Cheshire.)—"That, in the opinion of this House, the distress occasioned by the Cattle Plague to the Ratepayers of the county of Chester entitles them to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to some remission of the heavy debt incurred for the amount of compensation."—(*Earl Grosvenor.*)	87	128	216	- -	A. M.
51	May 27	Civil Offices Pensions Bill.—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress, &c."—(*Mr. Brogden.*)	17	96	114	B. M.	
79	June 24	——— (On consideration):—New Clause,—(Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, &c.)—(*Mr Fawcett.*)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	38	70	109	B. M.	
5	Mar. 10	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.—Second Reading.	199	255	455	B. M.	
107	July 6	Contagious Diseases (Animals) (No. 2) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 15.	164	222	387	B. M.	
115	„ 13	——— Clause 90 - - - - - -	99	82	182	B M.	
61	June 8	Convention of Paris.—"That there be laid before this House, Statements of 'Rentes' deposited with the British Government by the French Government, in pursuance of the Treaties of 1814 and 1815, and under the Convention of the 20th day of November 1815 [No. 7] and the 25th day of April 1818, in satisfaction of the claims of British subjects, and the dates at which such 'Rentes' were deposited:—Of the sums paid out of such moneys to the persons whose claims were admitted:—Copy of a Minute of the Board of Treasury, dated the 17th day of February 1826, ordering payment of £.23,707. 10. out of such moneys to Monsieur Laffon de Ladebat:—And, Statement in detail of the manner in which the difference between the aggregate sum (principal and interest) received on account of the claims of British subjects, under the above-named Conventions, and the payment in satisfaction of such claims has been disposed of, and any balance still remaining unappropriated."—(*Mr. Henry B. Sheridan.*)	82	111	194	- -	A. M.
92	„ 29	County Court Judges (Salaries).—"That, having regard to the Admiralty Act of last Session, by virtue of which an entirely new jurisdiction has been conferred upon certain County Courts, and to the Bankruptcy Bill, under which the district County Courts will take the place and perform the functions of the district Bankruptcy Courts, and with a view to secure efficiency in the office of County Court Judge, in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the judges upon whom the new duties and responsibilities may be imposed should receive an additional remuneration of £. 300 a year."—(*Mr. Hibbert.*)	58	104	163	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
25	April 19	Court of Common Pleas (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill.—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report Progress, &c."	9	72	82	- -	A. M.
50	May 27	Customs and Inland Revenue Duties Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 18.—To insert "For any male servant under 16 years of age.—(*Mr. Clare Sewell Read.*)	30	59	90	B. M.	
56	June 3	Diplomatic Salaries, &c., Bill.—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report Progress, &c."—(*Mr. Lusk.*)	21	31	53	- -	A. M.
58	„ 7	——— Clause 7,—Amendment in page 2, line 31	95	31	127	B. M.	
26	April 20	Dublin City Election, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, as followeth:—Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that Mr. Justice Keogh, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, has reported to the House of Commons that corrupt practices did extensively prevail amongst the Freemen voters at the last Election for the City of Dublin, and that save as reported respecting the said Freemen corrupt practices have not been shown to have extensively prevailed, nor is there reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election. We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of Parliament passed in the 16th year of the reign of Your Majesty, intituled 'An Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament,' by the appointment of Stephen Woulfe Flanagan, esq., one of Her Majesty's counsel, Hugh Law, esq., one of Her Majesty's counsel, and Charles H. Tandy, esq., one of Her Majesty's counsel, as Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices.'"—(*Mr. O'Reilly.*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the first word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new Writ for the electing of a Citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the City of Dublin, in the room of Sir Arthur Edward Guinness, baronet, whose Election has been determined to be void,"—(*Mr. Collins,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	194	122	317	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
66	June 14	Dublin City Writ.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, to make out a new Writ for the electing of a Citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the City of Dublin, in the room of Sir Arthur Guinness, baronet, whose Election has been determined to be void."—(*Mr. Noel.*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "leave be given to bring in a Bill for disfranchising the Freemen of the City of Dublin,"—(*Sir George Grey,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	171	217	389	- -	A. M.
67	„ „	——— "That those words be there added."—Whereupon Motion made and Question put, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Colonel Knox.*)	78	180	259	- -	A. M.
93	„ 29	Dublin Freemen Commission Bill.—On Order of Leave "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Colonel Taylor.*)	54	102	157	- -	A. M.
96	July 1	——— Order of Leave - - - - - -	241	138	380	B. M.	
101	„ 5	——— Second Reading.—(On going into Committee.)	248	128	377	B. M.	
124	„ 19	——— "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to include in the Bill a Commission to inquire into corrupt practices at the Election for Youghal held in November last,"—(*Mr. Collins,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	186	80	267	- -	A. M.
125	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—That the "Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. James Lowther.*)	77	191	269	- -	A. M.
3	Mar. 3	Election Expenses Bill.—Second Reading - -	167	170	338	B. M.	
69	June 17	Endowed Schools Bill.—On Consideration:—Page 15, line 12.	97	24	122	B. M.	
140	July 30	Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."	102	34	137	B. M.	
141	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 1, Amendment in page 2, line 11.	84	75	160	B. M.	
156	Aug. 5	Government of India Act Amendment Bill [Lords].—(In the Committee):—Clause 2, Amendment in page 2, line 18.	13	72	86	- -	A. M.
80	June 24	Greenwich Hospital Bill,—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair":—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the Bill be committed to a Select Committee,"—(*Mr. Liddell,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	126	45	172	- -	A. M.
81	„ 24	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 12 -	48	17	66	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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131	July 21	Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill.—Second Reading.	129	93	223	B. M.	
84	June 25	Imprisonment for Debt Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 5.	31	179	211	B. M.	
143	„ 30	Inclosure of Lands Bill.—(In the Committee):—Schedule:—"That Lanivet stand part of the Schedule."	59	32	92	-	A. M.
144	„ „	——— "That Piecombe stand part of the Schedule."	45	44	90	- -	A. M.
153	„ „	——— On Consideration Schedule, "That the word 'Piecombe' stand part of the Bill."	74	36	111	- -	A. M.
14	Apr. 6	Inland Postage.—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to reduce the rate of Inland Postage on printed matter to one halfpenny for two ounces, and that the postage on newspapers should be likewise reduced to one halfpenny."—(*Mr. Graves.*)—Whereupon previous Question put, "That the Question be now put."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)	64	231	296	B. M.	
11	Mar. 23	Irish Church Bill.—Second Reading - - -	370	252	623	- -	A. M.
18	Apr. 15	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words, "this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee."—(*Mr. Newdegate,*) instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	357	231	589	- -	A. M.
20	„ 16	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2,—(Dissolution of legislative union between Churches of England and Ireland).—Question put, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."	346	223	570	B. M.	
22	„ 19	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 12,—Amendment in page 4, line 26.—(*Mr. Gathorne Hardy.*)	303	196	500	B. M.	
23	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."	216	105	322	B. M.	
24	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 14,—Amendment in line 16.	332	234	567	B. M.	
28	„ 22	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 14,—Amendment in line 31.	130	223	354	B. M.	
29	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 15,—First paragraph.	222	109	332	B. M.	
30	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 17,—Amendment in page 7, line 2.	201	316	518	B. M.	
31	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress, &c.—(*Colonel Gilpin.*)	178	291	470	B. M.	
32	„ 23	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 18,—Amendment in page 7, line 4.	163	275	439	B. M.	
33	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 22,—Amendment in page 8, line 19.	261	159	421	B. M.	
34	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 23,—Amendment in page 8, line 24.	296	196	493	B. M.	
35	„ 26	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 25,—Amendment in page 10, line 15.	134	234	369	B. M.	
38	„ 29	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 27,—Amendment in page 12, line 14.	320	229	550	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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39	Apr. 29	Irish Church Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 29,—Amendment in page 13, line 19.	308	222	531	B. M.	
40	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 29,—Amendment in page 13, line 42.	182	285	468	B. M.	
42	May 3	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 32,—"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."	183	35	219	B. M.	
43	„ 4	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 39,—Amendment in page 18, line 35.	326	198	525	B. M.	
45	„ 6	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 39,—Amendment in page 19, line 16.	320	194	515	B. M.	
46	„ „	——— "That the Chairman do report progress, &c."—(*Mr. Bentinck.*)	175	345	521	B. M.	
47	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 39,—Amendment in page 19, line 18.	307	200	508	B. M.	
53	May 31	——— Third Reading - - - - -	363	249	613	- -	A. M.
118	July 15	——— Consideration of Lords' Amendments:—Lords' Amendments in page 1, lines 8–11.	348	224	573	B. M.	
119	„ „	——— Lords' Amendments in page 1, lines 11–15.	248	166	415	B. M.	
120	„ „	——— Lords' Amendments in Clause 15, line 19	183	279	463	B. M.	
121	„ „	——— Lords' Amendments in Clause 27, page 13, line 33.	328	239	568	- -	A. M.
122	„ 16	——— Lords' Amendments in Clause 60,—Second paragraph.	346	242	589	B. M.	
123	„ „	——— Lords' Amendments in Clause 68, page 31, line 17.	292	220	513	B. M.	
27	Apr. 21	Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill,—Second Reading.	245	146	392	B. M.	
62	June 8	——— (On going into Committee):—Instruction.—(*Mr. Collins.*)—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Sclater Booth.*)	65	115	181	- -	A. M.
63	„ „	——— (On going into Committee):—"That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Cross.*)	65	100	166	- -	A. M.
76	„ 22	——— (On going into Committee):—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)	54	102	157	- -	A M.
77	„ „	——— (On going into Committee):—"That this House be now adjourned."—(*Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson.*)	45	103	149	- -	A. M.
127	July 20	——— (On going into Committee):—"That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, that they have power to make provision therein for a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother."—(*Mr. Collins.*)—Question again proposed:—Debate resumed:—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words, "the Order for the Committee on the said Bill be read and discharged."—(*Mr. John Talbot*), instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	145	59	205	- -	A. M.
128	„ „	——— (On going into Committee):—Main Question again proposed; Debate arising:—Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Sir John Hay.*)	45	147	193	- -	A. M.
129	„ „	——— (On going into Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress, &c."—(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)	41	131	173	- -	A. M.
130	„ „	——— (On going into Committee):—That the Chairman do report progress, &c."—(*Mr. George Moore.*)	50	96	147	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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112	July 9	Married Women's Property Bill.—(On Third Reading):—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Henley.*)	49	40	90	- -	A. M.
132	„ 21	——— Third Reading - - - - -	133	35	169	B. M.	
106	„ 5	Medical Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 1.	46	12	59	- -	A. M.
145	„ 31	Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill.—(In the Committee):—New Clause,—(Park Lands vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works.)—(*Mr. Torrens.*)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	42	36	79	B. M.	
149	Aug. 2	——— (On consideration):—"That the Clause (Parks, Lands, &c.) stand part of the Bill."—(*Mr. Ayrton.*)	58	81	140	- -	A. M.
59	June 7	Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill.—(On Second Reading):—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the present condition of the Ratepayers of the Metropolis, and of the burthens laid upon them for the relief of the sick and infirm, it is not expedient to adopt any further measures of legislation until full inquiry shall have been made into the existing extent of Hospital accommodation, and how far the same may be made adequate to meet the wants of the Sick Poor not relieved in their own dwellings,"—(*Mr. Torrens,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	120	17	138	- -	A. M.
85	„ 25	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."	139	31	171	- -	A. M.
26	July 20	——— (In the Committee):—Amendment, in page 1, line 16.	47	130	178	B. M.	
36	April 27	O'Farrell.—Order [6th April] for presenting Address for Return relative to O'Farrell's crime read.—Motion made, and Question put, "That the said Order be discharged."—(*Mr. Monsell.*)	125	17	143	B. M.	
82	June 24	Park Gate Chapel Marriages, &c., Bill [Lords].—(In the Committee):—Clause 2.—"That the Clause as amended stand part of the Bill."	38	13	52	- -	A. M.
137	July 27	Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill [Lords].—(In the Committee):—Clause 1.—Amendment in page 2, line 40.	112	67	180	B. M.	
146	Aug. 2	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Sir John Ogilvy.*)	38	115	154	B. M.	
147	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5.—Amendment in page 4, line 24.	19	83	103	B. M.	
148	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 14.—"That the Clause stand part of the Bill."	130	13	144	B. M.	
150	„ 3	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Ellice.*)	37	100	138	- -	A. M.
151	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress."—(*Lord Elcho.*)	26	104	131	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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152	Aug. 2	Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill [Lords].—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Knight.*)	26	102	129	- -	A. M.
157	„ 6	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman leave the Chair."—(*Lord Elcho.*)	29	101	131	B. M.	
158	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 65.—Amendment, page 26, line 4.	5	81	87	- -	A. M.
159	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 66.—Page 26, line 22:—New Clause.	76	6	83	- -	A. M.
160	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—(Certain Occupiers of Land, &c.)—(*Mr. Miller.*)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	11	53	65	- -	A. M.
8	Mar. 16	Party Processions (Ireland) Bill.—(On Second Reading):—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)	115	72	188	- -	A. M.
48	May 12	Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill.—Second Reading.	89	195	285	B. M.	
55	June 1	Petitions (Irish Church) Bill.—"That there be laid before this House a Return of the number of Petitions presented to the House during the present Session of Parliament on the subject of the Irish Church, distinguishing those for and against its Disestablishment and Disendowment, and the aggregate number of signatures under both heads."—(*Mr. Vance.*)	34	62	97	- -	A. M.
108	July 6	Poor Law (Removal of Children).—Motion made, and Question put, "That in any case where a Board of Guardians of any parish or union shall have made due provision within the workhouse or district school for the instruction in their own faith of children not of the Established Church, their religious rights being amply secured and the spirit of the law effectually carried out, it is inexpedient that the Poor Law Board should exercise its discretionary power to enforce the removal of such children to schools not under the control of the guardians or of the parish authorities."	31	73	105	- -	A. M.
54	June 1	Press Prosecutions (Ireland).—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the treatment of Political Prisoners, particularly of those who may be untried; and of those who, under exceptional circumstances, may be detained in custody, without any special charge having been preferred against them."—(*Mr. George Moore.*)	22	86	109	- -	A. M.
91	„ 29	Prisoners (Political Offences).—Motion made, and Question put, "That it is the duty of the Government to institute a public inquiry into the Penal discipline of our Prisons, for the purpose of a better classification of Prisoners generally; distinguishing the tried from the untried, and those who may be charged with offences from those who, under exceptional circumstances, may be temporarily detained without any specific charge having been preferred against them."—(*Mr. George Moore.*)	33	173	207	- -	A. M.
117	July 14	Real Estate Intestacy Bill.—Second Reading -	171	146	318	B. M.	
9	Mar. 17	Revenue Officers Bill.—Second Reading - -	90	209	300	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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1	Feb. 26	Roman Catholic Charities and Registration of Burials.—Motion made, and Question put, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 134, being an Act to amend the Law regarding Roman Catholic Charities, and into that of any Acts passed subsequently to the passing of the above-mentioned Act, which may or may have been held to modify or alter the operation of the above Act, or which relate to the subject matter thereof; and into the operation of the Act 52 Geo. 3, c. 146, and into that of the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 97, which Acts relate to the Registration of Burials."—(*Mr. Newdegate.*)	48	87	136	B. M.	
68	June 16	Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill.—Second Reading	230	73	304	B. M.	
97	July 1	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 1.—Amendment in line 10.	69	106	176	- -	A. M.
98	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress, &c."—(*Mr. Henley.*)	38	93	132	- -	A. M.
105	„ 5	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—Amendment in line 20.	34	57	92	- -	A. M.
16	April 14	Sunday Trading Bill.—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress, &c."—(*Mr. Rylands.*)	83	171	255	B. M.	
17	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Brady.*)	59	112	172	B. M.	
6	Mar. 12	Supply.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the Contracts entered into by the Postmaster General with Messrs. Cunard & Co. and Mr. William Inman for the Conveyance of Mails from this Country to the United States be referred to a Select Committee of this House" (*Mr. Seely*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	88	117	206	- -	A. M.
15	April 9	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, all appointments to the Civil and Diplomatic Services ought to be obtained by open competition"—(*Mr. Fawcett*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	283	32	316	B. M.	
57	June 4	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the Royal Commissions (1833 and 1845), and other Measures for the revision of the Statute Law, having occasioned an Expenditure of £. 80,619. 5. 1., and the results being unsatisfactory, it is, in the opinion of this House, expedient to discontinue the present course of proceeding, and the Expenditure thereon"—(*Mr. Hadfield*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	219	66	286	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included),	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
65	June 11	Supply.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the Members of the Civil Service are entitled to a scale of Pay in accordance with the terms of any Order in Council which has not been revoked or qualified by a succeeding Order of equal authority"—(*Captain Grosvenor*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	109	66	176	B. M.	
70	„ 18	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Commercial Treaty with France, ratified the 13th day of January 1860, and particularly as it affects the Silk Manufacture in this Country"—(*Mr. Staveley Hill*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	157	103	261	- -	A. M.
12	April 2	——— (In the Committee):—Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Her Majesty's Dockyards, at Home and Abroad. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. Corry*.	48	124	173	B. M.	
64	June 10	——— (In the Committee):—That a sum not exceeding £. 89,300 be granted for the Yeomanry Cavalry.	119	29	149	- -	A. M.
86	„ 28	——— (In the Committee):—Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. Goldney*.	44	100	145	B. M.	
87	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Furniture in the Public Departments. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. Brogden*.	54	114	169	B. M.	
88	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Buildings of the Houses of Parliament. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. Monk*.	53	131	185	B. M.	
89	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Buildings of the Houses of Parliament. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. Locke King*.	44	123	168	B. M.	
102	July 5	——— (In the Committee):—Probate Court and Registries. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. William Cowper*.	68	139	208	B. M.	
103	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Buildings at Burlington House and for various Learned Bodies. Vote, as proposed to be amended by *Mr. Goldney*.	81	120	202	B. M.	
113	„ 12	——— (In the Committee):—Stationery, Printing, &c. for the Two Houses of Parliament. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr Miller*.	37	112	150	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
114	July 12	Supply.—(In the Committee):—Department of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.—"That the Item of £. 217. 13., for Queen's Plates, be omitted from the proposed Vote."—(*Mr Lusk.*)	75	193	269	B. M.	
133	„ 22	——— (In the Committee):—Expenses of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's Household.—"That the Item of £. 1,562. 6. 2., for Queen's Plates in Ireland, be omitted from the proposed Vote."—(*Mr. Rylands.*)	61	81	143	B. M.	
139	„ 29	——— (In the Committee):—Diplomatic Services. Vote, as proposed to be reduced by *Mr. Rylands.*—The Chairman gave his voice with the Noes.	68	68	137	B. M.	
109	„ 8	——— (On Report):—"That £. 34,026 be granted for the Buildings of the Houses of Parliament."—Resolution read a second time.—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£. 34,026," in order to insert "£. 28,526," instead thereof.—Question, "That '£. 34,026' stand part of the proposed Resolution," put, and negatived:—Question proposed, "That '£. 28,526' be there inserted."—Amendment proposed to the said proposed Amendment, by leaving out "£. 28,526," and inserting "£. 31,026"—(*Mr. Layard*),—instead thereof:—Question put, "That '£. 28,526' stand part of the said proposed Amendment."	99	189	289	B. M.	
134	„ 26	——— (On Report):—"That £. 9,298 be granted for the Board of Fisheries in Scotland."—Resolution read a second time:—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£. 9,298," and insert "£. 3,531. 6. 7"—(*Mr. Craufurd*),—instead thereof:—Question put, "That '£. 9,298' stand part of the said Resolution."	152	47	200	B. M.	
135	„ „	Telegraph Bill.—Order for Committee read:—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee, to examine and take evidence upon the Contracts entered into with the several Telegraphic, Railway, and Canal Companies, with a view to determine whether they are of the character of fraudulent or of improvident contracts contemplated in the Resolution of this House of the 24th day of July 1860; and to examine the calculations upon which the Estimates of Receipt and Expenditure, as set forth in the Reports of Mr. Scudamore, and in the Statement of the Postmaster General when submitting Resolutions upon this subject, are based with a view to determine whether there is any reasonable prospect that said Estimates may be realised"—(*Mr. Robert Torrens*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	150	25	176	B. M.	
136	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 4,—Amendment in page 3, line 13.	29	125	155	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
7	Mar. 15	University Tests Bill.—(On Second Reading):—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)	77	253	331	- -	A. M.
90	June 29	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 6 - -	218	97	316	B. M.	
100	July 2	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause (Holding of meetings for Repeal of Statutes imposing tests or disabilities).—"That the Clause be read a second time."	149	236	386	B. M.	
110	„ 8	——— (Third Reading) - - - - -	118	67	186	- -	A. M.
111	„ „	Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Bill—(In the Committee):—Clause 11,—An Amendment proposed in line 3.	23	82	106	- -	A. M.
142	„ 30	Ways and Means.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "there be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of Deeds or Instruments enrolled during the last three years in the High Court of Chancery under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 134, being an Act to amend the Law regarding the Roman Catholic Charities, and under any subsequent Act relating to or enlarging or extending the said Act, giving the names of the Trustees; the date of their execution of such deeds or instruments; and a summary or short description, together with the number of acres of the property to which such deeds or instruments relate"—(*Mr. Newdegate*),—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	60	52	113	B. M.	
49	May 13	——— (In the Committee):—"That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty there shall be charged for every Male Servant 15 *s.*"—Amendment proposed to add the words "above eighteen years of age."—(*Mr. Hunt.*)	73	152	226	B. M.	
13	April 2	Wisley Common.—"That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the proposed inclosure of Wisley Common."—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)	45	24	70	- -	A. M.
41	„ 30	Youghal Writ.—"That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new Writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Youghal, in the room of Christopher Weguelin, esq., whose election has been determined to be void."—(*Mr. Glyn.*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the issuing of a new Writ for Youghal be postponed until the Minutes of Evidence taken on the Election Petition be printed."—(*Mr. Collins.*)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	104	72	177	- -	A. M.

DIVISIONS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
52	May 31	All Saints District (Bishopsgate) Bill [Lords].—Second Reading.	175	139	315	B. M.	
71	„ „	——— (Third Reading) - - - -	203	144	348	B. M.	
44	„ 6	Clontarf Township Bill.—(On Consideration):—Clause 21,—Amendment in page 8, line 2.	156	123	280	B. M.	
19	Apr. 16	Metropolitan District Railway Bill.—(On consideration):—New Clause (Provision for Smoking Carriages).—(*Mr. Henry Sheridan.*)	177	169	347	B. M.	
21	„ 19	Metropolitan Railway Bill.—(On consideration):—New Clause (Provision for Smoking Carriages).—(*Mr. Henry Sheridan.*)	169	200	370	B. M.	
2	Mar. 3	Metropolitan Street Tramways Bill.—(Second Reading.)	211	80	292	B. M.	
95	July 1	Severn Navigation Bill [Lords].—(On consideration):—Amendment in page 9, line 23.	66	206	273	B. M.	
10	Mar. 23	Sligo Borough Improvement Bill.—(Second Reading.)	137	121	259	B. M.	

Public Bill Office. *A. Milman.*

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of Divisions of The House in the Session of 1868-9; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the Aggregate Number in the House on each Division; distinguishing the Divisions on Public Business from Private, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.108, of Session 1867-8).

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868-9.

0.100.

Under 2 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 April 1869;—*for,*

RETURN "of all RETURNS Ordered by the HOUSE of COMMONS to be PRINTED on the Motion of NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS during the Session of 1867-8, according to the following Form:—

By whom Motion made.	Nature of Return.	When Ordered.	When Delivered.	Cost of Printing and Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.

"Total Number of Returns:"

"Total Cost of Returns £. :"

"Cost of the whole of the Parliamentary Printing £. ."

House of Commons Printing Office, 29 April 1869.

HENRY HANSARD.

(*Mr. Candlish.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *May* 1869.

RETURN of all RETURNS Ordered by the HOUSE of COMMONS to be PRINTED on the Motion of NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS during the Session of 1867-8.

Sessional Number.	By whom Motion made.	Nature of Return.	When Ordered.	When Delivered.	Cost of Printing and Paper.	Number Copies Printed
			1867:		£. s. d.	
5	Mr. Floyer	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	22 Nov.	28 Nov. 1867	1 15 10	1,000
6	Mr. Philip Price	Official Liquidators	22 „	9 Dec. „	7 10 10	1,000
7	Mr. Candlish	Mortality and Marriages (Ireland)	22 „	7 „ „	7 7 1	1,000
11	Mr. Ayrton	Dwelling Houses	26 „	9 Jan. 1868	13 18 11	1,250
12	Mr. Leader	Queen's College (Cork)	26 „	29 Nov. 1867	– 18 11	1,000
16	Mr. John Benjamin Smith	East India (Weights and Measures)	29 „	7 Feb. 1868	59 2 11	1,150
17	Colonel Sykes	Metropolitan Board of Works	29 „	10 „ „	28 14 5	1,500
20	Mr. Pim	Record Publications	2 Dec.	26 „ „	56 – 7	1,000
21	Mr. Locke	Metropolitan Public Schools	2 „	7 Dec. 1867	3 6 4	1,000
23	Mr. Graves	Navy (First Class Boys, &c.)	2 „	2 Jan. 1868	1 16 8	1,000
24	Mr. Crawford	Thames River	2 „	9 Dec. 1867	3 3 –	1,250
24–I	Sir G. Bowyer	Thames River	6 „	18 „ „	4 17 3	1,250
25	Mr. Adam	East India (Engineers' Establishment, &c.)	2 „	15 Jan. 1868	51 16 8	1,500
26	Mr. Samuda	Navy (Designs for Ships)	3 „	12 Mar. „	14 16 2	1,150
28	Mr. Baines	Rangoon and Western China	3 „	2 Jan. „	16 14 11	1,150
28–I	Mr. Bazley	Rangoon and Western China	3 „	2 „ „	52 7 2	1,150
29	Mr. Stacpoole	East India (Cession of Berar)	3 „	28 Dec. 1867	18 12 8	1,150
30	Mr. Cogan	Carlow Lunatic Asylum	5 „	7 „ „	3 13 10	1,000
31	Mr. Candlish	Mortality and Marriages (Scotland)	6 „	28 „ „	7 2 1	1,000
32	Mr. M'Laren	St. Andrew's University Graduates	6 „	28 „ „	1 18 1	1,000
34	Mr. Leeman	Insolvent Debtors	6 „	28 „ „	1 1 2	1,000
35	Mr. Barclay	Poor Law (Workhouse Inspection)	6 „	25 Feb. 1868	677 16 2	1,250
36	Mr. Locke	Hops	6 „	18 Dec. 1867	2 4 7	1,000
37	Captain Grosvenor	Metropolis Rates	6 „	7 Feb. 1868	48 18 11	1,250
39	Mr. Watkin	Ceylon	6 „	10 Jan. „	14 3 1	1,150
40	Mr. Charles Forster	Poor Law (Walsall Workhouse)	6 „	9 „ „	7 15 –	1,250
44	Major Walker	Militia	7 „	28 Dec. 1867	– 18 2	1,000
51	Sir Patrick O'Brien	Post Office (Anthony J. Duffy)	14 „	17 Feb. 1868	1 12 10	1,000
52	Mr. Powell	Parliamentary Papers	14 „	1 April „	11 19 9	1,000
54	Lord Elcho	Education	14 „	22 Feb. „	3 9 7	1,000
			1868:			
55	Mr. Adam	Electoral Statistics (Scotland)	14 Feb.	21 Feb. 1868	1 15 8	1,000
56	Sir John Ogilvy	Poor Rates (Scotland) and Parliamentary Burghs (Scotland).	14 „	22 „ „	3 6 –	1,250
57	Mr. M'Laren	Parliamentary Electors (Edinburgh)	14 „	21 „ „	2 12 6	1,250
58	Mr. Ayrton	Education	14 „	22 „ „	2 19 10	1,000
60	Mr. Lusk	Juries	14 „	28 „ „	6 4 1	1,000
61	Mr. O'Beirne	Suez and India Telegraph	14 „	25 „ „	1 18 1	1,150
67	Mr. M'Laren	Civil Services	14 „	11 Mar. „	5 3 1	1,150
68	General Dunne	Postage (Gibraltar, &c.)	14 „	25 Feb. „	1 3 2	1,000
69	Mr. Locke	Sugar	14 „	21 „ „	– 19 8	1,000
77	Sir John Simeon	Poor Law	17 „	24 „ „	1 17 6	1,250
89	Mr. Michael Bass	Metropolitan and City Police	17 „	21 „ „	1 – 8	1,000
89–I	Sir F. Heygate	Metropolitan and City Police, &c.	17 „	21 „ „	1 1 8	1,000
90	Mr. John Abel Smith	Industrial and Provident Societies	17 „	22 „ „	2 15 1	1,000
91	Mr. Richard Young	Abyssinian Expedition	18 „	24 „ „	1 18 10	1,150
95	Mr. M'Laren	Edinburgh Churches	18 „	24 „ „	2 6 1	1,000
95–I	Ditto	ditto	18 „	19 Mar. „	1 1 2	1,000
96	Colonel Sykes	Storm Warnings	19 „	14 „ „	4 4 6	1,000
100	Mr. Newdegate	Nuneaton Railway Station	20 „	25 Feb. „	3 4 3	1,250
101	Mr. Black	Court of Session (Scotland)	20 „	24 Mar. „	39 19 11	1,000
101–I	Mr. M'Laren	Court of Session (Scotland)	5 May	9 May „	1 – 11	1,000
102	Mr. Otway	Army and Marines (Flogging)	20 Feb.	25 Feb. „	– 18 2	1,000
104	Mr. Goldsmid	Weights and Measures	21 „	2 Mar. „	4 17 3	1,000
104–I	Lord Eustace Cecil	Weights and Measures (Metropolis)	28 July	28 Aug. „	16 19 6	1,000
111	Colonel Sykes	India and Abyssinia	25 Feb.	2 Mar. „	– 19 10	1,150
112	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	Supply	25 „	12 „ „	7 2 1	1,000
121	Mr. Michael Bass	Malt and Barley	5 Mar.	9 „ „	2 8 1	1,150
122	Mr. Locke	Malt and Barley	5 „	9 „ „	1 3 4	1,150
125	Mr. Layard	Abyssinia	5 „	9 „ „	– 19 10	1,150
127	General Dunne	Spirits, &c.	6 „	16 „ „	4 5 3	1,150
133	Mr. Nicol	East India (Bombay Banks)	9 „	18 April „	153 17 9	1,250
135	Mr. Blake	Fisheries (Ireland)	11 „	17 Mar. „	6 9 3	1,250
137	Colonel Sykes	Education	11 „	18 „ „	7 15 9	1,250
140	Sir Patrick O'Brien	Army (Staff Appointments)	13 „	11 April „	48 16 8	1,000

Sessional Number.	By whom Motion made.	Nature of Return.	When Ordered.	When Delivered.	Cost of Printing and Paper. £. s. d.	Number of Copies Printed.
			1868:			
146 / 446 of 1843	Mr. Wyse	Provincial Colleges (Ireland)	16 Mar.	25 Mar. 1868	3 6 10	1,000
147	Lord William Hay	East India (Ladakh)	16 „	1 April „	17 13 5	1,150
150	Mr. Powell	Education	17 „	23 Mar. „	1 9 10	1,150
152	Mr. Beresford Hope	Westminster Hall	17 „	23 „ „	– 17 11	1,000
156	Sir William Hutt	Poor Law Rating	20 „	24 „ „	2 1 1	1,000
158	Colonel Sykes	Slave Trade	23 „	3 April „	8 14 10	1,000
159	Sir E. Colebrooke	Court of Session, &c. (Scotland)	20 Feb.	2 „ „	10 8 8	1,000
161	Mr. Monsell	Roman Catholic Laity (Ireland)	24 Mar.	2 „ „	4 12 4	1,000
164	Mr. Hankey	Bullion	24 „	30 Mar. „	1 9 4	1,150
167	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	Navy (Distribution of Forces)	25 „	4 April „	5 2 6	1,150
168	Mr. William Edward Forster.	Education	25 „	22 „ „	18 9 3	1,250
169	Colonel Stuart Knox	Union with Ireland	26 „	28 Mar. „	– 17 5	1,000
172	Mr. Hankey	Metropolitan Board of Works and Metropolitan District Railway Company.	25 „	16 April „	10 8 2	1,250
174	Lord John Hay	Abyssinian Expedition	25 „	11 „ „	1 14 –	1,250
175	Mr. Henley	Savings Banks	25 „	11 „ „	1 11 2	1,000
178	Mr. Otway	East India (Employment of Natives)	25 „	3 „ „	2 17 6	1,150
179	Sir Arthur Buller	East India (Oudh)	26 „	23 „ „	10 18 10	1,150
180	Mr. Russell Gurney	Foreign Cattle	27 „	3 „ „	1 14 7	1,000
184	Mr. Dillwyn	Paris Exhibition	31 „	16 „ „	8 6 9	1,250
185	Mr. Ayrton	Post Office Savings Banks	31 „	18 „ „	3 – 6	1,250
189	Sir William Hutt	Durham Records	1 April	18 „ „	5 1 1	1,000
190	The O'Conor Don	Queen's College (Galway)	1 „	8 „ „	3 1 1	1,000
191	Mr. Neville-Grenville	Coronation, &c., Oaths	1 „	3 „ „	1 11 1	1,000
191–I	Ditto	ditto	19 May	26 May „	1 12 7	1,000
192	Mr. Baines	Rangoon and Western China	1 April	16 April „	5 1 7	1,150
195	The O'Conor Don	Grand Juries (Ireland)	3 „	21 „ „	1 15 5	1,000
199	Mr. Hubbard	Ecclesiastical Appeals	3 „	11 „ „	251 15 10	1,400
200	Mr. Otway	East India (Uncovenanted Service)	3 „	16 „ „	– 19 10	1,150
204	Mr. Speers	Quarantine (Island of St. Vincent)	3 „	16 „ „	11 4 3	1,150
205	Mr. Buxton	Poor Law (Walsall Workhouse)	20 „	23 „ „	9 9 –	1,000
206	Colonel Sykes	Abyssinian Expedition	20 „	7 May „	5 10 9	1,150
208	Mr. Moffatt	Immigrants and Liberated Africans	21 „	24 April „	6 13 11	1,150
209	Mr. Darby Griffith	Judges' Lodgings	21 „	1 May „	6 2 –	1,000
212	Sir Robert Peel	Sir Robert Peel's School (Tamworth)	22 „	23 April „	– 16 5	1,000
213	Mr. Moffatt	Sugars, &c.	22 „	5 May „	49 18 8	1,150
214	Mr. Moffatt	Foreign Sugar	22 „	5 „ „	6 1 10	1,150
215	Mr. Moffatt	Post Office	22 „	29 April „	1 13 10	1,150
216	Captain Grosvenor	Metropolis Gas	22 „	1 May „	6 2 5	1,250
217	Mr. Ellice	Occupiers (Scotland)	22 „	1 „ „	10 6 1	1,000
218	Admiral Erskine	Naval Reserve	23 „	25 April „	2 2 7	1,000
220	Lord Ernest Bruce	Richmond Green	24 „	29 „ „	2 13 –	1,000
221	Mr. Moffatt	Spirits	24 „	5 May „	5 – 3	1,150
229	Mr. Griffith	Peerages and Baronetcies	27 „	5 „ „	2 12 1	1,000
230	Mr. M'Laren	Post Office (Sunday Delivery, Scotland).	27 „	2 „ „	1 13 7	1,000
231	Lord George Cavendish	Local Taxation and Expenditure	27 „	29 „ „	37 16 11	1,000
232	Mr. John Bright	Industrial and Provident Societies	27 „	21 Aug. „	469 13 1	1,400
232–I	Ditto	ditto	27 „	28 „ „	2 2 5	1,000
232–II	Ditto	ditto	27 „	30 Jan. 1869	2 12 10	1,000
233	Lord George Cavendish	Turnpike Trusts	29 „	4 June 1868	82 16 1	1,250
234	Mr. Adam	East India (Engineers' Establishment, &c.)	28 „	9 May „	60 14 –	1,500
235	Major Anson	Royal Gun Factory	28 „	5 „ „	2 19 9	1,000
237	Mr. Locke	Brewers, &c.	28 „	9 „ „	5 4 –	1,150
238	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	Naval Reserve	28 „	9 „ „	1 5 2	1,000
239	Mr. Kinnaird	East India (Contract Law)	30 „	10 July „	63 7 2	1,150
241	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Voters (Oxford, &c. Universities)	13 May	18 May „	– 17 5	1,000
245	Mr. Esmonde	Counties (Ireland)	5 „	7 „ „	1 4 5	1,000
246	Mr. Pim	Area, Population, &c. (Ireland)	5 „	7 „ „	1 3 11	1,000
253	Lord John Hay	Fareham and Netley Railway Bill (1868).	8 „	11 „ „	3 3 6	1,150
254	Mr. Lowe	British Museum	8 „	12 „ „	43 1 1	1,150
255	General Dunne	Registry of Deeds (Dublin)	8 „	15 „ „	2 8 7	1,000
257	Mr. Ayrton	Customs (Landing Department)	11 „	23 „ „	22 10 8	1,000
257–I	Ditto	ditto	11 „	11 July „	6 10 3	1,000
258	Mr. Treeby	Taxes (Courts of Appeal)	11 „	18 May „	20 4 11	1,000
262	Mr. O'Reilly	Reformatory and Industrial Schools	12 „	23 „ „	3 5 1	1,000
263	Mr. O'Beirne	Poor Law Valuation (Ireland)	12 „	3 June „	14 6 2	1,000
266	Mr. Mitford	Contagious Diseases Act (1866)	13 „	16 May „	1 17 6	1,250

Sessional Number.	By whom Motion made.	Nature of Return.	When Ordered.	When Delivered.	Cost of Printing and Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.
			1868:		£. s. d.	
267	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Australian Mails	13 May	20 May 1868	1 16 10	1,150
268	Mr. Acland	Volunteers (Devon Association)	13 „	20 „ „	1 12 10	1,000
273	Mr. Davey	Copper, &c.	15 „	8 June „	13 6 4	1,150
274	Mr. Monsell	Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland)	15 „	27 May „	5 1 9	1,000
275	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Tulla Union	15 „	27 „ „	3 13 4	1,000
276	Mr. Pim	Record of Title, &c. (Ireland)	15 „	27 „ „	2 4 7	1,000
279	Sir Robert Anstruther	Committals (Scotland)	18 „	11 June „	21 12 1	1,000
282	Mr. Candlish	Naval Reserve	18 „	25 „ „	5 15 10	1,000
283	Lord John Hay	Navy (The Warrior, &c.)	19 „	3 „ „	3 8 –	1,000
284	Mr. Maguire	Prisons (Religious Instruction)	19 „	5 „ „	27 6 11	1,000
286	Mr. Pease	Harbour Loans	19 „	6 July „	2 13 8	1,000
287	Mr. Blake	Agricultural Holdings	19 „	3 June „	10 2 7	1,000
289	Mr. Turner	Fire Insurances	20 „	18 „ „	14 17 4	1,250
291	Lord Otho FitzGerald	Police Barracks (Ireland)	20 „	4 „ „	3 1 7	1,000
295	Mr. Graves	Merchant Service	22 „	25 May „	2 8 7	1,000
297	Mr. Percy Wyndham	Poor Law (Saint Pancras)	22 „	27 „ „	2 19 3	1,000
300	Colonel Forde	Militia Regiments	25 „	12 June „	6 3 10	1,000
301	Sir Frederick Heygate	Trinity College (Dublin), &c.	25 „	9 „ „	4 11 1	1,000
304	Mr. Laird	Chain Cables and Anchors	28 „	22 „ „	9 4 3	1,000
305	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Freeman Franchise (Ireland)	28 „	5 „ „	1 2 11	1,000
310	Mr. Gorst	Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction	29 „	8 „ „	3 – 4	1,000
310–I	Ditto	ditto	29 „	14 Aug. „	1 6 11	1,000
313	Mr. Lefroy	Universities (Ireland)	4 June	8 June „	1 14 4	1,000
314	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	Dockyards and Factories	4 „	26 „ „	3 5 1	1,000
316	Mr. Ingham	Shipping	5 „	9 July „	23 15 1	1,150
317	Mr. Kekewich	Poor Law	5 „	8 June „	2 10 7	1,150
318	Mr. Gorst	Boundaries of Boroughs	8 „	8 July „	249 7 1	1,100
319	Mr. Kinnaird	Roehampton Gate (Richmond Park)	8 „	17 June „	4 11 7	1,000
322	Mr. Cogan	Poor Law (Ireland)	8 „	10 July „	46 7 5	1,000
324	Mr. Crawford	Mail Services (Asia and Australasia)	9 „	16 June „	2 1 7	1,000
326	Mr. Powell	Queen Anne's Bounty (1866)	11 „	19 „ „	31 2 –	1,100
326–I	Mr. Bentinck	Queen Anne's Bounty (1867 and 1868)	11 „	20 „ „	11 6 4	1,100
327	Mr. Serjeant Gaselee	Boundary Commission	11 „	15 „ „	1 3 5	1,000
328	Mr. William Edward Forster.	Coolie Emigration	11 „	13 „ „	12 1 4	1,150
329	Mr. Cogan	Curragh of Kildare	12 „	15 „ „	6 3 6	1,000
330	Mr. Lusk and Mr. Wyld	Metropolis Gas	15 „	22 „ „	4 10 6	1,250
331	Mr. Bentinck	Small Livings	15 „	22 „ „	6 12 7	1,100
334	Mr. Edward Hamilton	Telegraphic Communication (East India, &c.)	16 „	28 Aug. „	44 16 4	1,150
335	Colonel William Stuart	Turnpike Trusts	16 „	3 July „	19 16 2	1,000
336	Mr. Seely	Navy (The Warrior, &c.)	16 „	27 June „	14 17 –	1,000
338	Mr. Hussey Vivian	Coals, Cinders, and Culm, &c.	18 „	6 July „	8 5 2	1,150
339	Mr. Bentinck	New Courts of Justice	18 „	26 June „	7 7 2	1,000
343	Lord William Hay	East India (Persian Telegraph)	22 „	25 „ „	1 18 10	1,150
345	Mr. O'Beirne	Income and Property Tax	22 „	30 „ „	2 15 6	1,250
346	Mr. Remington Mills	West Indies	22 „	29 „ „	2 14 1	1,000
347	Mr. George Morris	Law Costs (Ireland)	23 „	30 „ „	1 2 5	1,000
349	Mr. Clive	Turnpike Trusts	23 „	4 July „	5 10 9	1,000
352	Colonel French	Court of Chancery (Ireland)	24 „	29 June „	– 18 2	1,000
353	Mr. Lusk	Navy (Beef)	24 „	1 July „	1 4 8	1,000
355	Mr. Taylor	Mr. Eyre (Jamaica)	25 „	26 June „	1 1 2	1,150
357	Sir Andrew Agnew	Poor Rate	26 „	11 July „	21 17 5	1,000
358	Mr. Pim	Royal Hibernian Military School	26 „	2 „ „	1 15 10	1,000
359	Mr. O'Beirne	Newspapers	26 „	27 Nov. „	46 8 11	1,250
360	Mr. Tite	Metropolitan Board of Works	26 „	3 July „	2 12 –	1,250
361	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Public Bills (Ireland and Scotland)	26 „	6 „ „	2 2 10	1,000
362	Sir Fowell Buxton	Slave Trade	26 „	10 „ „	1 16 2	1,000
363	Sir Charles Lanyon	Education, Ireland	29 „	14 „ „	4 13 4	1,000
365	Mr. Candlish	Cape of Good Hope Mails	29 June and 3 July.	14 „ „	32 8 11	1,150
367	Mr. Baines	East India (Rangoon and Western China).	30 June	28 „ „	28 5 4	1,150
370	Mr. Vance	Burials in Churchyards (Ireland)	30 „	15 „ „	3 1 3	1,000
371	Mr. Childers	Army (Artillery and Engineer Colonels)	30 „	3 „ „	2 6 10	1,000
374	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Writs of Error	1 July	2 „ „	4 4 10	1,000
375	Mr. Graves	West India Mails	1 „	9 „ „	4 16 1	1,150
376	Mr. Graves	Brazils and River Plate Mails	1 „	9 „ „	4 16 1	1,150
377	Mr. Esmonde	Ordnance	1 „	11 „ „	– 18 8	1,000
378	General Dunne	Excise and Customs (Ireland)	1 „	24 „ „	7 4 1	1,000
382	Mr. Acland	Volunteers (Maximum Establishment, &c.)	2 „	20 „ „	41 12 7	1,000
388	General Dunne	Revenue (Ireland)	24 „	21 Aug. „	3 14 –	1,000
389	Mr. Lusk	Merchant Shipping	3 „	14 July „	1 1 11	1,000

Sessional Number.	By whom Motion made.	Nature of Return.	When Ordered.	When Delivered.	Cost of Printing and Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.
			1868:		£. s. d.	
391	Mr. Taylor	South Sea Islanders (Queensland)	3 July	8 July 1868	58 8 4	1,150
395	Mr. Algernon Egerton	Tea, Coffee, &c.	6 „	20 „ „	3 13 7	1,000
396	Mr. Childers	Army (Non-purchase Corps)	6 „	16 „ „	21 9 –	1,250
398	Sir William Hutt	Aliens	7 „	2 Sept. „	33 12 6	1,000
399	Mr. Gregory	Thames Embankment and Horse Guards Street.	7 „	22 July „	29 5 1	1,000
400	Viscount Cranborne	Savings Banks	7 „	25 Sept. „	129 19 6	1,150
403	Mr. Childers	Postal Communication (Australia)	24 „	8 Aug. „	2 7 7	1,150
405	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Railways (Ireland)	8 „	13 July „	1 1 11	1,000
406	Mr Lusk	Merchant Shipping	8 „	9 Oct. „	23 13 5	1,000
407	Mr. Lusk	Merchant Ships	8 „	25 Sept. „	18 15 11	1,250
408	Admiral Erskine	Garonne Steamer	8 „	16 „ „	13 4 10	1,000
410	Colonel Sykes	Abyssinian Expedition	9 „	17 July „	6 17 6	1,250
412	Lord Elcho	Army	9 „	24 „ „	4 13 6	1,000
413	Mr. Candlish	Vessels	9 „	22 „ „	2 15 1	1,000
414	Mr. Thomas Baring	Penang Mails	10 „	18 „ „	3 16 3	1,150
415	Mr. Bouverie	East India Irrigation Company	10 „	17 „ „	3 1 5	1,150
416	Mr. Ayrton	Electric Telegraphs	10 „	1 Dec. „	25 4 1	1,250
417	Mr. Lusk	Merchant Shipping	10 „	9 „ „	5 6 3	1,000
422	Mr. Alderman Salomons	Marriages (South Australia)	13 „	16 July „	8 11 9	1,150
424	Mr. Goschen	Inhabited House Duty (Metropolis)	13 „	24 „ „	2 13 1	1,000
427	Lord William Hay	East India (Oriental Steam Company)	14 „	5 Aug. „	30 11 5	1,150
429	Mr. Thomas Baring	Steam Vessels	14 „	9 Oct. „	97 15 11	1,500
434	Mr. Powell	Poor Law, Strand Union	15 „	21 July „	28 19 9	1,150
437	Mr. Ayrton	East India (Electric Telegraphs)	16 „	21 Aug. „	63 6 4	1,150
440	Colonel Sykes	East India (Army)	24 „	1 „ „	3 1 7	1,150
442	Mr. Esmonde	Wexford Lunatic Asylum	18 „	25 July „	1 17 1	1,000
443	Mr. Lusk	Tea Licences	18 „	28 „ „	1 8 2	1,000
446	Mr. Chichester Fortescue	County Surveyors, &c. (Ireland)	21 „	8 Sept. „	96 9 4	1,000
448	Mr. Alderman Salomons	Bank Notes	21 „	30 July „	2 15 1	1,000
450	Mr. Lusk	Joint Stock Companies	21 „	9 Oct. „	43 – 10	1,150
451	Mr. Headlam	Foreign Cattle	21 „	28 July „	2 1 10	1,000
453	Mr. Baines	Factories	22 „	30 April 1869	56 3 2	1,150
455	General Dunne	Distillers, &c.	24 „	5 Aug. 1868	1 5 2	1,000
456	Mr. Gilpin	Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act (1866).	24 „	8 „ „	2 4 2	1,000
458	Mr. Bazley	Railway, &c. Bills	24 „	1 „ „	4 12 9	1,000
460	Mr. Moffatt	Income and Property Tax	25 „	21 „ „	6 18 10	1,000
461	Mr. Craufurd	Newspapers	25 „	31 Dec. „	40 – 11	1,000
462	Sir William Gallwey	Inland Revenue (Defalcations)	25 „	28 Aug. „	2 18 7	1,000
463	Mr. Bazley	Taxes and Imposts	25 „	9 Oct. „	15 4 11	1,000
464	Mr. Childers	Civil Service	25 „	- - Not delivered.		
465	Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise.	Treasure Trove	25 „	30 Oct. 1868	1 5 8	1,000
466	Mr. Ramsey	Spirits and Malt	25 „	23 Dec. „	24 14 –	1,250
467	Marquis of Hartington	Army and Navy Estimates	25 „	14 Aug. „	5 13 –	1,000
470	Mr. Lusk	Navy (Coating of Ships)	27 „	8 Sept. „	1 12 2	1,000
471	Mr. Graves	Navy (Transports)	27 „	9 Feb. 1869	11 3 2	1,150
472	Mr. Laird	Vessels not Armour-Plated	27 „	9 Dec. 1868	13 11 2	1,150
473	Mr. Laird	Iron-Plated Ships and Batteries	27 „	7 Jan. 1869	13 15 11	1,150
474	Mr. Graves	Navy (First Class Boys, &c.)	27 „	9 Dec. 1868	1 16 2	1,000
480	Mr. Hankey	Public Statues	27 „	8 Aug. „	1 4 8	1,000
481	Captain Archdall	Committees	28 „	16 Sept. „	9 8 10	1,000
482	Mr. Hibbert	Convicts (Fremantle)	28 „	5 Aug. „	15 2 4	1,150
483	Mr. Graves	British Columbia	28 „	8 Sept. „	9 12 6	1,150
485	Mr. Childers	Railways	28 „	1 Dec. „	20 4 6	1,250
490	Mr. Wyld	Constabulary (Cornwall)	29 „	5 Aug. „	1 15 8	1,000
495	Mr. Lusk	Foreign Seamen and Apprentices	29 „	20 Nov. „	1 2 5	1,000
502	Mr. Pim / Earl of Mayo	Mountjoy Convict Prison / - - ditto	31 „ / 31 „	2 Sept. „	16 9 11	1,000
504	Mr. Eykyn	Army and Navy Chaplains	31 „	16 „ „	1 19 7	1,000
505	Mr. Clive	Highways Act	31 „	8 „ „	21 11 –	1,000

Total Number of Returns - - - - - - - - - 256

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Returns	4,786	14	10
Cost of the whole of the Parliamentary Printing	90,000	–	–*

* For this Amount, *see* Civil Service Estimates, Class II. (Sess. No. 122), 1869.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

RETURN of all RETURNS Ordered by the HOUSE of COMMONS to be PRINTED on the Motion of NON-OFFICIAL Members during the Session of 1867–8.

(*Mr. Candlish.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *May* 1869.

213.

Under 1 *oz.*

261

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 August 1869;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the HOUSE of LORDS, and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1868–9, classed according to the following Subjects:—Railways; Roads and Bridges; Waterworks; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Canals and Navigations; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Paving, Lighting, and Improving; Gaols and other County Buildings; Inclosures; Small Debts Courts; and all other Bills and Acts:"

"Of all the PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1868–9, have been treated as Opposed Bills; specifying those which have been classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties:"

"And, of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1868–9, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; together with the Names of the Members who served on each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; and the Number of Days on which each Member attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.106 of Session 1867–8)."

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868–9.

INDEX of Members' Names, with a Reference to the Group on which they Served.

Name.	Group.
A.	
Archdall, Captain	S.
Assheton, Mr.	D.
B.	
Backhouse, Mr.	1.
Barnett, Mr.	R.
Bathurst, Mr.	Q.
Bentall, Mr.	N.
Benyon, Mr.	P.
Biddulph, Mr.	6.
Birley, Mr.	8.
Bonham-Carter, Mr. A.	3. 5. 6A. 7. 8. E. I. L.
Bouverie, Mr.	P.
Bowring, Mr.	5.
Bruce, Sir H.	E.
Bruen, Mr.	H.
Burke, Lord	S.
C.	
Cameron, Mr.	1.
Carnegie, Mr.	B.
Cartwright, Mr. W.	6.
Cawley, Mr.	G.
Cowper, Mr. H.	7.
Crichton, Viscount	P.
Croft, Sir Herbert	5.
Cross, Mr.	5. 6 A. 8.
Cubitt, Mr.	M.
D.	
Dalrymple, Mr. C.	2.
Dalrymple, Mr. D.	K.
Dawson, Mr.	G.
De Grey, Mr.	D.
Dent, Mr.	1. 3. 7.
Digby, Mr.	Q.
Dixon, Mr.	E.
Duckworth, Sir John	2. D. G. N. S.
Duff, Mr. R. W.	G.
Dyott, Colonel	H.
E.	
Eastwick, Mr.	4.
Egerton, Captain	K.
F.	
Figgins, Mr.	F.
Finch, Mr.	7.
Fitzpatrick, Mr.	3.
Floyer, Mr.	L.
Foljambe, Mr.	6.
G.	
Gower, Mr. Leveson	I.
Gray, Colonel	S.
Gray, Sir John	G.
Grosvenor, Captain	N.
Grosvenor, Lord Richard	M.

Name.	Group.
H.	
Hardcastle, Mr.	M.
Hardy, Mr. J. S.	R.
Harris, Mr.	Q.
Headlam, Mr.	H.
Henderson, Mr.	O.
Henley, Lord	B.
Hermon, Mr.	M.
Holford, Mr.	O.
Holms, Mr.	4.
I.	
Illingworth, Mr.	8.
Ingram, Mr.	S.
J.	
Johnston, Mr. W.	H.
L.	
Legh, Mr. W. J.	B.
Lloyd, Sir Thomas	P.
Locke, Mr.	G.
Lyttleton, Mr.	S.
M.	
M'Arthur, Mr.	L.
M'Clure, Mr.	2.
Maitland, Sir A.	B.
Monk, Mr.	G.
Morgan, Major	M.
Murphy, Mr.	6.
N.	
Neville-Grenville, Mr.	I.
Newport, Viscount	N.
Nicholson, Mr.	D.
Nicol, Mr.	2.
North, Mr. F.	F.
Norwood, Mr.	Q.
O.	
O'Conor, Mr.	O.
O'Reilly, Mr.	4.
P.	
Parker, Major	4.
Pelham, Lord	6 A.
Philips, Mr.	D.
Playfair, Dr. Lyon	I.
Plimsoll, Mr.	L.
Price, Mr. W. E.	4.
R.	
Ramsden, Sir John	K.
Richards, Mr.	R.
Ridley, Mr.	5.
Rothschild, Mr. N. de	3.
Rylands, Mr.	H.

INDEX of Members' Names, with a Reference to the Group on which they Served—*continued.*

NAME.	GROUP.
S.	
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Sclater-Booth, Mr.	2. 6.
Shaw, Mr. (Bandon)	3.
Shaw, Mr. (Burnley)	F.
Shirley, Mr.	I.
Simeon, Sir John	Q.
Smith, Mr. A.	7.
Smith, Mr. Eustace	6 A.
Smith, Mr. F. C.	Q.
Stanley, Mr. Owen	E.
Stone, Mr.	F.
Stopford, Mr.	N.
T.	
Tipping, Mr.	K.
W.	
Walker, Major	8.
Waterhouse, Mr.	L.
Whatman, Mr.	H.
White, Captain	O.
Whitmore, Mr.	E.
Williams, Mr.	6 A.
Williamson, Sir H.	R.
Wingfield, Sir C.	6 A.
Wise, Mr.	1.

NAMES of MEMBERS who served on a COMMITTEE on a BILL which was *not* Grouped.

	PAGE
Beaumont, Mr. S.	10
Campbell, Mr.	10
Cecil, Lord Eustace	10
Mitford, Mr.	10

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced, and brought from the HOUSE of LORDS; and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1868–9, classed according to the following Subjects: —Railways; Roads and Bridges; Waterworks; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Canals and Navigations; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Paving, Lighting, and Improving; Gaols and other County Buildings; Inclosures and Drainage; Small Debts Courts; and all other Bills and Acts.

Number of Private Bills introduced	191
Brought from the Lords	11
TOTAL	202

NUMBER of BILLS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT.

Railways and Tramways	61
Roads and Bridges	5
Waterworks	22
Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks	11
Canals and Navigations	1
Ferries	—
Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds	2
Paving, Lighting, and Improving	26
Gaols and other County Buildings	—
Markets	2
Inclosures and Drainage	—
Small Debts Courts	—
Letters Patent	—
Miscellaneous	19
Lords' Bills	11
TOTAL	160

Private Bill Office,
11 August 1869.

W. Hodgkin.

OPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of all the PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1868–9, have been treated as Opposed Bills; specifying those which have been classified in GROUPS by the COMMITTEE of SELECTION, or by the GENERAL COMMITTEE on RAILWAY and CANAL BILLS; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has Served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties.

Note.—The Groups to which a Number is affixed, contain Railway and Canal Bills. The Groups to which a Letter is affixed, contain Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 1.	- -	11	3 Apr.	4 May	1. Metropolitan District Railway.	8 Apr.				
Mr. Dent (Chairman)	11				2. Metropolitan Railway -	9 Apr.				
Mr. Wise - - -	11				3. Metropolitan (Southern District) Railway.	- -	- -	-	2 Apr.	
Mr. Cameron - -	11				4. Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway.	21 Apr.				
Mr. Backhouse - -	10				5. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.	15 Apr.				
					6. London and South Western Railway (Further Powers).	- -	- -	12 Apr.		
GROUP 2.	- -	10	6 Apr.	26 Apr.	1. Metropolitan Street Tramways.	13 Apr.				
Mr. Sclater-Booth (Chairman).	10				2. Pimlico, Peckham, and Greenwich Street Tramways.	14 Apr.				
Mr. Nicol - -	10									
Mr. M'Clure - -	10									
Mr. C. Dalrymple (Buteshire).	10				3. Metropolitan Tramways -	14 Apr.				
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	10									
GROUP 3.	- -	5	6 May	12 May	1. Bristol Harbour Railway -	7 May				
Mr. Dent (Chairman)	5				2. London and South Western Railway (Extension of Time).	- -	- -	6 May		
Mr. Shaw (Bandon) -	5									
Mr. Fitzpatrick -	5				3. Midland Railway - -	7 May				
Mr. N. de Rothschild (Aylesbury).	5				4. Devon and Cornwall Railway.	- -	- -	10 May		
Mr. A. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	5				5. Great Western Railway -	10 May				
					6. Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway.	12 May				
GROUP 4.	- -	17	8 Apr.	4 May	1. Midland and London and North Western Railway Companies.	- -	16 Apr.			
Mr. O'Reilly (Chairman)	17				2. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies.	20 Apr.				
Major Parker - -	17				3. North Eastern Railway Companies.	22 Apr.				
Mr. Holms (discharged, 20 April).	9				4. Birkenhead and Liverpool Railway Companies.	23 Apr.				
Mr. Eastwick - -	17				5. London and North Western Railway Companies.	30 Apr.				
Mr. W. E. Price (Tewkesbury) (added, 20 April).	7									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued.*

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 5.	- -	6	6 Apr.	15 Apr.	1. Great Eastern Railway (Steamboats).	7 Apr.				
r. Cross (Chairman)	6				2. Great Eastern Railway -	9 Apr.				
r. Bowring - -	6				3. East Norfolk Railway -	- -	- -	15 Apr.		
r Herbert Croft -	6				4. Watton and Swaffham Railway.	14 Apr.				
r. Ridley - -	6									
r. Bonham - Carter (Referee).	6									
GROUP 6.	- -	11	29 Apr.	13 May	1. Caledonian, Glasgow, and South Western, and Crofthead and Kilmarnock Extension Railway Companies.	29 Apr.				
. Sclater - Booth (Chairman).	11									
r. Foljambe - -	11									
r. W. Cartwright (Oxfordshire).	11				2. Caledonian Railway - -	11 May				
r. Biddulph (discharged, 12 May).	10				3. Glasgow and South Western Railway.	- -	- -	4 May		
r. Murphy (added, 12 May).	2				4. Glasgow (City) Union Railway.	- -	- -	11 May		
					5. North British Railway -	13 May				
GROUP 6 A.	- -	7	12 May	8 June	1. Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction Railway.	- -	13 May			
r. Cross (Chairman)	7									
r. Eustace Smith -	7				2. Neath and Brecon and Swansea Vale and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway Companies.	5 June				
rd Pelham - -	7									
r. Williams (Barnstaple) (discharged, 13 May).	2									
C. Wingfield (added, 13 May).	5									
r. Bonham - Carter (Referee) (added, 1 June).	5									
GROUP 7.	- -	3	23 June	25 June	1. Mid Wales Railway - -	- -	- -	23 June		
r. Dent (Chairman)	3				2. Bristol and North Somerset Railway.	- -	- -	23 June		
r. H. Cowper (Herts.)	3				3. Haddenham, Willingham, and Longstanton Railway.	- -	- -	23 June		
r. A. Smith (Herts.)	3									
r. Finch - -	3				4. Severn and Wye Railway -	25 June				
r. A. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	3									
GROUP 8.	- -	5	6 July	14 July	1. Festiniog Railway - -	9 July				
r. Cross (Chairman)	5				2. Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway.	14 July				
r. Birley - -	5				3. Furness Railway - -	- -	- -	14 July		
r. Illingworth -	5									
ajor Walker - -	5									
r. A. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	5									
GROUP B.	- -	1	16 Mar.	16 Mar.	Brymbo Water - - -	- -	- -	16 Mar.		
rd Henley (Chairman).	1									
r. Carnegie - -	1									
r. W. J. Legh (North Cheshire).	-									
A. Maitland -	1									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued*.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP D.	- -	7	16 Mar.	23 Mar.	1. Maryport Town and Harbour Gas.	20 Mar.				
Mr. Philips (Bury) (Chairman).	7				2. Dukinfield and Denton Local Boards of Health.	23 Mar.	- -	- -	- -	Costs applied for, refused.
Mr. De Grey - -	7									
Mr. Nicholson - -	7									
Mr. Assheton - -	7									
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	7									
GROUP E.	- -	4	16 Mar.	19 Mar.	1. Leeds Improvement -	18 Mar.				
Mr. Owen Stanley (Chairman).	4				2. Grimsby Corporation -	- -	- -	17 Mar.		
Mr. Whitmore - -	3				3. Pontefract Park Trustees	- -	- -	16 Mar.		
Sir H. Bruce (Coleraine).	4									
Mr. Dixon - -	4									
Mr. A. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	4									
GROUP F.	- -	8	4 May	1 June	1. Glasgow Gas - - -	1 June				
Mr. F. North (Chairman).	8				2. Glasgow City and Suburban Gas.	1 June				
Mr. Stone - -	8				3. Glasgow Corporation Gas (Purchase).	1 June				
Mr. Figgins - -	8				4. Glasgow Corporation Gas (New Works).	- -	- -	1 June		
Mr. Shaw (Burnley) -	8				5. Bridgend (Glamorganshire Gas and Water) [*Lords*].	- -	- -	1 June		
GROUP G.	- -	10	20 Apr.	13 May	1. South Metropolitan Gas -	- -	- -	- -	20 Apr.	
Mr. Monk (Chairman)	10				2. Imperial Gas - - -	21 Apr.				
Mr. Dawson - -	10				3. Great Central Gas - -	- -	27 Apr.			
Mr. R. W. Duff (Banffshire).	10									
Sir John Gray - -	10									
Mr. Locke * - -	5									
Mr. Cawley * - -	5									
*Added on the recommittal of the Imperial Gas Bill, but without the power of voting.										
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	5									
GROUP H.	- -	17	13 Apr.	6 May	1. Nottingham Water - -	- -	21 Apr.			
Mr. Headlam (Chairman).	17				2. Bradford Water - -	5 May				
Colonel Dyott (discharged, 22 April).	7				3. Huddersfield Water -	29 Apr.				
Mr. W. Johnston (Belfast) (discharged, 22 April).	7				4. Keighley Water - -	6 May				
Mr. Rylands - -	17									
Mr. Whatman (added, 22 April).	10									
Mr. Bruen (added, 22 April).	10									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued.*

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP I.	- -	6	Apr. 27	May 4	1. Cleckheaton Gas - -	- -	- -	Apr. 27		
					2. Barnstaple Gas (No. 1) -	Apr. 30				
Mr. Leveson Gower (Bodmin) (Chairman).	6				3. Accrington Gas and Water	May 4				
Mr. Neville-Grenville	5				4. Oswaldtwistle Local Board	- -	- -	Apr. 30		
Dr. Lyon Playfair -	6									
Mr. Shirley - -	6									
Mr. A. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	6									
GROUP K.	- -	12	Apr. 14	June 15	1. Cray Valley Sewerage and Drainage.	- -	Apr. 26	- -	- -	Costs applied for, but refused.
Sir John Ramsden (Chairman).	12				2. Milford Improvement -	- -	- -	Apr. 19		
Mr. Tipping - -	10				3. Brighton Aquarium and Improvements.	- -	- -	Apr. 26		
Captain Egerton (Derbyshire, East).	12				4. Wolverhampton Borough Improvement.	Apr. 27	- -	- -	- -	Re-committed, 1 June. Costs awarded against Promoters.
Mr. D. Dalrymple (Bath)	11									
GROUP L.	- -	9	Apr. 15	Apr. 28	1. Saint Helens Borough Improvement.	Apr. 21				
Mr. Floyer (Chairman)	9				2. Preston Corporation -	- -	- -	Apr. 19		
Mr. Waterhouse -	9				3. Stockton-on-Tees Corporation and Improvement.	Apr. 22	- -	- -	- -	Costs awarded.
Mr. Plimsoll - -	8									
Mr. M'Arthur - -	9									
Mr. A. Bonham-Carter (Referee) (added, 15 April; discharged, 27 April).	7									
GROUP M.	- -	11	Apr. 20	May 4	1. Clontarf Township - -	Apr. 20				
Mr. Hardcastle (Chairman).	11				2. Kingstown Town - -	Apr. 26				
Mr. Cubitt - -	5				3. Dublin Port and Docks -	- -	- -	Apr. 27		
Major Morgan (discharged, 23 April).	11				4. Sligo Borough Improvement.	May 4				
Lord Richard Grosvenor.	11									
Mr. Hermon (added, 23 April).	6									
GROUP N.	- -	7	Apr. 26	May 4	1. Dundee Harbour - -	May 3				
Captain Grosvenor (Westminster)(Chairman).	7				2. Newport Harbour Commissioners.	May 4				
Mr. Stopford - -	7				3. Hartlepool Port and Harbour.	- -	-	Apr. 30		
Viscount Newport -	7									
Mr. Bentall - -	7									
Sir J. Duckworth (Referee).	7									
GROUP O.	- -	3	Apr. 15	Apr. 21	1. Kew and other Bridges -	Apr. 21				
Mr. Holford (Chairman)	3				2. London (City) Subways -	- -	- -	Apr. 15		
Mr. Henderson - -	3				3. Albert Bridge - -	- -	- -	Apr. 15		
Captain White (Tipperary County).	3									
Mr. O'Conor - -	3									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued.*

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP P.	- -	3	10 May	12 May	1. Belgrave and South Kensington New Road.	- -	- -	10 May		
Mr. Bouverie (Chairman).	3				2. Belgrave Market - -	- -	- -	10 May		
Mr. Benyon - -	3				3. Park Lane Improvement -	12 May				
Sir Thomas Lloyd -	3									
Viscount Crichton -	3									
GROUP Q.	- -	11	13 Apr.	29 Apr.	1. Mossley Water - - -	26 Apr.				
Sir John Simeon (Chairman).	11				2. Oldham Corporation Water, &c.	26 Apr.				
Mr. Bathurst (discharged, 27 April).	10				3. Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement.	29 Apr.				
Mr. Norwood (discharged, 27 April).	10									
Mr. Digby (added, 27 April).	11				4. Spalding Water - -	- -	- -	26 Apr.		
Mr. Harris (added, 27 April).	1									
Mr. Frederick C. Smith	1									
GROUP R.	- -	8	20 Apr.	30 Apr.	1. Dumbarton Water - -	- -	- -	20 Apr.		
Sir Hedworth Williamson (Chairman).	8				2. Dundee Water - - -	- -	- -	20 Apr.		
Mr. Barnett - -	8				3. Edinburgh and District Water.	27 Apr.				
Mr. J. S. Hardy (Rye)	8									
Mr. Richards (Cardiganshire).	8				4. Cleveland Water - -	28 Apr.	- -	- -	- -	Costs awarded.
GROUP S.	- -	6	15 June	22 June	1. Aberdare and Aberaman Gas.	18 June	- -	8 June		
Colonel Gray (Chairman).	6				2. Milnrow Gas - - -	22 June				
Lord Burke (discharged, 21 June).	6				3. Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas.	- -	- -	15 June		
Mr. Lyttleton (discharged, 21 June).	4									
Captain Archdall -	4									
Mr. Sartoris (added, 21 June).	2									
Mr. Ingram (added, 21 June).	2									
Sir J. Duckworth (Referee).	6									

The following Bill was not Grouped:

Lord Eustace Cecil (Chairman).	3	3	7 June	29 June	Porthleven Harbour (No. 2) -	7 June	- -	- -	- -	The Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bills, Nos. 1 and 2 were committed to the same Committee.
Mr. Somerset Beaumont.	3									
Mr. Campbell - -	3									
Mr. Mitford - -	3									

Committee Office,
4 August 1869.

C. W. Pole.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS (1868–9).

RETURN of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1868–9, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the CHAIRMAN of the COMMITTEE of WAYS and MEANS, together with the Names of the Members who Served on each Committee, the Number of Days on which each Committee sat, and the Number of Days on which each Member Attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.106, of Session 1867–8).

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Albert Bridge	1	Mr. Dodson. Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
All Saints District, Bishopsgate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Belgrave Market	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Belgravia and South Kensington New Road	2	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Bishop's Stortford Water [*Lords*]	2	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Brean Down Harbour and Docks	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Bridgend (Glamorganshire) Gas and Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Brighton Aquarium and Improvements	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Bristol and North Somerset Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Brymbo Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. C. Williams Wynn. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Buckfastleigh, Totnes, and South Devon Railway [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Callington and Calstock Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cleckheaton Gas	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. C. Beckett Denison. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Consett Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cricksea Bridge	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Charles Mills. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Crystal Palace Company [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Darwen Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Hornby. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Devon and Cornwall Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dorking Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dublin and Drogheda Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
ublin and Meath Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dublin Port and Docks	2	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dumbarton Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Orr Ewing. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dundalk and Greenore Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dundee Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Sir J. Ogilvy. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
East Norfolk Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Edinburgh Parish Poorhouse Water Supply	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. M'Laren. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Elham Valley Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ellesmere and Glynn Valley Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ferguson Bequest Fund [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Fermoy and Lismore Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Furness Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Garstang and Knot End Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Glasgow and South Western Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Glasgow (City) Union Railway	2	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Great Tower Hill	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Samuda. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Great Yarmouth Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Greenock Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Grieve. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Grimsby Corporation	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Tomline. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Haddenham, Willingham, and Long Stanton Railway [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Harrogate Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Harrow, Edgware, and London Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Hartlepool Port and Harbour	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Pease. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Holborn Valley Improvement	2	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Holyhead Docks and Warehouses [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Hounslow and Metropolitan Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ilkley Gas [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Imperial (Fire) Insurance [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Joseph Crossley's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Kent Coast Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
King's Lynn Docks and Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lady Slaney's (Trust) Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lambeth Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. M'Arthur. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Launceston and South Devon Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Llanelly Railway and Dock [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lloyd's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Llynvi and Ogmore Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London and South Western Railway (Extension of Time).	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London and South Western Railway (Further Powers)	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Surrey and Sussex Junction Railway Companies Amalgamation.	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
London (City) Subways	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London Necropolis and National Mausoleum [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lord Calthorpe's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lymington Harbour and Docks	1	Mr. Dodson. Lord G. Gordon Lennox. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Midland Railway Companies.	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Marquis Camden's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Medway Docks	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Melton Mowbray Cattle Market	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Clowes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Milford Improvement	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Scourfield. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Midland Great Western Railway (of Ireland) [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Mid Wales Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Munro Ferguson's Estate	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Oswaldtwistle Local Board	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Starkie. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Oxford Gas [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Pontefract Park Trustees, &c.	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Waterhouse. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Porthleven Harbour (*Bill not to be proceeded with*)	—	Mr. Dodson. Mr. St. Aubyn. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Portobello Pier [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Preston Corporation	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Radcliffe and Pilkington Gas	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Ralli's Naturalization [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Redheugh Bridge [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Richmond and Reeth Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Rock Life Assurance Company [*Lords*]	1	Colonel Wilson Patten. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ross Improvement Act, 1865, Amendment	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Saint Giles, Cripplegate, Vestry	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Saint James' Chapel and Burial Ground, Hampstead Road [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Workhouse Fund Appropriation.	1	Mr. Dodson. Lord George Hamilton. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Saint Mary, Newington, Surrey (No. 2)	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Howes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Scinde Railway Company	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Severn Navigation [*Lords*]	2	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Shrewsbury (Oxton) Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
South Devon Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Fordyce. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Southsea Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Spalding Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Welby. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Stony Stratford Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Truro Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
University College, London [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Wainfleet and Firsby Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Fordyce. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Watlington and Princes Risborough Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
West Ham Gas	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. F. W. Russell. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
West Middlesex Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
West Somerset Mineral Railway	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Fordyce. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
West Surrey Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Whitland and Taf Vale Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Richards (Referee).
Windermere District Water	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. William Lowther. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Workington Harbour	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Williams's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Wilshere's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Dodson. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS, 1868-9.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Number of Days on which each Member sat.
Mr. Dodson	28
Mr. Fordyce	3
Mr. Rickards (Referee)	29
Mr. M'Arthur	1
Mr. C. Williams Wynn	1
Mr. Waterhouse	1
Mr. Charles Mills	1
Mr. Tomline	1
Mr. M'Laren	1
Lord G. Gordon Lennox	1
Mr. Samuda	1
Mr. Grieve	1
Mr. Hornby	1
Mr. Clowes	1
Sir John Ogilvy	1
Mr. Orr Ewing	1
Colonel Wilson Patten	1
Mr. William Lowther	1
Sir C. Wentworth Dilke	1
Mr. St. Aubyn	1
Mr. Scourfield	1
Mr. C. Beckett Denison	1
Mr. Welby	1
Mr. Pease	1
Mr. Starkie	1
Lord George Hamilton	1
Mr. Howes	1

Department of Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, 1869.

Felix H. Webber.

GENERAL SUMMARY of Returns relating to Private Bills for Session 1868–9.

(A.)—The Number of Private Bills introduced	191
(B.)—The Number of Private Bills brought from the Lords	11
(C.)—The Number of Private Bills that received the Royal Assent	160
(D.)—The Number of Private Bills treated as Opposed, or classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills	92
(E.)—The Number of Private Bills referred to the Chairman of Ways and Means by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills	113

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURNS of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the House of Lords, and of ACTS passed in 1868–9; of BILLS, treated as Opposed by the PRIVATE Committee of Selection; and of Unopposed PRIVATE BILLS referred to the Committee of Ways and Means (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.106 of Session 1867–8).

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868–9.

0.98.

Under 2 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 31 July 1868;—*for*,

"RETURN (in Supplement of Parliamentary Paper, No. 361, of the present Session, relative to PUBLIC BILLS (*Ireland* and *Scotland*),) giving the same Information for each of the last Ten Years, including the present Session, and showing how many of the Bills were passed into a Law each Session, with a SUMMARY of the Results for the Ten Years."

RETURN of all PUBLIC BILLS exclusively relating to *Ireland* which have been introduced during the last Ten Years into the House of Commons; with the Titles of the same; the Names of the Members who brought them in; and the Stage at which they arrived:—And, similar RETURN of all PUBLIC BILLS exclusively relating to *Scotland*.

1859.

TITLE OF BILL.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND:		
Belfast Borough - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	Read 1°.
SESSION II.:		
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act Amendment.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Barristers - - - - - -	Mr. M'Mahon - -	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Belfast Borough - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	Standing Orders not complied with.
Boundaries - - - - -	Mr. Cardwell - -	Royal Assent.
Constabulary Force - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	Ordered.
County Prisons - - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	Recommitted; withdrawn.
SESSION II.:		
Constabulary Force - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	Royal Assent.
County Cess Acts Continuance - -	Mr. Cardwell - -	- - ditto.
SESSION I.:		
Galway Harbour and Port Act (1853) Amendment.	Sir S. Northcote -	Committed to a Select Committee.
SESSION II.:		
Galway Harbour and Port Act (1853) Amendment.	Sir S. Northcote -	Royal Assent.
SESSION I.:		
Juries - - - - - - -	Mr. J. Fitzgerald -	Read 2°.
Juries (No. 2) - - - - -	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Ordered.
SESSION II.:		
Judgments - - - - - -	Mr. Whiteside - -	Read 2°, and withdrawn.
SESSION I.:		
Lunatic Poor - - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted, and withdrawn.
Manor Courts, &c. - - - -	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Markets - - - - - -	Lord Naas - - -	In Committee; progress withdrawn.

1859—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND—*continued.*		
Session II.:		
Manufactures Act Continuance	Mr. Cardwell	Royal Assent.
Session I.:		
Parliamentary Voters	Mr. Brady	Read 2°.
Poor Law and Medical Charities Act Amendment.	Lord Naas	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Session II.:		
Probates and Letters of Administration	Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Session I.:		
Receivers in Chancery Abolition, &c.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Registration of Births	Lord Naas	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Sale and Transfer of Land	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Savings Banks Act Continuance	Sir S. Northcote	Royal Assent.
Tramways	Sir R. Ferguson	Read 3°.
Session II.:		
Tramways	Sir R. Ferguson	Recommitted for that day Three Months, August 4.
SCOTLAND:		
Session II.:		
Cottages	Mr. Wm. Ewart	2° put off.
Edinburgh and Annuity Tax Abolition Bill.	Mr. Black	Committed.
Jury Trial (Scotland) Act Amendment	Mr. Dunlop	Royal Assent.
Session I.:		
Married Persons	Mr. Moncrieff	Read 1°.
Registration of County Voters	Sir E. Colebrooke	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Titles to Land	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Trial by Jury	Mr. Dunlop	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Session II.:		
Universities (Scotland)	Mr. Dunlop	Royal Assent.

1860.

IRELAND:		
Augmentation of Small Benefices	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Bank of Ireland	Mr. Cardwell	- - ditto.
Bank of Ireland (No. 2)	Mr. Bagwell	- - ditto.
Census	Mr. Cardwell	- - ditto.
Church Temporalities Acts Amendment	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Common Law Procedure Act (1853) Amendment.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	- - ditto.
Common Lodging Houses	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	- - ditto.
County Prisons	Mr. Cardwell	In Committee; progress; with drawn.
County Surveyors	Mr. Cardwell	Read 1°.
Dwellings for the Labouring Classes	Sir W. Somerville	Royal Assent.
Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries	From the Lords	Committee put off for Three Months.
Emblements, &c.	Mr. Pollard-Urquhart	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Fisheries	Mr. M'Mahon	Read 1°.
Fisheries (No. 2)	Mr. Cardwell	Read 1°.
Landed Property Improvement	Sir W. Somerville	Read 3°.

1860—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND—*continued.*		
Land Improvement	Mr. Hennessy	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Landlord and Tenant	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Landlord and Tenant (No. 2)	Mr. Whiteside	Considered in Committee; no Report.
Leasing and Improving Lands	Mr. Whiteside	Considered in Committee; no Report.
Maynooth College	Mr. Cardwell	Royal Assent.
Municipal Corporation	Mr. F. Russell	- - ditto.
Party Emblems	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Peace Preservation Act (1856) Amendment.	Mr. Cardwell	- - ditto.
Phœnix Park	Mr. Cowper	- - ditto.
Poor Relief, &c.	Mr. Cardwell	- - ditto.
Railways Act (1851) Amendment	Mr. Milner Gibson	- - ditto.
Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	- - ditto.
Registration of Births, &c.	Lord Naas	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Registration of Births, &c. (No. 2)	Mr. Cardwell	Recommitted; withdrawn.
Representation of the People	Mr. Cardwell	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Spirits Act Amendment	Mr. Scully	Royal Assent.
Tenure and Improvement of Land	Mr. Cardwell	- - ditto.
Tramways	Sir R. Ferguson	- - ditto.
Valuation of Rateable Property	Mr. Laing	- - ditto.
Weeds Destruction	Sir W. Somerville	Read 1°.
Weights and Measures	Mr. Cardwell	Royal Assent.
Wexford Harbour	Mr. Redmond	Committed to a Select Committee.
SCOTLAND:		
Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh)	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Anstruther Union Harbour	Mr. Laing	- - ditto.
Caledonian and Cunan Canals	Mr. Laing	- - ditto.
Census	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Conjugal Rights	From the Lords	Amendments not agreed to by the Lords.
Councillors of Burghs and Burgesses	Mr. Kinnaird	Royal Assent.
Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment	Viscount Raynham	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Fisheries	Mr. Cochrane	Royal Assent.
Heritable Securities, &c.	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Herring Fisheries	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Highland Roads and Bridges	Mr. Laing	- - ditto.
Husband and Wife Relation Law Amendment.	The Lord Advocate	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Industrial Museum	Mr. Cowper	Royal Assent.
Police and Towns Improvement Act Amendment.	Lord Elcho	- - ditto.
Prisons	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Prisons Acts Continuance	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Registration of Births, &c.	Sir W. Dunbar	Royal Assent.
Representation of the People	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Sheriff Court Houses	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Titles to Land Act (1858) Amendment	The Lord Advocate	Considered in Committee; progress; withdrawn.
Titles to Land Act (1858) Amendment (No. 2).	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Tramways	Sir E. Colebrooke	Read 3°.
Universities Act Amendment	Colonel Sykes	Read 1°; withdrawn.

1861.

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND:		
Attorneys and Solicitors	Sir H. Cairns	Royal Assent.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	From the Lords	- ditto.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages	Mr. Cardwell	Reported from Select Committee.
Borough of Dublin	Sir E. Grogan	Recommitted, and withdrawn.
County Cess Act Continuance	Mr. Cardwell	Royal Assent.
County Surveyors, &c.	Mr. Cardwell	- ditto.
Drunkenness	Mr. Cardwell	- ditto.
Dublin Revising Barristers	Mr. Cardwell	- ditto.
Grand Juries	Mr. Hennessy	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Grand Juries, &c.	Colonel French	Reported from Committee.
Industrial Schools	Mr. Maguire	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Landed Estates Act (1858) Amendment	Mr. Cardwell	Royal Assent.
Landed Property Improvement, &c.	Sir W. Somerville	- ditto.
Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Acts Proceedings.	Mr. Cardwell	- ditto.
Lunatic Asylums Act Continuance	Mr. Cardwell	- ditto.
Markets	Mr. Longfield	Special Report from Select Committee; consolidated with the following Bill.
Markets and Fairs	Mr. Cardwell	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted; withdrawn.
Marriage Law Amendment	From the Lords.	—
Marriages	Sir H. Cairns	Read 1°.
Places of Worship	Mr. M'Mahon	- ditto.
Presentment Sessions	Mr. Butt	On 2° previous question negatived.
Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment.	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Public Works	Mr. Peel	- ditto.
Public Works, Allowances, and Repayments of Moneys.	Mr. Peel	- ditto.
Registration of Births, &c.	Lord Naas	Special Report from Select Committee.
Removal of Scotch and Irish Poor (title changed to Removal of Irish Poor).	Mr. Villiers	Royal Assent.
Tramways Act Amendment	Mr. Butt	- ditto.
Voters	Mr. Brady	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Voters (No. 2)	Mr. Brady	Royal Assent.
SCOTLAND:		
Boundary of Burghs Extension	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Combination of Parishes Dissolution	Mr. Dunlop	- ditto.
Conjugal Rights	The Lord Advocate	- ditto.
County Voters	Sir E. Colebrooke	- ditto.
Edinburgh Assessments Bill	Mr. Mure	- ditto.
Edinburgh University Bill	Mr. Peel	- ditto.
Industrial Schools	Mr. Dunlop	- ditto.
Lord Clerk Register Salary Abolition	The Lord Advocate	- ditto.
Lunatics	The Lord Advocate	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Parochial and Burgh Schools	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Parochial and Burgh Schools (No. 2)	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Poor Assessments	Mr. Baxter	- ditto.
Portpatrick Harbour	From the Lords	- ditto.
Public Houses Acts Amendment	Mr. Mure	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted; withdrawn.
(Removal of Scotch and Irish Poor) title changed to Removal of Irish Poor.	Mr. Villiers	Royal Assent.
Railway Companies Mortgage Transfer	Mr. Baxter	- ditto.
Reformatory Schools	Mr. Kinnaird	Read 3°.
Roads and Bridges	The Lord Advocate	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted; withdrawn.
Salmon Fisheries (Scotland, &c.)	The Lord Advocate	Dropped in Committee.
Sheriff Courts	Mr. Caird	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Sheriff Courts (No. 2)	Mr. Caird	- ditto.
Smoke Nuisance Act Amendment	Mr Dunlop	Royal Assent.
Tramways	Sir E. Colebrooke	- ditto.
Trustees	The Lord Advocate	- ditto.
Valuation Acts Amendment	Mr. Blackburn	2° put off for Six Months.
White Herring Fishery	Mr. Mure	Royal Assent.

1862.

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	State at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND:		
Assurances Registration	Sir R. Peel	Committed to a Select Committee.
Bastardy	Sir R. Peel	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Bills of Exchange Act (1861) Amendment.	Mr. Vance	Royal Assent.
Births and Deaths Registration	Sir R. Peel	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Chancery Regulation	Mr. Butt	Royal Assent.
Charitable Donations and Bequests	Mr. Hassard	Read 1°; withdrawn.
College of Physicians	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
County and Baronial Boards	Mr. Butt	Ordered.
County Surveyors	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Debentures on Land	Mr. Whiteside	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted.
Drainage	Colonel Dickson	Read 3°
Elections	Mr. Agar-Ellis	Royal Assent.
Elections for Counties	Mr. Agar-Ellis	- - ditto.
Fisheries	Mr. M'Mahon	Considered in Committee; no Report.
Grand Juries	Mr. Butt	Ordered.
Grand Jury Secretaries	Mr. Hennessy	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Judgments, Law, Amendment	Mr. Whiteside	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted.
Land Debentures	Mr. Scully	Order for referring Bill to a Select Committee; discharged; Bill withdrawn.
Landed Property Improvement Acts Amendment.	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Markets and Fairs	Sir R. Peel	Reported; withdrawn.
Marriages	Sir H. Cairns	Considered in Committee; no Report.
Peace Preservation	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Poor Law Officers Superannuation	Sir R. Peel	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Poor Relief	Mr. Hennessy	Read 1°.
Poor Relief (No. 2)	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Savings Banks	Mr. Peel	- - ditto.
Sheep	Mr. Herbert	- - ditto.
Sites for Places of Worship	Mr. M'Mahon	Read 1°.
Summary Jurisdiction	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Tralee Savings Bank	Captain D. O'Connell	Order for referring Bill to Standing Order Committee discharged; withdrawn.
Tralee Savings Bank (No. 2)	Captain D. O'Connell	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Transfer of Stocks	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Unlawful Oaths Act Continuance	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Weights and Measures Act (1860) Amendment.	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
SCOTLAND:		
Courts of the Church of Scotland	From the Lords	Committee put off for Three Months.
Education	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Highland Roads and Bridges	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Royal Assent.
Lunacy	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Moveable Property	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Parochial Buildings	Sir W. Dunbar	- - ditto.
Police and Improvement	Sir W. Dunbar	- - ditto.
Salmon Fisheries	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Small Houses Exemption	Sir J. Ogilvie	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Small Tenements Rating	Sir J. Ogilvie	- - ditto.
Statute Labour, Roads and Bridges	Sir J. Ogilvie	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Turnpike Tolls Exemption	Mr. Dunlop	Committee put off for Six Months.
Universities Act Amendment	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Universities Act Amendment (No. 2)	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.

1863.

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	State at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND:		
Admiralty Court	Mr. Maguire	Recommitted; withdrawn.
Assurances Registration	Sir R. Peel	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Barristers	Mr. Hennessy	Read 1°.
Births and Deaths Registration	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Charitable Trusts	Mr. Hassard	Read 1°.
Civil Bill Courts	Sir R. Peel	Read 2°.
District Parochial Churches	Sir H. Cairns	Royal Assent.
Drainage and Improvement of Land	Mr. Peel	- - ditto.
Drainage of Land	Colonel Dickson	- - ditto.
Fisheries	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Growing Crops Seizure	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Hares	Mr. Hassard	- - ditto.
Illegitimate Children	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Judgments Law Amendment	Mr. Whiteside	In Committee; progress; withdrawn.
Landed Property Improvement	Mr. Longfield	Read 1°.
Marriages	Sir E. Grogan	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Marriages, &c.	Sir E. Grogan	Royal Assent.
Marriages Registration	Mr. Monsell	- - ditto.
Petty Sessions	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	- - ditto.
Prisons	Sir Hervey Bruce	- - ditto.
Redemption of Rents	From the Lords	First Reading not moved.
Removal of Irish Poor	Mr. Villiers	Royal Assent.
Roman Catholic Marriages Registration	Mr. Butt	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Sale of Mill Sites, &c.	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Salmon Fisheries	Mr. M'Mahon	In Committee; progress.
Vaccination	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Watchmen in Towns	Mr. Bagwell	3° put off for Three Months.
SCOTLAND:		
Court of Session	The Lord Advocate	Reported; withdrawn.
Courts of the Church of Scotland	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings	Mr. Craufurd	- - ditto.
Police and Improvement (Provisional Order).	Mr. Bruce	- - ditto.
Removal of Prisoners	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Salmon Fisheries Act Continuance	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Sheep and Cattle	Sir M. Stewart	- - ditto.
Sheriff Courts	Mr. Caird	Read 1°.
Statute Labour Roads and Bridges	Sir J. Ogilvy	Considered in Committee; no Report.
Statute Labour Roads and Bridges, Transfer.	Sir J. Ogilvy	Considered in Committee; no Report.
Trout, &c. Fishing	Mr. W. Ewart	2° put off for Six Months.
Trustees Act Amendment	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Vaccination	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.

1864.

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	State at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND:		
Armagh Archiepiscopal Revenues	Sir H. Cairns	Royal Assent.
Beerhouses	Sir R. Peel	ditto.
Bank Post Bills	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	ditto.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	Sir R. Peel	ditto.
Bridges	Mr. Sullivan	In Committee; no Report.
Chief Rents	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Conveyancers, &c.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	ditto.
Civil Bill Courts	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	ditto.
Common Law Procedure Act (1853) Amendment.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	ditto.
Court of Chancery	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Withdrawn.
Court of Queen's Bench	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands, Supplemental.	Mr. Peel	ditto.
Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries	From the Lords	ditto.
Game	Sir Hervey Bruce	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Game (No. 2)	Sir Hervey Bruce	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Grand Juries	Mr. Blake	2° put off for Six Months.
Landed Property Improvement Act Amendment.	Mr. Longfield	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Municipal Corporation	Mr. M'Mahon	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Oyster Fisheries	Mr. M'Mahon	Ordered.
Poor Law Acts Amendment	Mr. Hennessy	2° put off for Three Months.
Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange	Sir C. O'Loghlen	Royal Assent.
Public Works	Mr. Peel	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Railways Act Amendment	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Railway Travelling	Sir C. O'Loghlen	2° put off for Three Months.
Rents	Mr. Longfield	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Registration of County Voters	Mr. Agar-Ellis	Royal Assent.
Registration of Deeds	Sir E. Grogan	ditto.
Superior Courts of Common Law	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Titles	Mr. Monsell	ditto.
Titles (No. 2)	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°.
Trespass	Mr. W. Gore	Royal Assent.
Vestry Cess Abolition	Sir R. Peel	ditto.
Valuation of Rateable Property	Mr. Gregory	ditto.
Watching of Towns	Sir H. Bruce	Read 1°; withdrawn.
SCOTLAND:		
Administration of Trusts	Lord Advocate	Read 3°.
Bank of England Notes	Sir J. Hay	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Bank Acts	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Bank Notes	Sir J. Hay	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Court of Justiciary	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Fish Teinds	The Lord Advocate	ditto.
Herring Fisheries	The Lord Advocate	Ordered.
Lands and Heritages Act Amendment	Mr. Dunlop	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Lunacy	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Rivers Pollution	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Servants Hiring	Mr. Dunlop	Read 3°.
Sale of Gas	Mr. Dalglish	Royal Assent.
Sheriffs Substitute	The Lord Advocate	ditto.
Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal.	Lords	ditto.
Summary Procedure	The Lord Advocate	ditto.
Salmon Fisheries Acts Amendment	From the Lords	ditto.
Writs Registration	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.

1865.

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	State at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND:		
Arrest for Debt Abolition	Sir C. O'Loghlen	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Bank of Ireland (Consolidated Fund)	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Royal Assent.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts Amendment.	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Bank Notes	Sir C. O'Loghlen	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Civil Bill Courts Procedure Act (1864) Amendment.	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Court of Chancery	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	In Committee; progress; withdrawn.
Court of Chancery (No. 2)	Mr. Whiteside	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Court of Chancery (No. 3)	Mr. Whiteside	- - ditto.
County Voters Registration	Sir R. Peel	2° put off for Six Months.
Constabulary Force Act Amendment	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
County Infirmaries	Mr. Pollard-Urquhart	Read 1°.
Coroners	Colonel Dickson	- - ditto.
Dublin International Exhibition (1866)	Sir R. Peel	Royal Assent.
Drainage and Improvement of Land Provisional Orders Confirmation.	Mr. Peel	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts Amendment.	Mr. Peel	- - ditto.
Dogs Regulation	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2).	Mr. Peel	- - ditto.
Game Licences	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Game	Sir H. Bruce	Committee; put off for Six Months.
Grand Juries	Mr. Blake	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Judgments	Mr. Whiteside	- - ditto.
Kingstown Harbour	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Land Debentures	Mr. Scully	- - ditto.
Lunatic Asylums	Mr. Blake	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Married Women's Property	Mr. Longfield	Royal Assent.
Municipal Corporation Ireland Act Amendment.	Mr. Blake	Read 1°; withdrawn.
National Gallery (Dublin)	Mr. Peel	Royal Assent.
Pheasants	Lords	- - ditto.
Peace Preservation Act Continuance	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Railway Travelling	Sir C. O'Loghlen	2° put off for Six Months.
Record of Title	Lords	Royal Assent.
Sheep, &c. Protection	Sir F. Heygate	2° put off for Three Months.
Smithfield Market (Dublin)	Mr. Scully	Referred to Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.
Small Benefices Act (1860) Amendment	Sir H. Cairns	Royal Assent.
Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees	Mr. Hennessy	- - ditto.
Union Officers Superannuation	Sir R. Peel	- - ditto.
Ulster Land Transfer	Mr. Peel	- - ditto.
SCOTLAND:		
Affirmations	Mr. Craufurd	Royal Assent.
Bank Notes	Mr. Blackburn	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Commissioners of Supply Meetings	Mr. Finlay	Royal Assent.
Commissioners of Supply	Mr. Dunlop	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Churches and Chapels Exemption	Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Herring Fisheries	Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Perth Provisional Order Confirmation	Mr. Baring	- - ditto.
Procurators	Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Prisons Act Amendment	Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Roads and Bridges	Lord Elcho	Recommitted.
Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Acts Amendment.	Mr. W. Miller	Royal Assent.
Trusts Administration	Lord Advocate	Read 3°.
Trespass	Mr. Finlay	Royal Assent.
Wick and Ayr Burghs Election	Mr. Craufurd	- - ditto.
Writs Registration	Lord Advocate	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Writs Registration, &c.	Mr. Dunlop	Read 1°; withdrawn.

1866—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND—*continued.*		
Admiralty Court	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Attornies and Solicitors	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Bank Notes	Sir C. O'Loghlen	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Belfast Constabulary	Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Cattle Diseases	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland	- - ditto.
Church Temporalities Acts	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
County Infirmaries	Mr. Pollard-Urquhart	2°; negatived.
Court of Chancery	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Common Law Courts	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Common Law Procedure Amendment Acts.	Mr. Whiteside	- - ditto.
Curragh of Kildare	Mr. Childers	- - ditto.
Constabulary Force	Mr. Hunt	Royal Assent.
Charitable Donations and Bequests	Mr. Blake	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Drainage Maintenance	Mr. Childers	Royal Assent.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands	Mr. Childers	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act Provisional Order.	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Fishery Piers and Harbours	Mr. Childers	- - ditto.
Grand Juries Presentment	Mr. Esmonde	Read 3°.
Habeas Corpus Suspension	Sir G. Grey	Royal Assent.
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act Continuance.	Lord Naas	- - ditto.
Labouring Classes Dwellings	Mr. Childers	- - ditto.
Landed Property Improvement (Advances)	Mr. Childers	- - ditto.
Local Officers' Superannuation	Sir C. O'Loghlen	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Life Insurances	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Landed Estates Court, &c.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	- - ditto.
Landlord and Tenant	Sir C. O'Loghlen	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Marriages	Mr. Serjeant Armstrong	- - ditto.
Marriages (No. 2)	Mr. Serjeant Armstrong	- - ditto.
Oyster Bed Licenses	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Royal Assent.
Oysters Cultivation	Lord Naas	- - ditto.
Petit Juries	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Poor Persons Burial	Sir H. Bruce	Royal Assent.
Poor Relief Law Amendment	Mr. C. Barry	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Prisons	Mr. C. Fortescue	- - ditto.
Public Works Loans	Mr. Hunt	Royal Assent.
Railway Travelling	Sir C. O'Loghlen	2° put off for Six Months.
Rateable Property	Mr. Childers	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Representation of the People	Mr. C. Fortescue	- - ditto.
Railway Temporary Advances	Mr. Hunt	Royal Assent.
Sea Coast Fisheries	Mr. Blake	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Tithe Rent-Charge	Mr. Esmonde	- - ditto.
Tenure and Improvement of Land	Mr. C. Fortescue	- - ditto.
Tramways Acts Amendment	Lord Naas	Read 3°.
SCOTLAND:		
Aberdeen Provisional Order Confirmation	Mr. Walpole	Royal Assent.
Burials in Burghs	Mr. Baxter	- - ditto.
Cattle Sheds in Burghs	Mr. Waldegrave-Leslie	- - ditto.
Entail	Mr. H. Baillie	Read 1°; withdrawn.
General Police and Improvement Act (1862) Amendment.	Sir J. Fergusson	Recommitted; withdrawn.
Glebe Lands	Sir J. Fergusson	Royal Assent.
Hares and Rabbits	Sir W. Stirling Maxwell	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Lunacy Acts Amendment	Mr. Adams	Royal Assent.
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Paupers	Mr. Cumming Bruce	Read 3°.
Parochial Buildings Act Amendment	Mr. W. Leslie	Royal Assent.

1866—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*		
Parishes Act (1844) Amendment	Mr. W. Leslie	Royal Assent.
Representation of the People	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Salmon Fisheries	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Sheriff Court Houses Act (1860) Amendment.	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Summary Procedure	The Lord Advocate	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Trusts	The Lord Advocate	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Valuation of Land and Heritages	Mr. Dunlop	2° put off for Six Months.
Writs Registration	The Lord Advocate	Recommitted; withdrawn.

1867.

IRELAND:		
Admiralty Court	Mr. Chatterton	Royal Assent.
Alimony Arrears Bill	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Arrest for Debt Abolition	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Bank Post Bills	Mr. Hunt	Royal Assent.
Blackwater Bridge	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Bridges	Mr. Chatterton	- - ditto.
Burials	Mr. Monsell	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Charitable Donations and Bequests	Mr. Chatterton	Royal Assent.
Church Temporalities Orders Validation	Mr. Chatterton	- - ditto.
Common Law Courts	Mr. Chatterton	Read 2°; withdrawn.
County Treasurer	The O'Conor Don	Royal Assent.
Court of Chancery	Mr. Chatterton	- - ditto.
Courts of Law Officers	Mr. Chatterton	- - ditto.
District Lunatic Asylums' Officers	Lord Naas	- - ditto.
Dogs Regulation Act (1865) Amendment.	Mr. Stacpoole	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental.	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Dublin Metropolitan Police	Lord Naas	- - ditto.
Dublin University Professorships	Mr. Lawson	- - ditto.
Galway Harbour (Composition of Debt)	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Game Laws Amendment	The O'Donoghue	Committed; withdrawn.
Grand Juries	Mr. Dawson	Withdrawn.
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act Continuance.	Lord Naas	Royal Assent.
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act Continuance (No. 2).	Lord Naas	- - ditto.
Industrial Schools	The O'Conor Don	In Committee; progress; withdrawn.
Land Contracts	Mr. Agar-Ellis	In Committee; progress; withdrawn.
Land Improvement and Leasing	Lord Naas	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Landed Property Improvement and Leasing.	Mr. Pim	- - ditto.
Land Tenure	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	On 2° debate adjourned; withdrawn.
Limerick Harbour (Composition of Debt)	Lord Naas	Royal Assent.
Linen and other Manufactures	Mr. Lanyon	- - ditto.
Military at Elections	Mr. Serjeant Barry	Read 1°.
Mixed Marriages	Mr. Serjeant Armstrong	Read 2°.
Petit Juries	Mr. Chatterton	Committed; withdrawn.
Petty Sessions Act (1851) Amendment	Mr. Chatterton	Royal Assent.
Promissory Notes	Mr. M'Kenna	2° put off for Six Months.
Public Records	Lord Naas	Royal Assent.
Public Works	Lord Naas	- - ditto.
Quinagh and Parsonstown Drainage	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Railway Companies' Advances	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Railway Companies (Winding up)	Mr. Lawson	Order for 2° discharged; withdrawn.
Railways	Lord Naas	Royal Assent.
Representation of the People	Colonel French	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Roman Catholic Churches, Schools, and Glebes.	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	2° put off for Three Months.

1867—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	Stage at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND—*continued.*		
Sale of Liquors on Sunday	Mr. O'Reilly	Committed to a Select Committee.
Sea Coast Fisheries	Mr. Blake	Reported from Select Committee; recommitted; withdrawn.
Tenants Improvements	Lord Naas	On 2°, Debate adjourned; withdrawn.
Tramways Acts Amendment	Mr. Monsell	In Committee; progress; withdrawn.
Weights and Measures (Dublin)	Lord Naas	Royal Assent.
Wexford Grand Jury	Colonel Tottenham	- - ditto.
SCOTLAND:		
Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh, Parish of Canongate).	Mr. M'Laren	2° put off for Six Months.
Canongate Annuity Tax (Edinburgh)	Sir G. Montgomery	Royal Assent.
County General Assessment	Sir G. Montgomery	Recommitted; withdrawn.
Dundee Provisional Order Confirmation	Sir G. Montgomery	Royal Assent.
Edinburgh Provisional Order Confirmation.	Mr. Gathorne Hardy	- - ditto.
Galashiels Jurisdiction	Sir. G. Montgomery	- - ditto.
Game Laws	Lord Elcho	Reported from Select Committee; withdrawn.
Game Preservation	Mr. M'Lagan	Special Report from Select Committee; Bill reported without Amendment.
Hypothec Abolition	Mr. Carnegie	2° put off for Six Months.
Hypothec Amendment	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Intestates' Widows and Children	Sir G. Montgomery	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Lunacy	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Lyon King of Arms	Sir G. Montgomery	- - ditto.
Public Libraries Acts Amendment	Mr. Ewart	- - ditto.
Public Health	Sir G. Montgomery	- - ditto.
Railway Companies	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Railways	Sir G. Montgomery	- - ditto.
Recovery of Small Debts	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Representation of the People	Mr. Disraeli	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Trusts	From the Lords	Royal Assent.
Writs Registration	Mr. Walpole	Read 1°; withdrawn.

1868.

IRELAND:		
Burials	Mr. Monsell	Royal Assent.
Clerks of the Peace, &c.	Lord Mayo	- - ditto.
Court of Chancery and Exchequer Fee Funds.	Mr. Sclater-Booth	- - ditto.
Curragh of Kildare	Mr. Sclater-Booth	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Supplemental).	Mr. Hunt	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Supplemental, No. 2).	Mr. Sclater-Booth	
Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Supplemental, No. 3).	Mr. Sclater-Booth	- - ditto.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Supplemental, No. 4).	Mr. Sclater-Booth	- - ditto.
Ejectments Suspension	Mr. Kennedy	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Established Church	Mr. Gladstone	Read 3°.
Fairs	Lord Mayo	Royal Assent.
Fines and Fees	Mr. Hunt	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
Grand Jury Cess	Mr. Stacpoole	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act Continuance.	Lord Mayo	Royal Assent.
Industrial Schools	The O'Conor Don	- - ditto.

1868—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Name of the Member who brought in the Bill.	State at which the Bill arrived.
IRELAND—*continued.*		
Landed Property Improvement	Mr. Pim	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Legitimacy Declaration	Lords	Royal Assent.
Libel	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	- - ditto.
Local Officers' Superannuation	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Local Officers' Superannuation (No. 2)	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	- - ditto.
Lunatic Asylums Accounts Audit	Lord Mayo	Royal Assent.
Military at Elections	Mr. Serjeant Barry	2° put off for Three Months.
Non-Traders' Bankruptcy	Lords	To be read 2°.
Peerage	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	Withdrawn.
Petit Juries	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Warren).	Royal Assent.
Poor Law Amendment	Mr. Serjeant Barry	Read 1°; withdrawn.
Poor Law and Medical Inspectors	Lord Mayo	Royal Assent.
Portpatrick and Belfast and County Down Railway Companies.	Mr. Sclater-Booth	- - ditto.
Prisons	Lord Mayo	Read 1°.
Probate of Wills, &c.	Mr. Henry B. Sheridan	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Railways Act Amendment	Mr. Serjeant Barry	Royal Assent.
Railway Companies Advances	Mr. Sclater-Booth	- - ditto.
Reformatory Schools	Lord Mayo	- - ditto.
Registration	Lord Mayo	- - ditto.
Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act Extension.	Mr. Gregory	- - ditto.
Representation of the People	Lord Mayo	- - ditto.
Sale of Liquors on Sunday	Mr. Pim	Special Report from Select Committee.
Sea Fisheries	Mr. Blake	Read 2°; withdrawn.
Stockbrokers	Mr. Pim	Royal Assent.
Tenure and Improvement of Land, &c.	Mr. Rearden	Read 1°.
SCOTLAND:		
Broughty Ferry Provisional Order Confirmation.	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Canongate Annuity Tax	Mr. M'Laren	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
County General Assessment	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Court of Justiciary	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Court of Session	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Courts of Law Fees	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Ecclesiastical Buildings and Glebes	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Entail Amendment	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
General Police and Improvement Act Amendment.	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Jurors' Affirmation	Mr. Craufurd	- - ditto.
Land Writs Registration	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Municipal Elections	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Municipal Rate, Edinburgh	Mr. M'Laren	- - ditto.
Perth and Brechin Provisional Orders Confirmation.	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Prisons Administration Acts (Lanarkshire) Amendment.	Sir E. Colebrooke	- - ditto.
Registration of Writs	Lords	- - ditto.
Representation of the People	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
Salmon Fisheries	From the Lords	- - ditto.
Schools and Training Factories	Mr. Rearden	Read 1°.
Tain Provisional Order Confirmation	The Lord Advocate	Royal Assent.
Titles to Land Consolidation	The Lord Advocate	- - ditto.
United Parishes	Mr. Waldegrave-Leslie	- - ditto.
Weights and Measures	Mr. Craufurd	Read 1°; withdrawn.

Public Bill Office, House of Commons, March 1869.

SUMMARY.

	IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.	
	No. of Bills introduced.	No. of Bills received Royal Assent.	No. of Bills introduced.	No. of Bills received Royal Assent.
1859 - - - - -	27	9	8	2
1860 - - - - -	37	22	24	16
1861 - - - - -	29	16	26	17
1862 - - - - -	34	15	14	7
1863 - - - - -	27	15	13	8
1864 - - - - -	35	18	17	8
1865 - - - - -	37	21	16	10
1866 - - - - -	43	19	19	8
1867 - - - - -	49	28	21	13
1868 - - - - -	40	23	23	20
TOTAL - - -	358	186	181	109

PUBLIC BILLS (IRELAND AND SCOTLAND).

RETURN of all PUBLIC BILLS exclusively relating to *Ireland* which have been introduced during the last Ten Years into the House of Commons; with the Titles of the same; the Names of the Members who brought them in; and the Stage at which they arrived:—and, similar RETURN of all PUBLIC BILLS exclusively relating to *Scotland*.

(*Mr. M'Laren,*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *March* 1869.

79.

Under 2 oz.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 August 1869;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1868-9; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.107, of Session 1867-8)."

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868-9.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the NAMES of MEMBERS appointed to serve on SELECT COMMITTEES.

Note.—The Numbers refer to the order in which the Committees are Printed.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.
A.	
Acland, Mr.	6.
Adam, Mr.	2. 10.
Adderley, Sir C.	6.
Advocate, The Lord	2. 13. 22. 23. 37.
Amcotts, Colonel	5. 30.
Amory, Mr.	17.
Amphlett, Mr.	12.
Anderson, Mr.	22.
Anson, Major	1.
Anstruther, Sir R.	22. 35.
Armitstead, Mr.	22.
Assheton, Mr.	30.
Attorney-General, Mr.	2.
Attorney-General for Ireland, The	7. 21. 37.
Ayrton, Mr.	2. 7. 14. 24. 25.
B.	
Backhouse, Mr.	31.
Baines, Mr.	34.
Barttelot, Colonel	1. 9. 15.
Baxter, Mr.	1.
Beach, Mr.	35.
Beach, Sir M. H.	9. 18. 31.
Beaumont, Captain	1.
Beaumont, Mr. S.	19.
Beaumont, Mr. W.	29. 35.
Bentinck, Mr.	8. 12. 16.
Blake, Mr.	21.
Bonham-Carter, Mr.	15. 24. 27. 32. 33. 37.
Bourke, Mr.	29.
Bouverie, Mr.	4. 20. 37.
Brand, Mr.	13. 18. 31.
Brewer, Dr.	3.
Bright, Mr. Jacob	6. 12. 18.
Brise, Colonel Ruggles	17.
Bruce, Lord Charles	3.
Bruce, Mr.	2.
Buller, Sir Edward	26.
Bury, Viscount	8.
Buxton, Mr.	6. 8. 15.
C.	
Cameron, Mr.	22.
Campbell, Mr. H.	19.
Candlish, Mr.	1. 29.
Cardwell, Mr.	24.
Cavendish, Lord F.	14. 25.
Cavendish, Lord G.	35.
Cecil, Lord Eustace	3. 19.
Chambers, Mr. T.	9. 13. 14. 15.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	12. 16.
Child, Sir Smith	34.
Childers, Mr.	3.
Cogan, Mr.	21. 31.
Colebrooke, Sir E.	22. 33.
Collins, Mr.	3. 29. 31.
Cowper, Mr. W.	8. 9. 15. 16.
Craufurd, Mr.	22. 23.
Crichton, Viscount	7. 21.
Cross, Mr.	12. 14. 18. 28. 31.
D.	
Dalglish, Mr.	10. 18. 23.
Dalrymple, Mr. Charles	23.
Dalrymple, Mr. Donald	3.
Damer, Captain Dawson	8.
Davison, Mr.	2.
De Grey, Mr.	27.
Denison, Mr. Christopher	1.
Dent, Mr.	11. 28.
Dick, Mr. Fitzwilliam	7. 10.
Dilke, Sir C. W.	8. 29.
Dillwyn, Mr.	6.
Dimsdale, Mr.	27.
Disraeli, Mr.	2. 4. 37.
Dodds, Mr.	30.
Dodson, Mr.	4.
Downing, Mr. M'Carthy	7.
Dowse, Mr.	12.
Duff, Mr. Grant	1.
E.	
Eastwick, Mr.	1.
Edwardes, Colonel W.	30.
Egerton, Mr. A.	25.
Egerton, Mr. E.	18. 24.
Egerton, Mr. W.	26.
Egerton, Sir Philip	17.
Elcho, Lord	1. 8.
Ellice, Mr.	22.
Elphinstone, Sir James	1. 3.
Enfield, Viscount	16.
Esmonde, Sir John	37.
Ewing, Mr. Crum-	22.
Ewing, Mr. Orr	22. 23.
F.	
Fawcett, Mr.	9. 18. 36.
Finnie, Mr.	23.
Fitzwilliam, Mr. H. W.	26.
Forde, Colonel	7. 21.
Fordyce, Mr.	22.
Forster, Mr. Charles	27.
Forster, Mr. W. E.	6.
Fortescue, Mr. Chichester	7.
Fowler, Mr. R. N.	5.
Fowler, Mr. W.	25.
French, Colonel	7. 10. 20.
G.	
Garlies, Lord	23. 27.
Gavin, Major	27.
Gladstone, Mr.	2.
Goldney, Mr.	6. 10. 16. 29. 36.
Goldsmid, Sir F.	28. 36.
Gore, Mr. W. O.	27.
Graves, Mr.	11. 18. 25.
Greaves, Mr.	11.
Gregory, Mr. G. B.	6.
Gregory, Mr. W. H.	8. 16. 21.
Greville, Colonel	7.
Grey, Sir G.	4. 18.
Grieve, Mr.	23.
Grosvenor, Captain	3.
Grosvenor, Earl	16.
Guest, Mr.	27.
Gurney, Mr. Russell	12. 16.
H.	
Hambro, Mr.	30.
Hamilton, Lord Claud	21.
Hamilton, Lord G.	9. 15.
Hamilton, Marquis of	3. 21.
Hamilton, Mr. E. T.	11. 34.
Hamilton, Mr. J. G. C.	22.
Harcourt, Mr. Vernon	2. 9. 29.
Hardcastle, Mr.	35.
Hardy, Mr. Gathorne	13. 18. 37.
Hartington, Marquis of	18. 34.
Hay, Sir John	1.
Headlam, Mr.	12. 13.
Henley, Mr.	13. 24. 33. 37.
Henniker-Major, Mr.	27. 35.
Herbert, Mr. H. A.	7. 21. 30.
Heygate, Sir F.	7. 18. 28.
Hill, Mr. Staveley	2. 18. 29. 30.
Hodgkinson, Mr.	29.
Holms, Mr.	1.
Hope, Mr. Beresford	6. 8. 16.
Howard, Mr. C.	33.
Howard, Mr. James	6.
Howes, Mr.	1. 18. 37.
Hunt, Mr.	7. 16. 18. 24. 34.
J.	
James, Mr.	18.
Jessel, Mr.	12.
Johnston, Mr. Andrew	9. 15.
Judge Advocate, The	2.
K.	
Kavanagh, Mr.	21.
Kinglake, Mr. Serjeant	37.
Kinnaird, Mr.	3. 23. 27.
Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr.	9. 15. 30.
Knight, Mr.	9. 15. 30.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.
L.	
Laird, Mr.	34.
Lawrence, Mr. Alderman W.	6. 8. 10.
Layard, Mr.	8. 16. 20.
Leatham, Mr.	18.
Lefevre, Mr. Shaw	12. 29. 31.
Lefroy, Mr.	33.
Leveson-Gower, Mr.	9.
Liddell, Mr.	9. 25. 30.
Loch, Mr.	22.
Locke, Mr.	18.
Lopes, Sir Massey	11. 12.
Lowther, Mr. James	3.
Lowther, Mr. William	9. 30.
M.	
M'Clean, Mr.	8.
Mackintosh, Mr.	22.
M'Lagan, Mr.	22. 23. 27. 31.
M'Laren, Mr.	14. 28.
Maitland, Sir Alexander	23.
Manners, Lord John	8. 16.
Melly, Mr.	6.
Miller, Mr.	8.
Mills, Mr.	3.
Mitford, Mr.	3. 19.
Montagu, Lord Robert	6. 10.
Montgomery, Sir Graham	22. 32. 33.
Moore, Mr. G. H.	7.
Morgan, Mr. Orsborn	16.
Morley, Mr.	29.
Morrison, Mr.	31.
Mowbray, Mr.	2. 6. 16.
Mundella, Mr.	1.
Muntz, Mr.	5.
Murphy, Mr.	3.
N.	
Nicol, Mr. Dyce	23.
Northcote, Sir Stafford	1. 6. 14. 24. 29.
Norwood, Mr.	31.
O.	
O'Brien, Sir Patrick	1.
O'Conor Don, The	7. 18. 24. 27. 32. 33.
O'Neill, Mr.	31.
Onslow, Mr.	10.
O'Reilly, Mr.	28.
O'Reilly-Dease, Mr.	21.
P.	
Pakington, Sir John	2. 3. 6. 24.
Parker, Mr. C. S.	6. 22.
Patten, Colonel Wilson	4. 20. 32. 33. 37.
Pease, Mr.	9. 30.
Peek, Mr.	9.
Peel, Mr. Arthur	22.
Pell, Mr.	31.
Pemberton, Mr.	5. 12. 13. 29.
Percy, Earl	30.
Playfair, Dr.	31.
Pollard-Urquhart, Mr.	7. 25.
R.	
Raikes, Mr.	18.
Rathbone, Mr.	3. 29.
Read, Mr. C. S.	31.
Reed, Mr. Charles	15.
Richards, Mr. Evan	30.
Russell, Mr. Hastings	24. 27. 33.
S.	
Salomons, Mr. Alderman	27.
Samuelson, Mr. H.	15.
Sandon, Viscount	8. 29.
Sclater-Booth, Mr.	8. 25. 28.
Scott, Sir W.	23.
Scourfield, Mr.	12. 32. 33.
Seely, Mr.	1. 11. 25.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	15. 31.
Simeon, Sir John	2. 12.
Smith, Mr. W. H.	8. 14. 18. 20.
Solicitor-General, Mr.	6. 12.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr.	22.
Stacpoole, Mr.	7.
Stanley, Lord	16.
Stanley, Mr. F.	15. 36.
Stanley, Mr. Owen	27.
Strange, Sir James	21.
Sturt, Mr. Gerard	15.
Sykes, Colonel	23.
Sykes, Mr. C.	26.
T.	
Talbot, Mr. C. R. M.	11.
Talbot, Mr. John G.	6.
Taylor, Colonel	7.
Tipping, Mr.	3.
Tite, Mr.	16.
Tite, Sir W.	8.
Torrens, Mr.	16.
Torrens, Mr. M'Cullagh	37.
Tracy, Mr. C. Hanbury	26.
Trelawny, Sir John	3.
Turner, Mr. C.	1.
V.	
Vandeleur, Colonel	26.
Verner, Mr. E. W.	21.
Verney, Sir Harry	5.
Villiers, Mr.	18.
Vivian, Captain	3. 10.
W.	
Walpole, Mr.	4.
Walpole, Mr. S. H.	6. 24. 37.
Walsh, Mr.	9.
Walter, Mr.	6.
Wedderburn, Sir David	22.
Weguelin, Mr.	34.
Welby, Mr.	31. 35.
Westhead, Mr. Brown-	36.
Wheelhouse, Mr.	29.
Whitbread, Mr.	18. 32. 33.
White, Mr.	1.
Whitwell, Mr.	30.
Williams, Mr. Watkin	16.
Winn, Mr. Rowland	15.
Winterbotham, Mr.	6.
Wykeham-Martin, Mr. Philip	9.
Wyndham, Mr. Percy	3.
Y.	
Young, Mr. A. W.	17.

A RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1868–9; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES.

Number of Select Committees appointed in Session 1868–9 - - - 37

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
1.				£. s. d.	
Abyssinian War - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	7	3 5 –	
Moved for by Mr. Candlish.	Candlish, Mr., Chairman -	7			
	Anson, Major - - -	7			
	Barttelot, Colonel - -	6			
	Baxter, Mr. - - -	5			
	Beaumont, Captain - -	6			
	Denison, Mr. Christopher -	6			
	Duff, Mr. Grant - - -	4			
	Eastwick, Mr. - - -	7			
	Elcho, Lord - - -	1			
	Elphinstone, Sir James -	6			
	Hay, Sir John - - -	7			
	Holms, Mr. - - -	7			
	Howes, Mr. - - -	2			
	Mundella, Mr. - - -	3			
	Northcote, Sir Stafford -	7			
	O'Brien, Sir Patrick - -	6			
	Seely, Mr. - - - -	6			
	Turner, Mr. Charles - -	5			
	White, Mr. - - -	4			
2.					
Bruce Restitution Bill - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	1	- Nil.	
	Advocate, The Lord, Chairman.	1			
	Adam, Mr. - - -	1			
	Attorney General, Mr. -	0			
	Ayrton, Mr. - - -	0			
	Bruce, Mr. - - -	0			
	Disraeli, Mr. - - -	0			
	Gladstone, Mr. - - -	0			
	Judge Advocate, The - -	0			
	Mowbray, Mr. - - -	0			
	Pakington, Sir John - -	0			
	And all the Members of this House who are of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and all Gentlemen of the Long Robe, of whom there attended—				
	Davison, Mr. - - -	1			
	Harcourt, Mr. Vernon -	1			
	Hill, Mr. Staveley - - -	1			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
3.				£. s. d.	
Contagious Diseases Act (1866)	- - - - - - -	- -	7	20 14 10	
Moved for by Mr. Mitford.	Vivian, Capt., Chairman -	7			
	Brewer, Dr. - - -	7			
	Bruce, Lord Charles - -	7			
	Cecil, Lord Eustace - -	5			
	Childers, Mr. - - -	4			
	Collins, Mr. - - -	3			
	Dalrymple, Mr. Donald -	7			
	Elphinstone, Sir James -	6			
	Grosvenor, Capt. - -	3			
	Hamilton, Marquis of - -	6			
	Kinnaird, Mr. - - -	7			
	Lowther, Mr. James - -	3			
	Mills, Mr. - - -	4			
	Mitford, Mr. - - -	7			
	Murphy, Mr. - - -	4			
	Pakington, Sir John - -	7			
	Rathbone, Mr. - - -	3			
	Simeon, Sir John - -	5			
	Tipping, Mr. - - -	6			
	Trelawney, Sir John -	5			
	Wyndham, Mr. Percy -	3			
4.					
Despatch of Business in Parliament.	- - - - - - -	- -	6	- Nil -	This Committee was appointed to join with a Committee of the House of Lords. The Earl Granville, Chairman.
	Bouverie, Mr. - - -	2	- -	- -	
Moved for by Mr. Gladstone.	Disraeli, Mr. - - -	4	- -	- -	
	Dodson, Mr. - - -	6	- -	- -	
	Grey, Sir George - -	5	- -	- -	
	Patten, Colonel Wilson -	6	- -	- -	
	Walpole, Mr. - - -	6	- -	- -	
5.					
East India Irrigation and Canal Company Bill.	- - - - - - -	- -	1	- Nil.	
	Verney, Sir Harry, Chairman	1			
	Amcotts, Colonel - -	1			
	Fowler, Mr. Robert N. -	1			
	Muntz, Mr. - - -	0			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	0			
6.					
Endowed Schools Bill - -	- - - - - - -	- -	13	- Nil.	
	Forster, Mr. W. E., Chairman	13			
	Acland, Mr. - - -	12			
	Adderley, Sir C. - -	13			
	Bright, Mr. Jacob - -	11			
	Buxton, Mr. - - -	13			
	Dillwyn, Mr. - - -	13			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	11			
	Gregory, Mr. George B. -	10			
	Hope, Mr. Beresford - -	13			
	Howard, Mr. James - -	11			
	Lawrence, Mr. Alderman W.	12			
	Melly, Mr. - - - -	8			
	Montagu, Lord Robert -	11			
	Mowbray, Mr. - - -	12			
	Northcote, Sir Stafford -	9			
	Pakington, Sir John - -	11			
	Parker, Mr. C. S. - -	12			
	Solicitor General, Mr. -	7			
	Talbot, Mr. John G. - -	12			
	Walpole, Mr. S. H. - -	10			
	Walter, Mr. - - -	13			
	Winterbotham, Mr. - - -	10			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
7.				£. s. d.	
General Valuation, &c. (Ireland) - - - - - - - -	- -		17	157 - 9	
Moved for by Colonel French.	French, Colonel, Chairman -	17			
	Attorney General for Ireland, Mr.	8			
	Ayrton, Mr. - - -	16			
	Crichton, Viscount - -	10			
	Dick, Mr. Fitzwilliam -	9			
	Downing, Mr. M'Carthy -	14			
	Forde, Colonel - - -	13			
	Fortescue, Mr. Chichester -	12			
	Greville, Colonel - -	1			
	Herbert, Mr. H. A. - -	15			
	Heygate, Sir Frederick -	12			
	Hunt, Mr. - - - -	13			
	Moore, Mr. George H. -	6			
	O'Conor Don, The - -	17			
	Pollard-Urquhart, Mr. -	15			
	Stacpoole, Mr. - - -	17			
	Taylor, Colonel - - -	15			
8.					
Hungerford Bridge and Wellington Street Viaduct. - - - - - - - -	- -		13	- Nil.	
Moved for by Lord Elcho.	Elcho, Lord, Chairman -	13			
	Bentinck, Mr. - - -	7			
	Bury, Viscount - - -	4			
	Buxton, Mr. - - -	11			
	Cowper, Mr. William - -	11			
	Damer, Captain Dawson -	6			
	Dilke, Sir C. W. - -	8			
	Gregory, Mr. W. H. - -	8			
	Hope, Mr. Beresford - -	13			
	Lawrence, Mr. Alderman W.	10			
	Layard, Mr. - - -	10			
	M'Clean, Mr. - - -	9			
	Manners, Lord John - -	10			
	Sandon, Viscount - -	6			
	Sclater-Booth, Mr. - -	4			
	Smith, Mr. William Henry -	11			
	Tite, Sir W. - - -	10			
9.					
Inclosure Act - - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	11	22 7 -	
Moved for by Mr. Fawcett.	Cowper, Mr. William, Chairman.	11			
	Barttelot, Colonel - -	10			
	Beach, Sir Michael Hicks -	9			
	Chambers, Mr. Thomas -	4			
	Fawcett, Mr. - - -	11			
	Hamilton, Lord George -	11			
	Harcourt, Mr. Vernon -	7			
	Johnston, Mr. Andrew -	9			
	Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. -	10			
	Knight, Mr. - - -	10			
	Leveson-Gower, Mr. - -	10			
	Liddell, Mr. - - -	11			
	Lowther, Mr. William -	11			
	Pease, Mr. - - -	11			
	Peek, Mr. - - - -	10			
	Walsh, Mr. - - -	11			
	Wykeham-Martin, Mr. Philip	10			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
10.				£. s. d.	
Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms	- - - - - - -	- -	17	- Nil.	
Moved for by Colonel French.	French, Colonel, Chairman -	15			
	Adam, Mr. - - -	15			
	Dalglish, Mr. - - -	10	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	Dick, Mr. Fitzwilliam -	7			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	6	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	Lawrence, Mr. Alderman W.	10			
	Montagu, Lord Robert -	1			
	Onslow, Mr. - - -	7			
	Vivian, Captain - - -	6			
11.					
Mail Contracts - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	6	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Seely.	Dent, Mr., Chairman - -	6	- -	- -	
	Greaves, Mr. - - -	6	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Hamilton, Mr. E. T. - -	6	- -	- -	
	Lopes, Sir Massey - -	4	- -	- -	
	Talbot, Mr. C. R. M. - -	3	- -	- -	
	Graves, Mr. - - -	6	- -	- -	Added by the House, 16 March.
	Seely, Mr. - - - -	6	- -	- -	
12.					
Married Women's Property Bill	- - - - - - - -	- -	4	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Shaw Lefevre.	Gurney, Mr. Russell, Chairman.	2			
	Amphlett, Mr. - - -	4			
	Bentinck, Mr. - - -	1			
	Bright, Mr. Jacob - -	3			
	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	1			
	Cross, Mr. - - - -	3			
	Dowse, Mr. - - -	2			
	Headlam, Mr. - - -	2			
	Jessel, Mr. - - -	3			
	Lefevre, Mr. Shaw - -	4	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	Lopes, Mr. - - -	1			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	4			
	Scourfield, Mr. - - -	2	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	Simeon, Sir John - -	3			
	Solicitor General, Mr. -	1			
13.					
Members holding Contracts (Sir Sydney Waterlow).	- - - - - - - -	- -	2	- Nil -	
Moved for by Mr. Chambers.	Chambers, Mr. Thomas, Chairman.	2			
	Advocate, The Lord - -	2			
	Brand, Mr. - - -	2			
	Hardy, Mr. Gathorne - -	2			
	Headlam, Mr. - - -	2			
	Henley, Mr. - - -	2			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	2			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
14.				£. s. d.	
Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill.	- - - - - - -	- -	2	- Nil.	
	Ayrton, Mr., Chairman -	2			
	Cavendish, Lord Frederick -	2			
	Chambers, Mr. Thomas -	2			
	Cross, Mr. - - - -	1			
	M'Laren, Mr. - - -	2			
	Northcote, Sir Stafford -	2			
	Smith, Mr. William Henry -	2			
15.					
Metropolitan Commons Act (1866) Amendment Bill.	- - - - - - -	- -	7	- Nil -	The Suburban Commons Bill was committed to this Committee.
Moved for by Mr. Thomas Chambers.	Chambers, Mr. Thomas* -	3			*Acted twice as Chairman.
	Barttelot, Colonel -	6			
	Bonham-Carter, Mr. - -	7			
	Buxton, Mr. - - -	3			
	Hamilton, Lord George -	6			
	Johnston, Mr. Andrew -	7			
	Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. -	6	- -	- -	Acted three times as Chairman.
	Knight, Mr. - - -	5			
	Reed, Mr. Charles - -	4			
	Samuelson, Mr. Henry -	4			
	Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Henry -	4			
	Stanley, Mr. Frederick -	6			
	Winn, Mr. Rowland - -	6			
	Cowper, Mr. William - -	3	- -	- -	Added, 7 July; acted twice as Chairman.
	Sturt, Mr. Gerard - -	1			
16.					
New Law Courts - - -	- - - - - - -	- -	9	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Gladstone.	Stanley, Lord, Chairman -	9			
	Bentinck, Mr. - - -	7			
	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	9			
	Cowper, Mr. William - -	8			
	Enfield, Viscount - -	9			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	9			
	Gregory, Mr. W. H. - -	4	- -	- -	Discharged, 20 July.
	Grosvenor, Earl - - -	9			
	Gurney, Mr. Russell - -	4			
	Hope, Mr. - - - -	8			
	Hunt, Mr. - - - -	7			
	Layard, Mr. - - -	9			
	Manners, Lord John - -	9			
	Morgan, Mr. Osborne - -	8			
	Mowbray, Mr. - - -	9			
	Tite, Mr. - - - -	8			
	Torrens, Mr. - - -	6			
	Williams, Mr. Watkin -	3	- -	- -	Added, 20 July.
17.					
Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Supplemental Bill (Holy Loch).	- - - - - - -	- -	4	- Nil -	Members nominated by the Committee of Selection.
Local Government Supplemental Bill (Croydon and Worthing).	Egerton, Sir Philip, Chairman	4			
	Amory, Mr. - - -	4			
Moved for by Mr. Shaw Lefevre.	Brise, Colonel Ruggles -	4			
	Young, Mr. A. W. - -	4			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
18.				£. s. d.	
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.	- - - - - - -	- -	27	213 1 –	
Moved for by Mr. Secretary Bruce.	Hartington, Marquis of, Chairman.	27			
	Beach, Sir Michael Hicks -	24			
	Brand, Mr. - - -	25			
	Bright, Mr. J. - - -	20			
	Cross, Mr. - - -	23			
	Dalglish, Mr. - - -	17			
	Egerton, Mr. Edward -	27	- -	- - }	Added, 19th March.
	Fawcett, Mr. - - -	13	- -	- - }	
	Graves, Mr. - - -	17			
	Grey, Sir George - -	23			
	Hardy, Mr. Gathorne -	22			
	Heygate, Sir Frederick -	21			
	Hill, Mr. Staveley - -	16			
	Howes, Mr. - - -	16			
	Hunt, Mr. - - -	20			
	James, Mr. - - -	22			
	Leatham, Mr. - - -	27			
	Locke, Mr. - - -	22			
	O'Conor Don, The - -	25			
	Raikes, Mr. - - -	19			
	Smith, Mr. William Henry -	19			
	Villiers, Mr. - - -	25			
	Whitbread, Mr. - - -	20			
19.					
Piers and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill (No. 1) (Ilfracombe).	- - - - - - -	- -	2	- Nil -	Members nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Cecil, Lord Eustace, Chairman.	2			
Piers and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill (No. 2) (Falmouth).	Beaumont, Mr. Somerset -	2			The Porthleven Harbour (No. 2), a Private Bill, was committed to this Committee.
	Campbell, Mr. Henry - -	2			
	Mitford, Mr. - - -	2			
20.					
Plans for New Dining Rooms, &c.	- - - - - - -	- -	2	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Layard.	Layard, Mr., Chairman -	2			
	Bouverie, Mr. - - -	2			
	French, Colonel - - -	2			
	Patten, Colonel Wilson -	2			
	Smith, Mr. William Henry -	2			
21.					
Poor Law (Ireland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.	- - - - - - -	- -	2	-	
	Gregory, Mr. W. H., Chairman	2			
	Attorney General for Ireland, Mr.	1			
	Blake, Mr. - - -	0			
	Cogan, Mr. - - -	2			
	Crichton, Viscount - -	2			
	Forde, Mr. - - -	2			
	Hamilton, Marquis of -	2			
	Hamilton, Lord Claud -	1			
	Herbert, Mr. H. A. - -	2			
	Kavanagh, Mr. - - -	2			
	O'Reilly-Dease, Mr. - -	2			
	Stronge, Sir James - -	2			
	Verner, Mr. Edward Wingfield.	2			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
22.				£. s. d.	
Poor Law (Scotland) - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	22	354 7 –	
Moved for by Mr. Craufurd.	Craufurd, Mr., Chairman -	22			
	Advocate, The Lord - -	11			
	Anderson, Mr. - - -	21			
	Anstruther, Sir Robert -	21			
	Armitstead, Mr. - - -	22			
	Cameron, Mr. - - -	18			
	Colebrooke, Sir Edward -	21			
	Ellice, Mr. - - -	17			
	Ewing, Mr. Crum - -	18			
	Ewing, Mr. Orr - - -	20			
	Fordyce, Mr. - - -	19			
	Hamilton, Mr. John G. C. -	22			
	Loch, Mr. - - - -	16			
	Mackintosh, Mr. - -	18			
	M'Lagan, Mr. - - -	19			
	Miller, Mr. - - -	21			
	Montgomery, Sir Graham -	14			
	Parker, Mr. C. S. - -	7			
	Peel, Mr. Arthur - -	15			
	Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr.	6			
	Wedderburn, Sir David -	22			
23.					
Poor Law (Scotland) Act (1845) Amendment Bill.	- - - - - - - -	- -	4	- Nil.	
	Advocate, The Lord, Chairman	4			
	Craufurd, Mr. - - -	3	- -	- -	Added, June 10.
	Dalglish, Mr. - - -	2			
	Dalrymple, Mr. Charles -	4			
	Ewing, Mr. Orr - -	4			
	Finnie, Mr. - - -	3	- -	- -	Added, June 10.
	Garlies, Lord - - -	4			
	Grieve, Mr. - - -	3	- -	- -	Added, June 10.
	Kinnaird, Mr. - - -	3			
	M'Lagan, Mr. - - -	2			
	M'Laren, Mr. - - -	3	- -	- -	Added, June 10.
	Maitland, Sir Alexander -	1			
	Nicol, Mr. Dyce - -	4			
	Scott, Sir William - -	3			
	Sykes, Colonel - - -	4			
24.					
Printing - - - - -	- - - - - - - -				
A Sessional Committee.	Ayrton, Mr. - - -				
	Bonham-Carter, Mr. - -				
	Cardwell, Mr. - - -				
	Egerton, Mr. Edward -				
	Henley, Mr. - - -	- -	- -	- -	No Minutes kept.
	Hunt, Mr. - - -				
	Northcote, Sir Stafford -				
	O'Conor Don, The - -				
	Pakington, Sir John - -				
	Russell, Mr. Hastings -				
	Walpole, Mr. S. H. - -				
25.					
Public Accounts - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	20	- Nil.	
A Sessional Committee.	Pollard-Urquhart, Mr., Chairman.	20			
	Ayrton, Mr. - - -	20			
	Cavendish, Lord Frederick -	19			
	Egerton, Mr. Algernon -	14			
	Fowler, Mr. William - -	13			
	Graves, Mr. - - -	3			
	Liddell, Mr. - - -	20			
	Sclater-Booth, Mr. - -	10			
	Seely, Mr. - - - -	11			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
26.				£. s. d.	
Public Offices Concentration Bill	- - - - - - - -	- -	1	- Nil -	
	Buller, Sir Edward, Chairman	1			
	Egerton, Mr. Wilbraham -	1			Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Fitzwilliam, Mr. H. W. -	1			
	Sykes, Mr. C. - - -	0			
	Tracy, Mr. C. Hanbury -	1	- -	- -	Added, 2 July.
27.	Vandeleur, Colonel - -	- -	- -	- -	Discharged, 2 July.
Public Petitions - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	32		
A Sessional Committee.	Forster, Mr. Charles, Chairman	29			
Moved for by Mr. Chas. Forster.	Bonham-Carter, Mr. - -	8			
	De Grey, Mr. - - -	3			
	Dimsdale, Mr. - - -	13			
	Garlies, Lord - - -	22			
	Gavin, Major - - -	24	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	Gore, Mr. William Ormsby -	7			
	Guest, Mr. - - -	16			
	Henniker-Major, Mr. - -	9			
	Kinnaird, Mr. - - -	19	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	M'Lagan, Mr. - - -	21			
	O'Conor Don, The - -	6			
	Russell, Mr. Hastings - -	18			
	Salomons, Mr. Alderman -	11			
28.	Stanley, Mr. Owen - -	19	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
Railway and Canal Bills, General Committee on.	- - - - - - - -	- -	7	- Nil.	
	Goldsmid, Sir Francis, Chairman.	4			
Appointed by the Committee of Selection.	Cross, Mr. - - - -	7			
	Dent, Mr. - - - -	6			
	Heygate, Sir Frederick -	- -	- -	- -	Discharged, 4 March.
	O'Reilly, Mr. - - -	4			
29.	Sclater-Booth, Mr. - -	6			
Registration of Voters - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	12	89 18 -	
Moved for by Mr. Vernon Harcourt.	Harcourt, Mr. Vernon, Chairman.	12			
	Beaumont, Mr. Wentworth -	4			
	Bourke, Mr. - - -	10			
	Candlish, Mr. - - -	12			
	Collins, Mr. - - -	11			
	Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth	11			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	1	- -	- -	Discharged, 27 April.
	Hill, Mr. Staveley - -	3	- -	- -	Added, 27 April.
	Hodgkinson, Mr. - -	7			
	Lefevre, Mr. Shaw - -	8			
	Morley, Mr. - - -	10			
	Northcote, Sir Stafford -	4			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	1			
	Rathbone, Mr. - - -	10			
	Sandon, Viscount - -	9			
30.	Wheelhouse, Mr. - -	9			
Salmon Fisheries - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	8	15 9 -	
Moved for by Mr. Dodds.	Dodds, Mr., Chairman -	8			
	Amcotts, Colonel - -	7			
	Assheton, Mr. - - -	8			
	Edwardes, Colonel W. -	8			
	Hambro, Mr. - - -	6			
	Herbert, Mr. H. A. - -	6			
	Hill, Mr. Staveley - -	4			
	Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. -	8			
	Knight, Mr. - - -	2			
	Liddell, Mr. - - -	6			
	Lowther, Mr. William -	8			
	Pease, Mr. - - -	4			
	Percy, Earl - - -	8			
	Richards, Mr. Evan - -	6			
	Whitwell, Mr. - - -	8			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
31.				£. s. d.	
Seeds Adulteration Bill			6	38 15 –	
	Welby, Mr., Chairman	6			
	Backhouse, Mr.	5			
	Beach, Sir Michael Hicks	4			
	Brand, Mr.	6			
	Cogan, Mr.	6			
	Collins, Mr.	3			
	Cross, Mr.	4			
	Lefevre, Mr. Shaw	6			
	M'Lagan, Mr.	6			
	Morrison, Mr.	5			
	Norwood, Mr.	5			
	O'Neill, Mr.	4	–	–	Added, 6th July.
	Pell, Mr.	4	–	–	Added, 7th July.
	Playfair, Dr.	3	–	–	Added, 6th July.
	Read, Mr. C. S.	1			
	Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Henry	5			
32.					
Selection, Committee of			34	Nil.	
A Sessional Committee.	Patten, Colonel Wilson, Chairman.	23			
	Bonham-Carter, Mr.	32	–	–	Acted nine times as Chairman.
	Montgomery, Sir Graham	26			
	O'Conor Don, The	14			
	Scourfield, Mr.	23	–	–	Acted once as Chairman.
	Whitbread, Mr.	15	–	–	Acted once as Chairman.
33.					
Standing Orders			18	Nil.	
A Sessional Committee.	Patten, Colonel Wilson, Chairman.	14			
	Bonham-Carter, Mr.	17	–	–	Acted once as Chairman.
	Colebrooke, Sir Edward	16			
	Henley, Mr.	14	–	–	Acted three times as Chairman.
	Howard, Mr. Charles	14			
	Lefroy, Mr.	5			
	Montgomery, Sir Graham	17			
	O'Conor Don, The	8			
	Russell, Mr. Hastings	11	–	–	Added, 26th February.
	Scourfield, Mr.	13			
	Whitbread, Mr.	10			
34.					
Telegraph Bill			1	Nil.	
Moved for by Marquis of Hartington.	Hartington, Marquis of, Chairman.	1			
	Hunt, Mr.	1			
	Baines, Mr.	1	–	–	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Child, Sir Smith	1	–	–	
	Hamilton, Mr. E. T.	–	–	–	
	Laird, Mr.	1	–	–	
	Weguelin, Mr.	1	–	–	
35.					
Turnpike Acts Continuance			14	Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Gathorne Hardy.	Cavendish, Lord George, Chairman.	14			
	Anstruther, Sir Robert	14			
	Beach, Mr.	14			
	Beaumont, Mr. Wentworth	13			
	Hardcastle, Mr.	9			
	Henniker-Major, Mr.	14			
	Welby, Mr.	14			

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36.				£. s. d.	
Wisley Common - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	3	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.	Goldsmid, Sir Francis, Chairman.	3			
	Fawcett, Mr. - - -	3			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	2			
	Stanley, Mr. Frederick -	3			
	Westhead, Mr. Brown -	3			
37.					
Witnesses (House of Commons)	- - - - - - - -	- -	4	Nil -	The Witnesses (House of Commons) Bill was committed to this Committee.
Moved for by Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens.	Torrens, Mr. M'Cullagh, Chairman.	4			
	Advocate, The Lord - -	3			
	Attorney General for Ireland, Mr.	3			
	Bonham-Carter, Mr. - -	3			
	Bouverie, Mr. - - -	4			
	Disraeli, Mr. - - -	4			
	Esmonde, Sir John - -	3			
	Hardy, Mr. Gathorne - -	2			
	Henley, Mr. - - -	4			
	Howes, Mr. - - -	2			
	Kinglake, Mr. Serjeant -	2			
	Patten, Colonel Wilson -	4			
	Walpole, Mr. S. H. - -	2			

	Number.
Total Number of Members who served on Select Committees - - - - -	258

Committee Office,
House of Commons.

C. W. Pole.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1868-9; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES.

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868-9.

Under 2 *oz.*

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 August 1869;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of DAYS on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session of 1868–9, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and the Day of the Week, the Hour of Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.109, of Session 1867–8)."

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868–9.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in the Session of 1868–9, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and the Day of the Week, the Hour of Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.109, of Session 1867–8).

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.		Hour of Adjournment.		Number of Hours Sitting.		Number of Hours after Midnight.		Number of Entries in Votes.
1868:		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
December 10	Thursday	2	0	3	0	1	0	-	-	6
11	Friday	2	0	5	15	3	15	-	-	5
12	Saturday	2	0	3	30	1	30	-	-	2
14	Monday	2	0	4	0	2	0	-	-	2
15	Tuesday	2	0	3	30	1	30	-	-	27
29	Tuesday	1	0	1	45	0	45	-	-	15
Total	6	-	-	-	-	10	0	-	-	57
1869:										
February 16	Tuesday	1	45	7	45	6	0	-	-	82
17	Wednesday	12	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	104
18	Thursday	4	0	6	0	2	0	-	-	146
19	Friday	4	0	6	30	2	30	-	-	83
22	Monday	4	0	7	45	3	45	-	-	92
23	Tuesday	4	0	11	15	7	15	-	-	97
24	Wednesday	12	0	12	45	0	45	-	-	50
25	Thursday	4	0	6	15	2	15	-	-	74
26	Friday	4	0	8	30	4	30	-	-	55
Total	9	-	-	-	-	30	0	-	-	783
March 1	Monday	4	0	8	30	4	30	-	-	77
2	Tuesday	4	0	9	30	5	30	-	-	82
3	Wednesday	12	0	5	30	5	30	-	-	66
4	Thursday	4	0	9	0	5	0	-	-	56
5	Friday	4	0	11	30	7	30	-	-	40
8	Monday	4	0	12	15	8	15	0	15	70
9	Tuesday	4	0	8	30	4	30	-	-	56
10	Wednesday	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	36
11	Thursday	4	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	68
12	Friday	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	59
15	Monday	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	75
16	Tuesday	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	87
17	Wednesday	12	0	5	53	5	53	-	-	48
18	Thursday	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	76
19	Friday	4	0	12	15	8	15	0	15	75
22	Monday	4	0	12	45	8	45	0	45	82
23	Tuesday	4	0	3	0	11	0	3	0	90
Total	17	-	-	-	-	128	58	12	45	1,143

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1868–9, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1869:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
April - 1 -	Thursday -	4 0	6 15	2 15	- -	70
2 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	66
5 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	73
6 -	Tuesday -	4 0	11 30	7 30	- -	94
7 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	64
8 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	85
9 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	76
12 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	84
13 -	Tuesday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	79
14 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	60
15 -	Thursday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	79
16 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	96
19 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	87
20 -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	83
21 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 0	5 0	- -	59
22 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	86
23 -	Friday - -	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	84
26 -	Monday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	117
27 -	Tuesday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	82
28 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	41
29 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	106
30 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	75
TOTAL - - -	22	- -	- -	181 5	20 45	1,746
May - 3 -	Monday -	4 0	12 15	8 15	0 15	95
4 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 0	11 0	1 0	98
5 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	52
6 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	85
7 -	Friday -	2 0	9 0	7 0	- -	66
10 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	109
11 -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	68
12 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	55
13 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	161
27 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	93
28 -	Friday - -	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	69
31 -	Monday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	108
TOTAL - - -	12	- -	- -	104 40	12 0	1,059

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1868-9, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1869:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
June - 1 -	Tuesday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	114
3 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	98
4 -	Friday - -	4 0	8 15	4 15	- -	54
7 -	Monday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	105
8 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 45	11 45	1 45	75
9 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	52
10 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	108
11 -	Friday - -	2 0	1 15	11 15	1 15	76
14 -	Monday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	106
15 -	Tuesday -	2 0	10 15	8 15	- -	41
16 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	53
17 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	77
18 -	Friday - -	2 0	1 45	11 45	1 45	54
21 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	86
22 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 15	12 15	2 15	76
23 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	57
24 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	76
25 -	Friday - -	2 0	2 15	12 15	2 15	54
28 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	80
29 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 45	12 45	2 45	67
30 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	45
TOTAL - - -	21	- -	- -	195 35	27 30	1,554
July - 1 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	77
2 -	Friday - -	2 0	9 0	7 0	- -	41
5 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	89
6 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 15	12 15	2 15	72
7 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	62
8 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	90
9 -	Friday - -	2 0	2 0	12 0	2 0	65
12 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	86
13 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 45	12 45	2 45	49
14 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	36
15 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	69
16 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	53
19 -	Monday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	80
20 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 30	12 30	2 30	67
21 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 45	5 45	- -	42
22 -	Thursday -	4 0	3 0	11 0	3 0	84
23 -	Friday - -	2 0	2 15	12 15	2 15	48
26 -	Monday -	4 0	3 15	11 15	3 15	93
27 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 10	7 10	- -	48
28 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	59
29 -	Thursday -	4 0	3 30	11 30	3 30	87
30 -	Friday - -	2 0	2 45	12 45	2 45	84
31 -	Saturday -	12 0	3 45	3 45	- -	22
TOTAL - - -	23	- -	- -	219 55	38 30	1,503

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1868-9, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1869:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
August - 2 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	69
3 -	Tuesday -	2 0	3 30	13 30	3 30	74
4 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	58
5 -	Thursday -	4 0	3 15	11 15	3 15	77
6 -	Friday - -	2 0	3 45	13 45	3 45	59
7 -	Saturday -	12 0	2 30	2 30	- -	22
9 -	Monday -	3 0	7 15	4 15	- -	70
10 -	Tuesday -	3 0	4 0	1 0	- -	42
11 -	Wednesday -	1 30	- Prorogation -		- -	32
TOTAL - - -	9	- -	- -	62 30	12 45	503

SUMMARY.

MONTH.	Number of Days Sitting.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1868:		H. M.	H. M.	
December - - - -	6	10 0	- -	57
1869:				
February - - - -	9	30 0	- -	783
March - - - -	17	128 58	12 45	1,142
April - - - - -	22	181 5	20 45	1,747
May - - - - -	12	104 40	12 0	1,064
June - - - - -	21	195 35	27 30	1,554
July - - - - -	23	219 55	38 30	1,503
August - - - -	9	62 30	12 45	503
TOTAL - - -	119	932 43	124 15	8,353

AVERAGE TIME OF SITTING - - - 7 Hours 50 Minutes $\frac{33}{119}$.

J. L. Postlethwaite,
Clerk of the Journals.

Journal Office, 4 August 1869.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House of Commons Sat in the Session of 1868–9; stating, for each Day, the Hour of Meeting; Hour of Adjournment; &c.

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

1868–9.

O.101.

Under 1 *oz.*

STANDING ORDERS

OF

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1868—9.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *August* 1869.

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1.

I.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Appointment of Committees and Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.

STANDING ORDERS.

I.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

1.

Examiners of Petitions.

THERE shall be one or more Officers of this House, to be called "THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS," who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker.

2.

Committee on Standing Orders.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS," to consist of *Eleven* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum.

3.

Committee of Selection.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION," to consist of the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman thereof, and *Five* other Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

4.

General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS," which shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session by the Committee of Selection; of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

5.

Committee of Selection may discharge Members and add others.

The Committee of Selection may, from time to time, discharge Members from further attendance on such General Committee, and add other Members in their room, and shall appoint the Chairman of such Committee.

6.

General Committee to appoint Chairman.

The General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Committee on a Railway or Canal Bill, or on a Group of such Bills, and may change the Chairman so appointed from time to time.

 7. The

Appointment of Committees and Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.

Committees on Railway and Canal Bills.

7.

The Committee on every opposed Railway and Canal Bill, or Group of Railway and Canal Bills, shall be composed of Four Members and a Referee, or Four Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them; the Chairman to be appointed by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, and Three other Members by the Committee of Selection. (*See* also No. 104.)

8.

Committees on Opposed Private Bills.

The Committee on every opposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill), or Group of Bills, shall be composed of a Chairman and Three Members and a Referee, or a Chairman and Three Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection.

9.

Committees on Unopposed Private Bills.

The Committee on every unopposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill), shall, if the same shall have originated in this House, be composed of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of every such Committee, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill, and one other Member not locally or otherwise interested therein, or a Referee, such Members of the Committee to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, and shall, if such Bill shall have been brought from the House of Lords, be composed of the Chairman, as aforesaid, and Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested in the Bill, or one Member and a Referee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection; and the Chairman and one other Member of such Committee shall be the quorum thereof.

10.

Committee on Divorce Bills.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS," to consist of *Nine* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Three* shall be a Quorum.

2.

II.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

The Two Classes of Private Bills.

II.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

11.

Private Bills divided into Two Classes.

For the purposes of the Standing Orders of this House, all Private Bills to which the Standing Orders are applicable shall be divided into the Two following Classes, according to the subjects to which they respectively relate:—

1st Class.

1st Class.—Burial Ground, Making, Maintaining or Altering.
Charters and Corporations, enlarging or altering Powers of.
Church or Chapel, Building, Enlarging, Repairing or Maintaining.
City or Town, Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving.
Company, Incorporating or giving Powers to.
County Rate.
County or Shire Hall, Court House.
Crown, Church, or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes.
Ferry.
Fishery, Making, Maintaining or Improving.
Gaol or House of Correction.
Land, Inclosing, Draining or Improving.
Letters Patent, Confirming, Prolonging or Transferring the Term of.
Local Court, Constituting.
Market or Market-place, Erecting, Improving, Repairing, Maintaining, or Regulating.
Police.
Poor, Maintaining or Employing.
Poor Rate.
Powers to sue and be sued, Conferring.
Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Public Officer, Payment of.

And

Continuing or amending an Act passed for any of the purposes included in this or the Second Class, where no further work than such as was authorized by a former Act is proposed to be made.

2nd Class.

2nd Class.—Making, Maintaining, Varying, Extending or Enlarging any

Aqueduct.
Archway.
Bridge.
Canal.
Cut.
Dock.
Drainage—making and maintaining any Cut for Drainage, being a new Work, where it is not provided in the Bill that the same shall not be more than Eleven feet width at the bottom.
Embankment for reclaiming Land from the Sea or any Tidal River.
Ferry, where any work is to be executed.
Harbour.
Navigation.
Pier.
Port.
Railway.
Reservoir.
Sewer.
Street.
Street Tramway.
Tunnel.
Turnpike or other Public Carriage Road.
Waterwork.

III.

STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

III.

STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS; viz.

1. *Notices by Advertisement* - - - - - - - - - - p. 13

2. *Notices and Applications to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers of Lands and Houses* - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 15

3. *Documents required to be deposited, and the Times and Places of Deposit* - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 17

4. *Form in which Plans, Books of Reference, Sections and Cross Sections shall be prepared* - - - - - - - - - - p. 22

5. *Estimates and Deposit of Money, and Declarations in certain cases* p. 24

12.

Compliance with the following Standing Orders shall be proved before one of the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills; —*viz.*

1. *Notices by Advertisement.*

13.

Notices to state objects of application, when Bills will be deposited in Private Bill Office, and intention to seek for powers to purchase Lands, or to amalgamate, &c. or to levy or alter Tolls, to be stated.

In all cases where application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a Bill relating to any of the subjects included in either of the Two Classes of Private Bills, Notices shall be given stating the objects of such intended application, and the time at which copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office; and if it be intended to apply for powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands or Houses, or for extending the time granted by any former Act for that purpose, or to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease the Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company, or to amend or repeal any former Act or Acts, or to levy any Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to alter any existing Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemptions from payment of Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other rights or privileges, the Notices shall specify such intention; and the whole of the Notice relating to the same Bill shall be included in the same Advertisement, which shall be headed by a short title, descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, (and *see* Order 72).

14.

In Second Class Bills, Notices to contain Names of Parishes, &c.

In cases of Bills included in the Second Class, and of Bills of the First Class, in respect to which Plans are required to be deposited, such Notices shall also contain a description of all the Termini, together with the Names of the Parishes, Townships, Townlands and extra-parochial places from, in, through or into which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any lands or houses intended to be taken are situate, and shall state the time and place of deposit of the Plans, Sections, Books of Reference and Copies of the Gazette Notice respectively, with the Clerks of the Peace, Sheriff Clerks, Parish Clerks, Clerks of Vestries or District Boards, Schoolmasters, Session Clerks, Town Clerks and Clerks of Unions, as the case may be. (*See* Nos. 30, 31, 37 & 38.)

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

15.

Notices to specify limits of Burial Ground or Gas Works.

In cases of Bills respecting any Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works, the Notices shall set forth and specify the limits within which such Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works are intended to be erected or made.

16.

Street Tramways.

In cases of Bills for laying down any Street Tramway, the Notices and Plans shall set forth, specify, and indicate, whether it is proposed to lay such Tramway along the centre of any street, and if not along the centre, then on which side of, and at what distance from, an imaginary line drawn along the centre of such Street. In the months of *October* and *November*, or one of them, immediately preceding the application for any Bill for laying down a Street Tramway, notice thereof shall be posted for fourteen consecutive days in the Street or Streets along which it is proposed to lay such Tramway, in such manner as the Authority having the control of such Street or Streets shall direct; and if after application to such Authority no such direction shall be given, then in some conspicuous position in such Street or Streets.

17.

Cuts, Canals, Navigations, &c.

When it is intended to divert Water from an existing Cut, &c.

In all cases where it is proposed to divert into any intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any Water from any existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the Proprietors thereof or otherwise, the Notices shall contain the name of every such existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Waters supplying which will either directly or derivatively flow or proceed into any such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof.

18.

Letters Patent.

Name of Invention to be prefixed in Capitals to Notice.

In cases of Bills for confirming or prolonging the terms of Letters Patent, each Notice shall have prefixed to it in Capital Letters the name by which the Invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the Invention for which such Letters Patent have been obtained, and also an account of the Term of their Duration.

19.

Publication of Notices in Gazettes and Newspapers.

In the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, such Notices shall be published *once* in the *London*, *Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and in Three successive Weeks in some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which the City, County of a City, Town, County of a Town, or Lands to which such Bill relates shall be situate; or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto; and if such Bill relate specially to any particular City, County of a City, Town or County of a Town, in which any Newspaper is published, such Notices shall be published in Three successive Weeks, in one and the same Newspaper published therein; or if such Bill do

not

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

not relate to any particular City, County of a City, Town, County of a Town or Lands, such Notices shall be published once in the *London*, *Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette* only, as the case may be; and if such Bill relate to Lands situate in more than one County, such Notices shall be inserted once in each of Three successive Weeks, in some Newspaper or Newspapers which shall be published in *London* at least Six Days in the Week, or in *Edinburgh* or *Dublin* at least Two Days in the Week, as the case may be, and in a Newspaper of the County in which the principal Office of the Company or Companies or other parties who are the Promoters of any such Bill, shall be situate, and in a Newspaper of every County in which any new Works are proposed to be constructed, or in which any lands are situate in respect of which any new or further powers for the completion of Works already authorized are intended to be applied for.

2. *Notices and Applications to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers of Lands and Houses.*

20.

Application to Owners, &c. on or before 15th December.

On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill by which any Lands or Houses are intended to be taken, or an extension of the time granted by any former Act for that purpose is sought, application in writing shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all lands and houses so intended to be taken, or which may be taken as being within the limits of deviation defined upon the Plan; and in cases of Bills included in the second class, such application shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form set forth in the Appendix marked (A.) All such Notices shall be accompanied by a copy of the Standing Orders which regulate the time and mode of presenting Petitions in opposition to Bills.

21.

How Application to be made.

Such application shall be made by delivering the same personally to every such party, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode, or, in his absence from the United Kingdom, with his agent, on or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December*, or by forwarding the same by post in a registered letter, addressed with a sufficient direction to his usual place of abode, and posted on or before the *Twelfth* day of *December*, at the chief Post Office in *London*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, *Leeds*, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *Shrewsbury*, *Bristol*, *Exeter*, *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, *Inverness*, *Dublin*, *Belfast*, *Cork* or *Athlone*, at such hours and according to such regulations as the Postmaster General shall from time to time appoint, for the posting and registration of such letters.

22.

Written acknowledgment of Party applied to, and, in case of Application or Notice by post, Post Office Receipt, sufficient evidence.

In all cases the written acknowledgment of the party applied to shall, in the absence of other proof, be sufficient evidence of an application having been made, or notice given; and in case of an application or notice having been forwarded by post, in a registered letter, the production of the Post Office receipt for such letter, duly stamped, in such form as the Postmaster General shall have appointed, shall be sufficient evidence of the due delivery of such letter; Provided it shall appear that the

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

same was properly and sufficiently directed, and that the same was not returned by the Post Office as undelivered.

23.

Lists of Owners, &c. assenting, dissenting and neuter.

Separate Lists shall be made of the Names of such Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, distinguishing those who have assented, dissented or are neuter in respect to such application, or who have returned no answer thereto; and where no written acknowledgment has been returned to an application forwarded by post, or where such application has been returned as undelivered at any time before the making up of such lists, the direction of the letter in which the same was so forwarded shall be inserted therein. (*See* Order 43, directing the deposit of the said Lists in the Private Bill Office.)

24.

Notices when it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream.

On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill, whereby it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream for the purpose of supplying any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, Navigation, or Waterwork, notice in writing of such Bill shall be given to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all Mills and Manufactories or other Works using the Waters of such Stream for a distance of Twenty miles below the point at which such Water is intended to be abstracted, such distance to be measured along the course of such Stream, unless such Waters shall, within a less distance than Twenty miles, fall into or unite with any navigable Stream, and then only to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of such Mills and Manufactories as aforesaid, which shall be situate between the point at which such Water is proposed to be abstracted, and the point at which such Water shall fall into or unite with such navigable Stream; and such notice shall state the name (if any) by which the Stream is known at the point at which such Water shall be immediately abstracted, and also the Parish in which such point is situate, and the time and place of deposit of Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, and Copies of the Gazette notice respectively with the Clerks of the Peace and Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be.

25.

Burial Grounds and Gas Works.

Notice to Owners and Occupiers of Houses.

On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for any Bill for making a Burial Ground or Cemetery, or the erection of Works for the manufacture of Gas, Notice shall be served upon the Owner, Lessee, and Occupier of every Dwelling House situated within 300 yards of the limits within which the proposed Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works are intended to be erected or made.

26.

Crown, &c. Property.

Notice to Owners, &c.

Previously to the deposit of a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Crown, Church or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes, or before the First Reading of any such Bill brought from the House of Lords, Notice in writing of such Application to Parliament shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners of such Property, and the Lessees or reputed Lessees of such Property, holding Leases granted for a life or lives, or for any term of Twenty-one Years or upwards.

27. Previously

27.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

Alteration or Repeal of Provisions, Notice to Owners, &c.

Previously to the deposit of a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill, whereby any express statutory provision then in force for the protection of the Owner, Lessee, or Occupier of any Property, or for the protection or benefit of any public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person, specifically named in such provision, is sought to be altered or repealed (except in cases where the consent of such parties is by Standing Order 170, required to be proved before the Committee on the Bill), Notice in writing of such Bill, and of the intention to alter or repeal such provision, shall be served upon every such Owner, Lessee, or Occupier, Public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person.

28.

Relinquishment of Works.

Notice to Owners, &c., when the Bill is to abridge any Public Works.

Previously to the deposit of a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill whereby the whole or any part of a Work authorized by any former Act is intended to be relinquished, Notices in writing of such Bill shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of the Lands in which any part of the said Work intended to be thereby relinquished is situate; and the Notices required by this Order and by Orders 24, 25, 26, and 27 shall be served, and the service thereof proved, in the manner directed by Standing Orders, Nos. 21 and 22.

29.

Time for serving Notices and Applications.

No Notice served or Application made on a Sunday or Christmas Day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day, shall be deemed valid, except in the case of delivery of letters by post.

3. *Documents required to be deposited, and the Times and Places of Deposit.*

Deposits on or before the 30th November.

30.

Plans and Books of Reference, and Sections, with Clerk of the Peace.

In cases of Bills of the Second Class, a Plan and also a Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference thereto, and a Section and also a Duplicate thereof, as hereinafter described; and in cases of Bills of the First Class, by which any lands or houses are intended to be taken, a Plan and Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference, shall be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, or in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, and where any county in *Scotland* is divided into districts or divisions, then in the office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in or for each district or division in or through which the Work is proposed to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which such lands or houses are situate, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the Application for the Bill.

31.

Published Map to be deposited with Clerk of Peace, &c.

In the case of Railway Bills, a published Map, to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile, (or in *Ireland*, to a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to a mile), with the line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, or Sheriff Clerk, together with the Plans, Sections and Book of Reference.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

32.

Clerks of Peace to indorse a Memorial on Plans, &c.

The Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff Clerks, or their respective Deputies, shall make a Memorial in writing upon the Plans, Sections and Books of Reference so deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and shall at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine one of the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; and *one* of the two Plans and Sections so deposited, shall be sealed up and retained in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk until called for by order of one of the Two Houses of Parliament. (*See* Appendix, Act 1 Vict. c. 83.)

33.

Tidal Lands.

Plans, &c., in certain cases to be deposited at the Harbour Department, Board of Trade.

In cases where the Work shall be situate on Tidal Lands within the ordinary Spring Tides, a copy of the Plans and Sections shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department, Board of Trade, marked "TIDAL WATERS," and on such copy all Tidal Waters shall be coloured blue, and if the Plans include any Bridge across Tidal Waters, the dimensions, as regards span and headway of the nearest Bridges, if any, above and below the proposed new Bridge, shall be marked thereon; and in all such cases, such Plans and Sections shall be accompanied by a published Map, or Ordnance sheet of the country, over which the works are proposed to extend, or are to be carried, with their position and extent, or route accurately laid down thereon.

34.

Railways.

Plans, &c. at the Office of the Board of Trade.

In the case of Railway Bills, a Copy of all Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, required by the Orders of the House to be deposited in the Office of any Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill, together with the said published Map, with the Line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall on or before the same day be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade.

35.

Deposit of Plans, &c. in Private Bill Office.

On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of the said Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, and in the case of Railway Bills, also a copy of the said published Map, with the line of Railway delineated thereon, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office of this House.

36.

Deposit of Plans, &c., with Metropolitan Board of Works.

In cases where any portion of the Work shall be situate within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855," a Copy of so much of the Plans and Sections as relates to such portion of the Work shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

37.

Parish Plan, Section and Book of Reference, with Parish Clerk, &c.

On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of so much of the said Plans and Sections as relates to each Parish in or through which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any lands or houses, intended to be taken, are situate (*see* Fig. 5.), together with a copy of so much of the Book of Reference as relates to such Parish, shall

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

shall be deposited with the Parish Clerk of each such Parish in *England*, or, in the case of any Extra-parochial Place, with the Parish Clerk of some Parish immediately adjoining thereto, or in case of any place within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the Act 18 and 19 Vict. c. 120, intituled, "An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis," except the City of *London*, with the Clerk of the Vestry of each Parish in Schedule A., and with the Clerk of the District Board of Parishes in Schedule B. of the said Act; with the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, or if there be no Schoolmaster of any such Parish, then with the Session Clerk, or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk, and with the Clerk of the Union within which such Parish is included in *Ireland*. (*See* Appendix, Act 1 Vict. c. 83.)

38.

Gazette Notice to be deposited with Plans, &c. with Clerks of Peace, Parish Clerks, &c.

Wherever any Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, or parts thereof, are required to be deposited, a Copy of the Notice published in the *Gazette* of the intended application to Parliament shall be deposited therewith.

Deposits on or before the 23rd December.

39.

Petition for Bill, &c., to be deposited in Private Bill Office.

Every Petition for a Private Bill, headed by a short Title descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, corresponding with that at the head of the Advertisement, with a Declaration, signed by the Agent, and a printed copy of the Bill annexed, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 23rd day of *December*; and such Petition, Bill and Declaration shall be open to the inspection of all parties; and printed copies of the Bill shall also be delivered therewith for the use of any Member of The House or Agent who may apply for the same.

40.

Declaration of Agent as to Class of Bill, and Powers thereof, to be annexed to Petition.

Such Declaration shall state to which of the two Classes of Bills such Bill in the judgment of the Agent belongs; and if the proposed Bill shall give power to effect any of the following objects; that is to say:—

Power to take any lands or houses compulsorily, or to extend the time granted by any former Act for that purpose:

Power to levy tolls, rates or duties, or to alter any existing tolls, rates or duties; or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemption from payment of tolls, rates or duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other right or privilege:

Power to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease their Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company:

Power to interfere with any Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for public or charitable purposes:

Power to relinquish any part of a work authorized by a former Act:

Power to divert into any intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any water from any existing cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the proprietors thereof, or otherwise:

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway.

The said Declaration shall state which of such powers are given by the Bill, and shall indicate in which clauses of the Bill (referring to them by their number) such powers are given, and shall further state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in this Order, other than those stated in the Declaration.

If the proposed Bill shall not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in the preceding Order, the said Declaration shall state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of such objects.

The said Declaration shall also state that the Bill does not give any powers, other than those included in the Notices for the Bill.

41.

Copy of Railway and Canal and Companies Bills to be deposited at Board of Trade, and of Dock, &c. Bills at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, and of Turnpike Bills with the Secretary of State.

On or before the 23rd day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Railway and Canal Bill, and of every Bill for incorporating or giving powers to any Company, shall be deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade; a printed Copy of every Bill relating to any Dock, Harbour, Navigation, Pier or Port, shall be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade marked "Tidal Waters;" and a printed Copy of every Bill relating to Turnpike Roads, at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

42.

Copy of Bills relating to Works within limits of the Metropolis to be deposited with the Metropolitan Board of Works.

On or before the 23rd day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Bill of the Second Class, whereby any Work shall be authorised within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," shall be deposited at the Office of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Deposits on or before the 31st December.

43.

Other Documents required to be deposited in Private Bill Office.

On or before the 31st day of *December* there shall be also deposited in the Private Bill Office all Estimates, Declarations, and Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, which are required by the Standing Orders of the House.

44.

Documents to be deposited in Private Bill Office in regard to Joint Stock Companies Bills.

As respects all Bills for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, or proposed Companies for carrying on any Trade or Business, or for conferring upon such Companies the power of suing and being sued, there shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, on or before 31st *December*, a copy of the Deed or Agreement of Partnership (if any) under which the Company or proposed Company is acting, and in all cases a Declaration stating the following matters:—

1st.—The present and proposed amount of the Capital of the Company.

2nd.—The number of Shares, and the amount of each Share.

3rd.—The number of Shares subscribed for.

4th.—The amount of Subscriptions paid up.

5th.—The names, residences and descriptions of the Shareholders or Subscribers (so far as the same can be made out), and of the actual or provisional Directors, Treasurers, Secretaries or other officer, if any.

And

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

And such documents shall be verified by the signature of some authorised officer of the Company or proposed Company (if any), and by some responsible party promoting the Bill; and copies of such Declarations shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of the House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

45.

Copies of Estimate, Declaration, &c., to be printed, and delivered in Vote Office and Private Bill Office.

On or before 31st *December*, copies of the Estimate of Expense of the Undertaking; and where a Declaration alone, or Declaration and Estimate of the probable amount of Rates and Duties, are required, copies of such Declaration, or of such Declaration and Estimate, shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

46.

Form of Estimate

The Estimate for any works proposed to be authorised by any Railway, Dock, or Harbour Bill, shall be in the following form, or as near thereto as circumstances may permit:—

ESTIMATE of the proposed (Railway).

Line, No. .

Length of Line - - - *Miles. f. ch.*

Whether Single or Double.

	Cubic yds.	*Price per yd.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Earthworks:				
Cuttings—Rock - -				
Soft Soil - -				
Roads - -				
TOTAL - - -				
Embankments, including Roads -	*Cubic yds.*	-	-	
Bridges—Public Roads - - -	*Number*	-	-	
Accommodation Bridges and Works -	-	-	-	
Viaducts - - - - - - -	-	-	-	
Culverts and drains - - - -	-	-	-	
Metallings of roads and level crossings	-	-	-	
Gatekeepers' houses at level crossings	-	-	-	
Permanent way, including fencing:				
Miles. fgs. chs. at	*Cost per Mile.* £. s. d.			
Permanent way for sidings, and cost of junctions	-	-	-	
Stations - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	
Contingencies - - - - - -	per cent.			
Land and buildings: A. R. P.				
TOTAL - - - £.				

The same details for each Branch, and General Summary of Total Cost.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

47.

No Deposit shall be deemed valid if made on a Sunday or Christmas Day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day.

Deposit not valid on Sunday, &c.

4. Form in which Plans, Books of Reference, Sections and Cross-Sections shall be prepared.

48.

Plans.

Description of Plans.

Every Plan required to be deposited shall be drawn to a scale of not less than *Four* inches to a Mile, and in the case of Bills of the First Class, shall describe the lands intended to be taken, and in the case of Bills of the Second Class, shall describe the line or situation of the whole of the Work (no alternative line or Work being in any case permitted), and the lands in or through which it is to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or through which every communication to or from the Work shall be made; and where it is the intention of the Parties to apply for powers to make any lateral deviation from the line of the proposed Work, the limits of such deviation shall be defined upon the Plan, and all Lands included within such limits shall be marked thereon; and unless the whole of such Plan shall be upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet, an enlarged Plan shall be added of any Building, Yard, Court-Yard or Land within the curtilage of any Building, or of any Ground cultivated as a Garden, either in the line of the proposed Work, or included within the limits of the said deviation, upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet. (*See* Fig. 3.)

Lands within Deviation to be on Plan.

Buildings, &c. on enlarged Scale.

49.

Plan to describe Brooks, &c. to be diverted.

In all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Plan shall describe the Brooks and Streams to be directly diverted into such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, for supplying the same with Water.

50.

Distances to be marked in Miles and Furlongs, and memorandum of Curves and Tunnelling.

In all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend, or enlarge any Railway, the Plan shall exhibit thereon the distances in miles and furlongs, from one of the termini; and a memorandum of the radius of every curve not exceeding One Mile in length shall be noted on the Plan in furlongs and chains; and where tunnelling as a substitute for open cutting is intended, such tunnelling shall be marked by a dotted line on the Plan.

51.

Diversion and widening or narrowing of Roads, &c. to be shown.

If it be intended to divert, widen or narrow any Turnpike Road, Public Carriage Road, Navigable River, Canal or Railway, the course of such diversion, and the extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked upon the Plan.

52. When

Horizontal. 0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile = 4 Inches.

Vertical 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 Feet = 1 Inch.

Scales for Plan and Section.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.
Additional Plans.

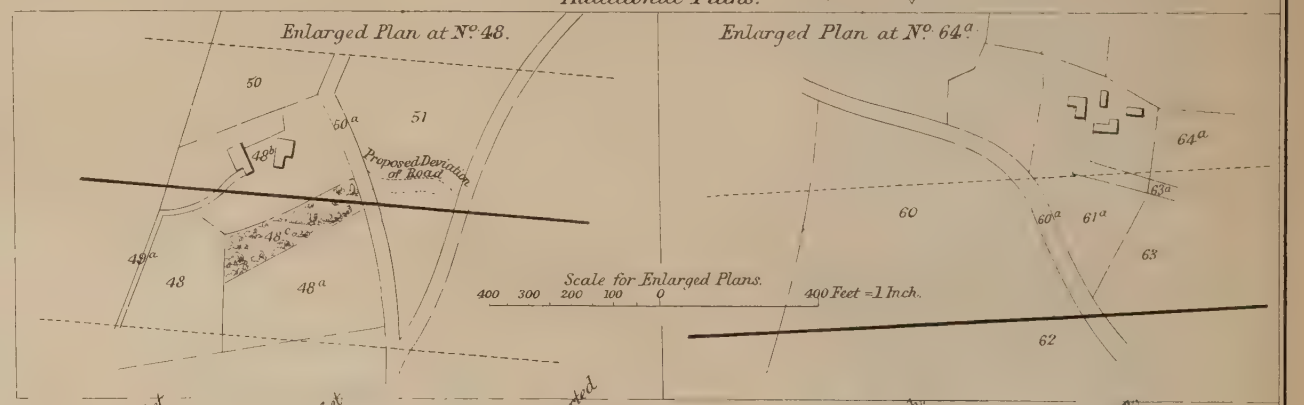

Enlarged Plan at No. 48.
Proposed Deviation of Road
Enlarged Plan at No. 64a.
Scale for Enlarged Plans.
400 300 200 100 0 400 Feet = 1 Inch.

FIG. 5.
PARISH PLAN.

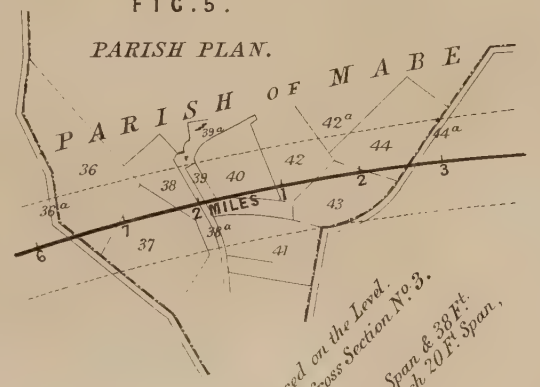


FIG. 2.

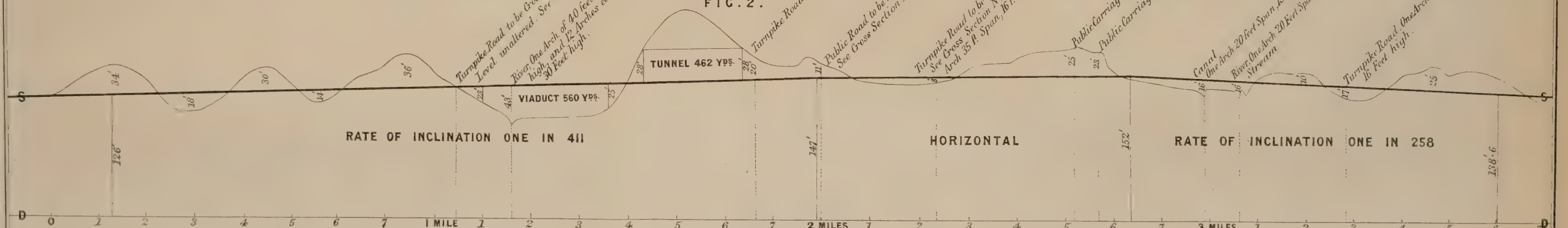
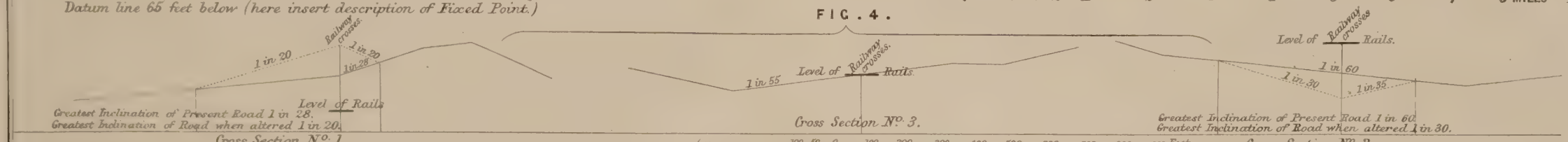

Turnpike Road to be Crossed on the Level. Level unaltered. See Cross Section No. 3.
River. One Arch of 40 feet Span & 38 Ft. high, and 12 Arches each 20 Ft. Span, 30 Feet high.
TUNNEL 462 Yds.
VIADUCT 560 Yds.
Turnpike Road.
Public Road to be raised 10 feet See Cross Section No. 1.
Turnpike Road to be lowered 8 feet See Cross Section No. 2. Arch 35 ft. Span, 16 ft. high.
Public Carriage Rd. to be diverted.
Public Carriage Road
Canal. One Arch 20 Feet Span, 13 Feet high.
River, One Arch 20 Feet Span, 12 Feet high. Stream
Turnpike Road. One Arch 35 Feet Span. 16 Feet high.
RATE OF INCLINATION ONE IN 411
HORIZONTAL
RATE OF INCLINATION ONE IN 258
1 MILE
2 MILES
3 MILES
Datum line 65 feet below (here insert description of Fixed Point.)

FIG. 4.


1 in 20
1 in 28
Railway crosses.
Level of Rails
Greatest Inclination of Present Road 1 in 28
Greatest Inclination of Road when altered 1 in 20
Cross Section No. 1.
1 in 55
Level of Railway crosses. Rails
Cross Section No. 3.
Level of Railway crosses. Rails.
1 in 60
1 in 30
1 in 35
Greatest Inclination of Present Road 1 in 60
Greatest Inclination of Road when altered 1 in 30.
Cross Section No. 2.
Scales for Gross Sections.
Horizontal Scale 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 Feet.
Vertical Scale 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Feet

Denis Le Marchant
A-Dom Com
18 Juli 1855

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

52.

When a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorised line of Railway, the course of such existing or authorised line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited Plan for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the proposed junction, on a scale of not less than four inches to a mile.

In case of Junctions, course of existing Line to be shown on deposited Plan.

53.

Book of Reference.

The Book of Reference to every such Plan shall contain the names of the Owners or Reputed Owners, Lessees or Reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all Lands and Houses in the Line of the proposed Work, or within the limits of deviation as defined upon the Plan, and shall describe such Lands and Houses respectively.

Contents of Book of Reference.

Sections.

54.

The Section shall be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than *one inch* to every 100 feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the Plan, the intended level of the proposed Work, the height of every Embankment and the depth of every Cutting, and a datum horizontal line, which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, or any Branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point (stated in writing on the section), near some portion of such Work, and in the case of a Canal, Cut, Navigation, Turnpike or other Carriage-road or Railway, near either of the Termini. (*See* line D. D., Fig. 2.)

Section to be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every 100 feet.

55.

In cases of Bills for improving the Navigation of any River, there shall be a Section which shall specify the Levels of both Banks of such River; and where any alteration is intended to be made therein, it shall describe the same by Feet and Inches, or decimal parts of a foot.

Section to specify level of both banks.

56.

In every Section of a Railway, the Line of the Railway marked thereon shall correspond with the upper surface of the rails. (*See* line S. S. Fig. 2.)

Line of Railway on Section to correspond with upper surface of Rails.

57.

Distances on the Datum Line shall be marked in miles and furlongs, to correspond with those on the Plan; a vertical measure from the Datum Line to the Line of the Railway shall be marked in feet and inches, or decimal parts of a foot, at each change of the gradient or inclination; and the proportion or rate of inclination between each such change shall also be marked.

Vertical measures to be marked at change of gradient.

58.

Wherever the line of the Railway is intended to cross any turnpike-road, public carriage-road, navigable River, Canal or Railway, the height of the Railway over or depth under the surface thereof, and the height and span of every Arch of all Bridges and Viaducts, by which the Railway will be carried over the same, shall be marked in figures at every crossing thereof;

Height of Railway over or depth under surface of Roads, &c. to be marked, and Bridges and Level Crossings.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

and where the Railway will be carried across any such turnpike-road, public carriage-road or Railway, on the level thereof, such crossing shall be so described on the Section; and it shall also be stated if such level will be unaltered.

59.

Cross Sections of Canals, Roads, &c. crossed by the Railway when level or rate of inclination altered.

If any alteration be intended in the water level of any Canal, or in the level or rate of inclination of any turnpike-road, public carriage-road, or Railway, which will be crossed by the line of Railway, then the same shall be stated on the said Section, and each alteration shall be numbered; and Cross Sections, in reference to the said numbers, on a horizontal scale of not less than one inch to every 330 feet, and on a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every 40 feet, shall be added, which shall show the present surface of such Canal, Road or Railway, and the intended surface thereof when altered; and the greatest of the present and intended rates of inclination of such Road or Railway shall also be marked in figures thereon; and where any public carriage-road is crossed on the level, a Cross Section of such road shall also be added; and all such Cross Sections shall extend for 200 yards on each side of the centre line of the Railway. (*See* Fig. 4.)

60.

Embankments and Cuttings.

Wherever the extreme height of any embankment, or the extreme depth of any cutting shall exceed Five Feet, the extreme height over or depth under the surface of the ground shall be marked in figures upon the Section; and if any Bridge or Viaduct of more than three arches shall intervene in any Embankment, or if any Tunnel shall intervene in any Cutting, the extreme height or depth shall be marked in figures on each of the parts into which such Embankment or Cutting shall be divided by such Bridge, Viaduct or Tunnel.

61.

Tunnelling and Viaduct to be marked.

Where tunnelling, as a substitute for open cutting, or a viaduct as a substitute for solid embankment, is intended, the same shall be marked on the Section.

62.

In case of Junctions, gradient of existing Line to be shown on deposited Section.

When a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorised line of Railway, the gradient of such existing or authorised line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited section, and in connection therewith, and on the same scale as the general section, for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the point of junction.

5. Estimates and Deposit of Money, and Declarations in certain cases.

63.

Estimate in Bills of the Second Class.

An Estimate of the Expense of the Undertaking under each Bill of the Second Class shall be made and signed by the person making the same. (*See* as to depositing Estimate in Private Bill Office, No. 43.)

64. In

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

64.

In the case of a Railway Bill authorising the construction of Works by other than an existing Railway Company incorporated by Act of Parliament, and which has during the year last past paid Dividends on its ordinary Share Capital, a sum not less than 5 per cent. on the amount of the Estimate of Expense, and in the case of all Bills other than Railway Bills, a sum not less than 4 per cent. on the amount of such Estimate, shall, previously to the 15th day of *January*, be deposited with the Court of Chancery in *England*, if the Work is intended to be done in *England*, or with the Court of Chancery in *England*, or the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, if such Work is intended to be done in *Scotland*, and with the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, if such Work is intended to be done in *Ireland*. (*See* Appendix C.)

Five per cent. and Four per cent. of Estimate to be deposited.

65.

Where the Work is to be made, wholly or in part, by means of Funds, or out of Money to be raised upon the credit of present Surplus Revenue, belonging to any Society or Company, or under the control of Directors, Trustees, or Commissioners, as the case may be, of any existing Public Work, such parties being the Promoters of the Bill, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the nature of such control, and the nature and amount of such Funds or Surplus Revenue, and showing the actual Surplus of such Funds or Revenue, after deducting the Funds required for purposes authorised by any Act or Acts of Parliament, and also the Funds which may be required for any other Work to be executed under any Bill in the same Session, and given under the common seal of the Society or Company, or under the hand of some authorised Officer of such Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of Money shall be required in respect of so much of the Estimate of Expense as shall be provided for by such surplus Funds. (*See* as to deposit of Declaration in Private Bill Office, No. 43.)

Cases wherein Declaration is deposited.

66.

In cases where the Work is to be made out of Money to be raised upon the Security of the Rates, Duties or Revenue to be created by or to arise under any Bill, under which no private or personal pecuniary profit or advantage is to be derived, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the means by which Funds are to be obtained for executing the Work, and signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, together with an Estimate of the probable amount of such Rates, Duties or Revenue, signed by the Person making the same, may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of Money shall be required. (*See* as to deposit of Estimate and Declaration in Private Bill Office, No. 43.)

Declaration and Estimate of Amount of Rates may be deposited.

In cases of Bills brought from the House of Lords.

67.

In the case of Railway Bills brought from the House of Lords, a Copy of every Bill, as brought into the House of Commons, shall be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade, not later than Two Days after the Bill is read a First time.

Deposit of Railway Bills at Board of Trade.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

68.

Notices to be given and Deposits made in cases where Work is altered while Bill is in Parliament.

Where any alteration shall have been made, or shall be desired by the parties to be made, in any Bill brought from the House of Lords after the introduction of the Bill into Parliament, in any Work the Bill for which shall be included in the Second Class of Bills hereinbefore mentioned, and the Plans and Sections for which shall have been deposited and the Notices for which shall have been given as before mentioned, a Plan and Section of such alteration, on the same Scale and containing the same particulars as the original Plan and Section, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding, or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the Office of the Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, and where any County in *Scotland* is divided into Districts or Divisions then in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in and for each District or Division in which such alteration is proposed to be made; and a Copy of such Plan and Section, so far as relates to each Parish, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Parish Clerks of each such Parish in *England*, or, in the case of any extra-parochial Place, with the Parish Clerk of some Parish immediately adjoining thereto, with the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, or if there be no Schoolmaster of any such Parish, then with the Session Clerk, or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk, and the Clerk of the Union within which such Parish in *Ireland* is included, in which such alteration is intended to be made, One Month previously to the introduction of the Bill for making such Work into this House; and the intention to make such alteration shall be published in manner before directed in the *London*, *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin* Gazette, as the case may be, and some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which such alteration shall be situate, or if there be no such Paper printed therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining thereto, for Three successive Weeks previously to the introduction of the Bill into this House; and personal application, with a Notice in writing in the form hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom, to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of Lands through which any such alteration is intended to be made; and the consent of such Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers, to the making of such alteration, shall be proved before the Examiner.

69.

Deposit of altered Plan and Section in Private Bill Office.

Previous to any Bill for making any Work, the Bill for which shall be included in the Second Class of Bills hereinbefore mentioned, being brought to this House from the Lords, in which any alteration has been made in its progress through Parliament, a Map or Plan and Section of such Work, showing any variation, extension, or enlargement which is intended to be made in consequence of such alteration, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office; and such Map or Plan and Section shall be on the same Scale and contain the same particulars as the original Map or Plan and Section of the said Work.

70. In

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

70.

Bills brought from the House of Lords to be submitted to Proprietors of promoting Company, and of other Companies in certain cases.

In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords to which provisions shall have been inserted in that House, empowering the Promoters thereof being a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament to execute, undertake, or contribute towards any work other than that for which it was originally established, or to sell or lease their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to amalgamate the same, or any part thereof, with any other undertaking, or to abandon their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to dissolve the said Company, or in which any such provisions originally contained in the Bill shall have been materially altered in that House, or by which any such powers are conferred on any Company not being the Promoters of the Bill, the Examiner shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :—

The Bill, as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House, shall be submitted to the proprietors of such promoting Company and of any other Company on which such powers are so conferred, at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in a morning newspaper published in *London*, *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin*, as the case may be, and in a newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate ; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same ; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor, and shall be addressed to each proprietor on the back of the form of proxy ; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved of by proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of

such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualifiedto vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

71.

Bills originating in this House and conferring additional powers on the promoting Company, to be submitted to Proprietors of such Company.

Every Bill originating in this House and conferring additional powers on the Promoters thereof, being a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament, shall after the first reading thereof be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order : —

The Bill, subsequently to the deposit of the Petition for the same, shall be submitted to the proprietors of such Company at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in a morning newspaper published in *London*, *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin*, as the case may be, and in a newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate ; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same ; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor, and shall be addressed to each proprietor on the back of the form of proxy ; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved of by proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to

vote

vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

72.

When in any Bill a provision is inserted authorising any Company to subscribe towards or to guarantee or to raise any money in aid of the undertaking of another Company (which Bill is not brought in by the Company so authorised, or of which such Company is not a joint promoter), proof shall be required before the Examiner that the Company so authorised has consented to such subscription, guarantee, or raising of money, at a meeting of the proprietors of the ordinary shares in such Company, held specially for that purpose, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as the meeting directed to be held under Standing Order 70, and that such consent was given by such proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the ordinary paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at the meeting in right of such capital; and that the Notices for the Bill state the sum authorised to be subscribed, or guaranteed or raised, and also state that the consent of the Company has been given as aforesaid; in any case in which such consent has been given, it shall not be necessary to submit the Bill, in respect of such provision as aforesaid, to the approval of a meeting to be held in accordance with Standing Order 70.

Proof to be required before Examiner of consent of Proprietors of any Company to sum authorised to be raised in aid of undertaking of another Company.

73.

When in any Bill brought from the House of Lords for the purpose of establishing a Company for carrying on any Work or Undertaking, the name of any person or persons shall be introduced as Manager, Director, Proprietor, or otherwise concerned in carrying such Bill into effect, proof shall be required before the Examiner that the said person or persons have subscribed their names to the Petition for the said Bill, or to a printed Copy of the said Bill, as brought to this House

Consent of Directors, &c. who are named in a Bill, to be proved.

4.

IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS, OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND OF COMMITTEES.

Proceedings of Examiners.

IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS, OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND OF COMMITTEES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

74.

When Examination of Petitions to commence.

The Examination of the Petitions for Private Bills which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall commence on the 18th day of *January*, in such order and according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

75.

Notice to be given by one of the Examiners of day appointed for Examination.

One of the Examiners shall give at least Seven clear Days' Notice in the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the Examination of each Petition which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office; and in case the promoters shall not appear at the time when the Petition shall come on to be heard, the Examiner to whom the case shall have been allotted, shall strike the Petition off the General List of Petitions, and shall not re-insert the same, except by order of The House.

76.

Notice and report in cases of Petitions for additiona provision in Private Bills, &c.

In all cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills and of Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, and of Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and referred to the Examiner, and of Bills referred in pursuance of Standing Order 186, the Examiner shall give at least Two clear Days' notice, in the Private Bill Office, of the day on which the same will be examined; and he shall report to The House whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with; and, when they have not been complied with, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

77.

Memorials complaining of non-compliance.

Any parties shall be entitled to appear and to be heard, by themselves, their agents and witnesses, upon a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders, provided the matter complained of be specifically stated in such Memorial, and the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders have signed such Memorial and shall not have withdrawn his signature thereto, and such Memorial have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office. (*See* Orders 194, 218, 219, 220, and 221.)

78.

Dissenting Proprietors to be allowed to be heard.

In case any proprietor in any Company shall by himself, or any person authorised to act for him in that behalf, have dissented at any meeting called in pursuance of Standing Order 70, 71, or 72, such proprietor shall be permitted to be heard by the

Proceedings of Examiners.

Examiner of Petitions, on the compliance with such Standing Order, by himself, his agents, and witnesses, on a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, or by the Committee on the proposed Bill, by himself, his counsel or agents, and witnesses, on a Petition presented to The House, such Memorial or Petition having been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office (*See* Orders 127, 218 and 221).

79.

Proof by Affidavit.

The Examiner may admit Affidavits in proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of The House, unless in any case he shall require further evidence; and such Affidavit shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

80.

Examiner to indorse Petition, and when Standing Orders not complied with, to report.

The Examiner shall certify by indorsement on each Petition which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with; and, when they have not been complied with, he shall also report to The House the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

81.

To report in cases of Bills originating in the Lords.

The Examiner shall make a Report of the several cases in which he shall have certified that the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with in respect of any Bills which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, under Standing Order 83, shall originate in the House of Lords; and where they have not been complied with, he shall also report, separately, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

82.

Special Report in certain cases.

In case the Examiner shall feel doubts as to the due construction of any Standing Order in its application to a particular case, he shall make a Special Report of the facts to the House, without deciding whether the Standing Order has or has not been complied with; and in such case he shall indorse the Petition with the words "Special Report," either alone, or if non-compliances with other Standing Orders shall have been proved, in addition to the words "Standing Orders not complied with."

Proceedings of Chairman of Ways and Means.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND THE COUNSEL TO MR. SPEAKER.

83.

Chairman of Ways and Means to seek a conference with the Chairman of Committees of House of Lords.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall, at the commencement of each Session, seek a conference with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords for the purpose of determining in which House of Parliament the respective Private Bills should be first considered, and such determination shall be reported to The House.

84.

Chairman of Ways and Means to examine all Private Bills, &c.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the assistance of the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, shall examine all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, and call the attention of The House, and also of the Chairman of the Committee on every opposed Private Bill, to all points which may appear to him to require it; and Copies of all such Bills shall be laid by the Agent before the said Chairman and Counsel not later than the day after the Examiner of Petitions shall have indorsed the Petition for the Bill.

85.

Chairman of Ways and Means to report on Bills relating to Government Contracts.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall make a Report to the House previously to the Second Reading of any Private Bill by which it is intended to authorise, confirm, or alter any Contract with any department of the Government whereby a public charge has been or may be created; and such Report, together with a Copy of the Contract, and of any Resolution to be proposed in relation thereto, shall be circulated with the Votes Two clear Days at least before the day on which the Resolution is to be considered in a Committee of the whole House, which consideration shall not take place until after the time of Private Business; nor shall the Report of any such Resolution be considered until Three clear Days at least after the Resolution shall have been agreed to by the Committee.

86.

Copies of Bill, as proposed to be submitted to Committee, to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

Two clear days at least before the day appointed for the consideration of any Private Bill by a Committee, there shall be laid before the Chairman of Ways and Means, and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, by the Agent, Copies of every such Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, and such Copies shall be signed by the Agent for the Bill.

87.

Power to Chairman to report special circumstances, &c. to The House.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall be at liberty, at any period after any Private Bill shall have been referred to a Committee, to report to The House any special circumstances relative thereto which may appear to him to require it, or to inform The House that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Private Bill.

Proceedings of Chairman of Ways and Means.

88.

Copy of Bill as amended in Committee to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

Three clear Days at least before the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, a Copy of every such Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, and deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade.

89.

On consideration of Report of Railway Bill, Chairman of Ways and Means to acquaint the House if Orders have been observed.

On or before the consideration of the Report of every Railway Bill, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall inform The House, or signify in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether the Bill contain the several provisions required by the Standing Orders.

90.

Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill, or on Third Reading, to be submitted to Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

When it is intended to bring up any Clause, or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, the same shall be submitted by the Agent to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, on the day on which notice is given thereof in the Private Bill Office; and the said Chairman shall inform The House, or signify in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether such Clause or Amendment be such as ought or ought not to be entertained by The House, without referring the same to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

91.

Copy of Amendments by House of Lords, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

A Copy of all Amendments made in The House of Lords to any Private Bill, and of all Amendments to such Amendments intended to be proposed in this House, shall be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, before Two o'clock on the day previous to that on which the same are respectively appointed for consideration by The House.

Proceedings of Referees on Private Bills.

REFEREES ON PRIVATE BILLS—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THEM.

92.

Referees on Private Bills to be constituted.

The Chairman of Ways and Means, with not less than Three other persons, who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker for such period as he shall think fit, shall be Referees of the House on Private Bills; such Referees to form one or more Courts; Three at least to be required to constitute each Court: provided that the Chairman of any second Court shall be a Member of this House; and provided that no such Referee, if he be a Member of this House, shall receive any salary.

93.

Rules of practice and procedure to be made by Chairman of Ways and Means.

The practice and procedure of the Referees, their times of sitting, order of business, and the forms and notices required in their proceedings, shall be prescribed by rules, to be framed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, subject to alteration by him as occasion may require, but only one Counsel shall appear before such Referees in support of a Private Bill, or in support of any Petition in opposition thereto, unless specially authorised by the Referees. All such rules and alterations, when made, to be laid on the Table of the House.

94.

Referees on Private Bills to decide as to rights of Petitioners to be heard upon their Petitions, &c.

The Referees on Private Bills shall decide upon all Petitions as to the rights of the Petitioners to be heard upon such Petitions, without prejudice, however, to the power of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred to decide upon any question as to such rights arising incidentally in the course of their proceedings.

95.

Committees on Bills empowered to refer questions in special cases to Referees.

The Select Committee to which any Bill has been referred may, subject to the approval of the Chairman of Ways and Means, refer any question arising in the course of their inquiry, which they may deem suitable to be so referred, to the Referees for their decision, such question to be stated in writing, and signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The Referees, so soon as their inquiry has been completed, to return the question, with their decision certified thereon, to the Chairman.

Proceedings of Standing Orders Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

96.

To report whether Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

When any Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, and after the Petition for the Bill shall have been duly presented, they shall report to The House whether such Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and whether in their opinion the parties should be permitted to proceed with their Bill, or any portion thereof, and under what (if any) conditions.

97.

In cases of Bills originating in Lords.

The Select Committee on Standing Orders shall have power to report on the cases referred to them in respect of Private Bills originating in the House of Lords, notwithstanding that the Petitions for the same shall not have been presented to The House.

98.

Proceeding in case of Special Report.

When any Special Report from the Examiner of Petitions as to the construction of a Standing Order shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall determine, according to their construction of the Standing Order, and on the facts stated in such Report, whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, and they shall then either report to The House that the Standing Orders have been complied with, or shall proceed to consider the question of dispensing with the Standing Orders, as the case may be.

99.

To report whether Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

When any Petition praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

100.

To report whether Petition ought or ought not to be re-inserted in the General List.

When any Petition for the re-insertion of any Petition for a Private Bill in the General List of Petitions shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether in their opinion such Petition ought or ought not to be re-inserted, and, if re-inserted, under what (if any) conditions.

101.

To report whether Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill should be adopted by House or not, or whether Bill should be re-committed.

When any Clause or Amendment proposed on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Clause or Amendment should be adopted by The House or not, or whether the Bill should be re-committed.

Proceedings of Committee of Selection, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION, AND OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS.

102.

Printed copies of all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, shall be laid before the Committee of Selection, and Printed Copies of all Railway and Canal Bills before the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, by the parties promoting the same, at the first Meeting of the said Committees respectively.

Printed Copies of Bills to be laid before Committee of Selection and General Committee.

103.

The Committee of Selection may, if they think fit, form into Groups all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may form into Groups all Railway and Canal Bills, which, in their opinion, it may be expedient to submit to the same Committee, and shall report the same to The House.

Committee of Selection and General Committee to group Private Bills.

104.

The General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may, whenever they shall think fit, refer any unopposed Railway or Canal Bill to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means together with two other Members not locally or otherwise interested, or one such Member and a Referee, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection.

Railway and Canal unopposed Bills.

105.

The Committee of Selection, in the case of all Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills in the case of such Bills, shall, subject to the order in regard to the interval between the Second Reading of every Private Bill and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, fix the time for holding the *First Sitting* of every Committee on a Private Bill which shall have been referred to either of the said Committees.

Committee of Selection and General Committee on Railway, &c. Bills, to appoint First Sitting of Committee.

106.

The Committee of Selection shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of the Committee on any Group of Bills not being Railway or Canal Bills ; and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of each Committee on any Group of such Bills.

Committee of Selection and General Committee to name Bill or Bills to be considered on the first day.

107.

The Committee of Selection shall consider no Bill as an opposed Private Bill, unless, not later than Ten clear Days after the First Reading thereof, a Petition shall have been presented against it, in which the Petitioner or Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, or unless, where no such Petition shall have been presented, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have reported to The House that in his opinion any Bill ought to be so treated.

What Bills not to be considered opposed.

108.

Constitution of Committees on opposed Private Bills.

The Committee of Selection shall refer every opposed Private Bill which shall have been referred to them, or any Group of such Bills, to a Chairman and Three Members and a Referee, or a Chairman and Three Members, not locally or otherwise interested therein.

109.

Constitution of Committees on unopposed Private Bills.

The Committee of Selection shall refer every unopposed Private Bill, which shall have been referred to them, not being a Road Bill, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the same, and one other Member not locally interested therein, or a Referee, if the Bill shall have originated in this House; and if the Bill shall have been brought from The House of Lords, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested therein, or one Member and a Referee.

110.

Committee of Selection to refer all Road Bills to a Committee.

The Committee of Selection shall refer all Road Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, to a Committee, consisting of a Chairman and Three other Members not locally or otherwise interested therein.

111.

Committee of Selection to give notice to Members.

The Committee of Selection shall give each Member not less than Seven Days' notice, by publication in the Votes or otherwise, of the week in which it will be necessary for him to be in attendance for the purpose of serving, if required, as a Member, not locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on a Private Bill.

112.

Notice of Appointment and Declaration to be transmitted to Members.

The Committee of Selection shall give to each Member sufficient Notice of his appointment as a Member of a Committee on any Private Bill, or Group of such Bills, and, in every case where a Declaration is required to be signed and returned by such Member, shall transmit to him a blank form of the Declaration required, with a request that it may forthwith be returned properly filled up and signed.

113.

Members returning no answer to be reported.

The Committee of Selection shall report to The House the name of every Member from whom they shall not have received in due time such Declaration, so filled up and signed, or, in lieu thereof, an excuse which they shall deem sufficient.

114.

Committee of Selection may substitute Members for others.

The Committee of Selection shall have the power of discharging any Member or Members of a Committee, and of substituting other Members.

115.

Committee of Selection to send for persons, &c.

The Committee of Selection shall have power, in the execution of their duties, to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Proceedings of Committees on Opposed Bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES ON OPPOSED BILLS.

116.

Declaration of Members.

Each Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, or group of such Bills, shall, before he be entitled to attend and vote on such Committee, sign the following Declaration:

> I do hereby declare, That my constituents have no local interest, and that I have no personal interest, in such Bill; and that I will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the Evidence relating thereto.

And no such Committee shall proceed to business until the said Declaration shall have been so signed by each of such Members.

117.

Quorum to be always present.

Committees shall not be allowed to proceed if more than One of their Members be absent, unless by special leave of the House.

118.

Members not to absent themselves.

No Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall absent himself from his duties thereon, except in the case of sickness, or by order of The House.

119.

When Chairman absent.

If the Chairman shall be absent from the Committee, the Member next in rotation on the List of Members who shall be present shall act as Chairman, but in the case of Railway and Canal Bills only until the General Committee on such Bills shall have appointed, if they shall so think fit, another Chairman.

120.

Proceedings to be suspended if Quorum not present.

If at any time during the sitting of any Committee, more than One of the Members be absent, the Chairman shall suspend the proceedings of such Committee; and if at the expiration of *One Hour* from the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee, or from the time when the Chairman shall so have suspended the proceedings, more than One Member be absent, the Committee shall be adjourned to the next day on which the House shall sit, and then shall meet at the hour on which such Committee would have sat, had no such adjournment taken place.

121.

Members absent to be reported to The House.

If any of the Members shall not be present within One Hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, or if any Member shall absent himself from his duties on such Committee, every such Member shall be reported to The House at its next sitting.

122.

Absence of Members by Death or otherwise to be reported.

If, at any time after the Committee on a Bill shall have been formed, a quorum of Members required by the Standing Orders cannot attend in consequence of any of the Members who shall have duly qualified to serve on such Committee having become incompetent to continue such service by having been placed on an Election Committee, or by death or otherwise, the Chairman shall report the circumstances of the case to the House in order that such measures may be taken by the House as shall enable the Members still remaining on the Committee to proceed with the business referred to such Committee, or as the emergency of the case may require.

123.

Questions to be decided by majority of voices.

All questions before Committees on Private Bills shall be decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and whenever the voices are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

124.

Committee on Group to consider that Bill first which Committee of Selection or General Committee shall have named, and to appoint day for Consideration of remaining Bills, of which Clerk of Committee to give Notice.

The Committee on each Group of Bills shall take the Bill or Bills first into consideration which shall have been named by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills (*see* No. 106); and the Committee shall, from time to time, appoint the day on which they will enter upon the consideration of each of the remaining Bills, and on which they will require the parties severally promoting or opposing the same to enter appearances; and Two clear Days' notice, at the least, of such appointment, shall be given by the Clerk attending the Committee to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office; and in case the Committee shall postpone the consideration of any Bill, notice shall be given of the day to which the same is postponed.

125.

Causes of Adjournment to be specially reported.

Every Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall report specially to the House the cause of any Adjournment over any day on which the House shall sit.

126.

Petition against Bill not to be considered except grounds of objection sufficiently specified.

No Petition against a Private Bill shall be taken into consideration by the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof; and the Petitioners shall be only heard on such grounds so stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific Statement, in writing, but limited to such grounds of Objection so inaccurately specified.

Proceedings of Committees on Opposed Bills.

127.

Petitioners against Bill not to be heard unless Petition presented not later than Ten clear Days after First Reading, &c.

No Petitioners against any Private Bill shall be heard before the Committee on the Bill, unless their Petition shall have been prepared and signed in strict conformity with the Rules and Orders of this House, and shall have been presented to this House by having been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than *Ten* clear *Days* after the First Reading of such Bill, except where the Petitioners shall complain of any matter which may have arisen during the progress of the Bill before the said Committee, or of any proposed additional provision, or of the Amendments as proposed in the filled-up Bill deposited in the Private Bill Office.

128.

Competition to be a ground of locus standi.

It shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit Petitioners to be heard upon their Petitions against a Private Bill, on the ground of competition, if they shall think fit.

129.

In what cases Shareholders to be heard.

Where a Bill is promoted by an Incorporated Company, Shareholders of such Company shall not be entitled to be heard before the Committee against such Bill, unless their interests, as affected thereby, shall be distinct from the general interests of such Company.

130.

In what cases Railway Companies to be heard.

Where a Railway Bill contains provisions for taking or using any part of the Lands, Railway, Stations or Accommodations of another Company, or for running Engines or Carriages upon or across the same, or for granting other facilities, such Company shall be entitled to be heard upon their Petition against the Preamble and Clauses of such Bill.

131.

Municipal authorities and Inhabitants of Towns, &c.

It shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit the Petitioners, being the Municipal or other Authority having the local management of the Metropolis, or of any Town, or the Inhabitants of any Town or District alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill, if they shall think fit.

132.

When opposed Bills may be treated as unopposed.

In all cases of opposed Private Bills, in which no parties shall have appeared on the Petitions against such Bills, or having appeared shall have withdrawn their opposition before the evidence of the Promoters shall have been commenced, the Committees on such Bills shall forthwith refer them back, with a statement of the facts, if not Railway or Canal Bills, to the Committee of Selection, and if Railway and Canal Bills, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, who shall deal with them as unopposed Bills.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Proceedings of, and in Relation to, Committees on Bills, whether Opposed or Unopposed.

133.

Filled-up Copies of Bill to be laid before each Member.

At the first Meeting of the Committee, Copies of the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to them, and signed by the Agent, shall be laid by him before each Member of the Committee.

134.

Local Member not to vote.

No Member, locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on any unopposed Private Bill, shall have a Vote on any question that may arise, but every such Member shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Committee.

135.

Names of Members to be entered on Minutes.

The Names of the Members attending each Committee shall be entered by the Clerk on the Minutes of the Committee; and if any Division shall take place in the Committee, the Clerk shall take down the Names of Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote, and that such Lists be given in with the Report to The House.

136.

Committee on Bill not to inquire into certain Standing Orders.

No Committee shall have power to examine into the compliance or non-compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, unless by special order of The House.

137.

Committee may admit affidavits in proof of compliance with Standing Orders.

The Committee on any Private Bill may admit affidavits in proof of the compliance with such Standing Orders of the House as are directed to be proved before them, unless in any case they shall require further evidence; and such affidavits shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff-depute or his substitute; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

138.

Consents, how to be proved.

The Committee may admit proof of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in any Private Bill, by Affidavits, sworn as aforesaid, or by the Certificate in writing of such Parties, whose Signatures to such Certificate shall be proved by *One* or more Witnesses, unless the Committee shall require further Evidence.

139.

Clause compelling payment of Subscriptions.

In all Bills presented to The House for carrying on any Work by means of a Company, Commissioners or Trustees, Provision shall be made for compelling Persons who have subscribed any Money towards carrying any such Work into execution, to make payment of the Sums severally subscribed by them.

140. In

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

140.

In all Bills whereby any Parties are authorized to levy Fees, Tolls or other Rate or Charge, Clauses shall be inserted, providing for the following objects, except in so far as any of such objects shall have been provided for in some general Act applicable to the subject-matter of the Bill:—

Provision to be made in Bills by which Tolls, &c. are to be levied.

Security to be taken from the Treasurer, Collector, or Receiver, and every other officer entrusted with the collection or custody of monies under the Bill, for the faithful execution of his office.

Security to be taken from Treasurer, &c.

Full and accurate Accounts to be kept of all monies received and expended under the provisions of the Bill, and that such Accounts be balanced once in each year at the least.

Accounts to be kept.

Such Accounts to be duly audited once in each year at the least, and that for such purpose an Auditor or Auditors be appointed by some person or persons not immediately connected with the Commissioners, Directors, Trustees, or other party, by whom, or by whose direction or authority, such Fees, Tolls, Rates or Charges shall be levied.

Accounts to be audited.

For the purpose of auditing such Accounts, the Commissioners, Directors, Trustees or other such party as aforesaid to be required to cause the Accounts, together with all their Books and Vouchers, to be produced to the Auditors.

Accounts, Vouchers, &c., to be produced to Auditors.

The remuneration of the Auditor, and his expenses, to be defrayed out of the funds levied under the Bill.

Remuneration to Auditors.

An annual Account, in abstract, to be prepared of the total Receipts and Expenditure of all funds levied under such Bill for the past year, under the several distinct heads of Receipts and Expenditure, with a Statement of the Balance of the said Account duly audited and certified by the Chairman of the Commissioners, Directors, Trustees or other parties aforesaid, and also by the Auditors thereof; and a copy of such annual Account to be transmitted, free of charge, to the Clerk of the Peace (or in Scotland to the Sheriff Clerk) for the County, or to the Clerk of the City or Borough within which the chief Office for the management of such funds shall be situated, on or before the *Thirty-first* day of *January* in each year, under a sufficient Penalty for not preparing and sending in the said Account, to be levied by summary process; the said Account to be open at all seasonable hours to the inspection of the Public upon payment of a Fee.

Abstract of Account to be annually transmitted to Clerk of Peace.

141.

Where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Public Work, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in Ireland so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public Carriage Road not more than One foot in 20 feet; and a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Level of Roads.

Fence to Bridge.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

142.

Plan, &c., to be signed by Chairman.

Every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be produced in evidence before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not), shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, with his Name at length; and he shall also mark with the Initials of his Name every Alteration of such Plan and Book of Reference, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such Plan and Book of Reference shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

143.

Committee Bill and Clauses to be signed by Chairman.

The Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his Name at length, a printed Copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill), on which the Amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the Initials of his Name, the several Clauses added in the Committee.

144.

Chairman to report on allegations of Bill, &c.

The Chairman of the Committee shall report to The House, that the Allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the Parties concerned have given their Consent (where such Consent is required by the Standing Orders) to the satisfaction of the Committee.

145.

Chairman to report Bill in all cases.

The Chairman of the Committee shall report the Bill to The House, whether the Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them; or where the Parties shall have acquainted the Committee that it is not their intention to proceed with the Bill; and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making it, shall be specially stated in the Report.

146.

Committee to notice recommendation from Government Departments when referred.

Whenever a recommendation shall have been made in a Report on a Private Bill from a Department of the Government referred to the Committee, the Committee shall notice such recommendation in their Report, and shall state their reasons for dissenting, should such recommendation not be agreed to.

147.

Minutes of Committee.

The Minutes of the Committee on every Private Bill shall be brought up and laid on the Table of The House, with the Report of the Bill.

Railway Bills.

148.

Restrictions as to Mortgage.

In the case of a Railway Bill, no Company shall be authorized to raise, by Loan or Mortgage, a larger sum than *One-third* of their capital; and until *Fifty per cent.* on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, it shall not be in the power of the Company to raise any Money by Loan or Mortgage.

149. Where

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149.

Limiting ascent of Roads where Level is altered.

Where the level of any road shall be altered in making any Railway, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in *Ireland*, so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public carriage-road not more than One foot in 20 feet, unless a Report thereupon from some officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend steeper ascents, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded: Also, a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Fence to Bridge.

150.

Railway not to cross Roads on a Level unless Committee report, &c.

No Railway whereon carriages are propelled by steam, or by atmospheric agency, or drawn by ropes in connexion with a stationary steam-engine, shall be made across any turnpike-road or other public carriage-way on the level, unless a Report thereupon from some Officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend such level crossing, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded; and in every Clause authorizing a level crossing, the number of lines of rails authorized to be made at such crossing shall be specified.

151.

Railway Company not to acquire Docks, &c. unless Committee report, &c.

No Railway Company shall be authorized to construct or enlarge, purchase or take on lease, or otherwise appropriate any Dock, Pier, Harbour or Ferry, or to acquire and use any Steam-vessels for the conveyance of goods and passengers, or to apply any portion of their capital or revenue to other objects, distinct from the Undertaking of a Railway Company, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded.

152.

Matters to be specially reported.

The Committees on Railway Bills shall direct their attention especially to the following heads of inquiry, and shall require evidence from the Promoters thereon, namely:—

Capital.

1. The financial arrangements made or proposed by the Company formed for the execution of the Railway; the number and amount of shares actually subscribed for or agreed to be taken; and the amount of share capital and of loans proposed to be authorized.

Crossings of Public Roads.

2. The crossings, if any, of public roads on the level.

Views of Landowners and others.

3. The degree of favour or objection with which the project is regarded by the landowners and others in the neighbourhood of the proposed Railway.

Every Committee on a Railway Bill shall report specially to The House,—

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Reports of Public Departments.

Whether any Report from any Public Department in regard to the Bill, or the objects thereof, has been referred by The House to the Committee; and, if so, in what manner the several recommendations contained in such Report have been dealt with by the Committee:

Crossing Highways on a level.

Whether it be intended that the Railway shall cross on a level any turnpike road or highway:

Other circumstances.

And any other circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that The House should be informed of.

153.

Clause to be inserted in Railway Bills, imposing Penalty unless Line be opened.

In every Railway Bill, whereby the construction of any new line of Railway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, promoted by an existing Railway Company which is possessed of a Railway already opened for public traffic, and which has, during the year last past, paid dividends on its ordinary share capital, and which does not propose to raise under the Bill a capital greater than its existing authorized capital, there shall be inserted a Clause to the following effect, viz.:—

(A.) If the Company fail within the period limited by this Act to complete the Railway authorized to be made by this Act, the Company shall be liable to a Penalty of 50 *l.* a day for every day after the expiration of the period so limited until the said Railway is completed and opened for public traffic, or until the sum received in respect of such penalty shall amount to five per cent. on the estimated cost of the Works; and the said penalty may be applied for by any landowner or other person claiming to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the next following section of this Act, and in the same manner as the penalty provided in the 3rd section of the Act 17 & 18 Vic. c. 31, known as "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854," and every sum of money recovered by way of such penalty as aforesaid shall be paid under the warrant or order of such Court or Judge as is specified in the said 3rd section of the Act 17 & 18 Vic. c. 31, to an account opened or to be opened in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery in *England* [the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland* (according as the Railway is situate in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*,)] in the bank named in such order, and shall not be paid thereout except as hereinafter provided; but no penalty shall accrue in respect of any time during which it shall appear, by a certificate to be obtained from the Board of Trade, that the Company was prevented from completing or opening such line by unforeseen accident or circumstances beyond their control: Provided, That the want of sufficient funds shall not be held to be a circumstance beyond their control.

Clause to be inserted, providing that Deposit be impounded as security for completion of the Line.

In every Railway Bill whereby the construction of any new line is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended; if such Bill be promoted by an existing Railway Company which is not possessed of a Railway already opened for public traffic, or which has not during the year last past

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past paid dividends on its ordinary share capital; or by an existing Railway Company when the capital to be raised under the Bill is greater than the existing authorized capital of the Company, or by persons not already incorporated, there shall be inserted a Clause to the following effect, viz.:—

(B.) Whereas, pursuant to the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, and to an Act of the ninth and tenth years of Her present Majesty, c. 20, a sum of £. , being five per cent. upon the amount of the Estimate in respect of the Railway authorized by this Act, has been deposited with the Court of Chancery in *England* [or with the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, as the case may be], [or Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds to the amount of £. , have been deposited or transferred pursuant to the said Act, as the case may be], in respect of the application to Parliament for this Act: Be it enacted, That notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the said sum of £. [or the said Exchequer Bills, or other Funds as the case may be] so deposited [or transferred] as aforesaid, in respect of the application for this Act, shall not be paid or transferred to or on the application of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons named in the warrant or order issued in pursuance of the said Act, or the survivors or survivor of them, unless the said Company shall, previously to the expiration of the period limited by this Act for completion of the Railway hereby authorized to be made [or the time for completing which is hereby extended], either open the said Railway for the public conveyance of passengers, or prove to the satisfaction of the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations that the said Company have paid up one-half of the amount of the capital by this Act authorized to be raised by means of shares, and have expended for the purposes of this Act a sum equal in amount to such one-half of the said capital; and if the said period shall expire before the said Company shall either have opened the said Railway for the public conveyance of passengers, or have given such proof as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Lords of the said Committee, the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] deposited [or transferred] as aforesaid shall be applied in the manner hereinafter specified; and the certificate of the Lords of the said Committee that such proof has been given to their satisfaction as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact so certified; and it shall not be necessary to produce any certificate of this Act having passed, anything in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Clause to be inserted providing for application of Deposit or Penalty in compensation to parties injured.

In every Railway Bill whereby the construction of any new line of Railway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, the following Clauses shall be inserted, in the order in which they are here placed, immediately after that one of the two last preceding Clauses which shall have been inserted in the Bill, viz.:—

(C.) The said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] deposited [or transferred] as aforesaid, [or, every sum of money so recovered by way of penalty, as aforesaid], shall be

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applicable, and, after due notice in the "*London Gazette*" [or "*Edinburgh*" or "*Dublin Gazette*," as the case may require], shall be applied towards compensating any landowners or other persons whose property may have been interfered with, or otherwise rendered less valuable, by the commencement, construction, or abandonment of the said Railway, or any portion thereof, or who may have been subjected to injury or loss in consequence of the compulsory powers of taking property conferred upon the Company by this Act, and for which injury or loss no compensation or inadequate compensation shall have been paid, and shall be distributed in satisfaction of such compensation as aforesaid, in such manner and in such proportions as to the Court of Chancery in *England* [or Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, as the case may be] may seem fit; and if no such compensation shall be payable, or if a portion of the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] [or of the sum or sums of money so recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid] shall have been found sufficient to satisfy all just claims in respect of such compensation, then the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] [or the said sum or sums of money recovered by way of penalty], or such portion thereof as may not be required as aforesaid, shall be paid [or transferred] to or on the application of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons named in such warrant or order as aforesaid, or the survivor or survivors of them [or the Company from whom such penalty was recovered]: Provided, That until the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] shall have been repaid to the depositors, or shall have become otherwise applicable as hereinbefore mentioned, any interest or dividends accruing thereon shall from time to time, and as often as the same shall become payable, be paid to or on the application of the person or persons or the majority of the persons named in such warrant or order as aforesaid, or the survivors or survivor of them.

N.B.—If the Clause lettered (A) is inserted in the Bill, the Proviso at the end of the Clause lettered (C) shall be omitted.

Time limited for completion of line.

(D.) If the Railway authorized by this Act shall not be completed within the period limited by this Act [such period not to exceed five years in the case of a new line, and three years in the case of the extension of time for completing any line], then, on the expiration of such period, the powers by this Act granted to the Company for making and completing the said Railway, or otherwise in relation thereto, shall cease to be exercised, except as to so much thereof as shall then be completed.

Where preceding Provisions are inapplicable.

In any Railway Bill to which the preceding provisions are not applicable, the Committee on the Bill shall make such other provision as they shall deem necessary for ensuring the completion of the line of Railway.

154.

Committee to fix the Tolls and Charges.

The Committee on every Railway Bill shall fix the Tolls, and shall determine the maximum rates of Charge for the conveyance of Passengers with a due amount of Luggage, and of Goods on such Railway; and such rates of Charge shall include the

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the Tolls and the costs of locomotive power, and every other expense connected with the conveyance of Passengers with a due amount of Luggage, and of Goods upon such Railway; but if the Committee shall not deem it expedient to determine such maximum rates of Charge, a Special Report, explanatory of the grounds of their omitting so to do, shall be made to The House, which Special Report shall accompany the Report of the Bill.

155.

In Bills granting preference in payment of interest, &c., provision to be made that the same shall not prejudice former grants of preference, unless Committee report otherwise.

In every Railway Bill by which it is proposed to authorize the Company to grant any preference or priority in the payment of Interest or Dividends on any Shares or Stock, there shall be inserted a Clause providing that the granting of such preference or priority shall not prejudice or affect any preference or priority in the payment of Interest or Dividends on any other Shares or Stock which shall have been granted by the Company in pursuance of or which may have been confirmed by any previous Act of Parliament, or which may otherwise be lawfully subsisting, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such Provision ought not to be required, with the Reasons on which their opinion is founded.

156.

Company not to alter any preference previously granted.

No Railway Company shall be authorized to alter the terms of any preference or priority of Interest or Dividend which shall have been granted by such Company in pursuance of or which may have been confirmed by any previous Act of Parliament, or which may otherwise be lawfully subsisting, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such alteration ought to be allowed, with the Reasons on which their opinion is founded, together with the number of Preference Shareholders who have assented to or dissented from such alteration.

157.

No powers of purchase, &c. in Bills for construction of a Railway.

No powers of Purchase, Sale, Lease or Amalgamation, shall be contained in any Bill for the construction of a Railway.

158.

No powers of purchasing, &c., Steam Vessels in Railway Bills.

No powers of purchasing, hiring, or providing Steam Vessels shall be contained in a Bill by which any other powers are sought to be obtained by a Railway Company, except when the transit by such Steam Vessels is required to connect portions of Railway belonging to or proposed to be constructed by such Company.

159.

No powers of purchase, &c. to be given, except after proof of certain matters before Board of Trade, &c.

No powers of Purchase, Sale, Lease or Amalgamation shall be given to any Railway Company, with reference to any other undertaking already authorized by any Act or Acts, nor to any other incorporated Company, with reference to any Railway, unless, previously to the application to Parliament for such purpose, the several Companies who may be parties to such Purchase, Sale, Lease or Amalgamation shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, that they have respectively paid up One-half of the capital authorized to be raised by any previous Act or Acts by means of Shares, and have

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expended for the purposes of such Act or Acts a sum equal thereto; and in case such powers shall be applied for in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Bill or Bills of the same Session, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that such Companies have respectively paid up one-half the amount of their capital, and that the Company proposed to be empowered to construct such Works have included in such amount the capital proposed to be authorized by such Bill or Bills; and that no such powers shall be given in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Act or Acts for which it is intended to apply in any subsequent Session.

160.

Railway Company not to guarantee interest or dividend before completion of Line.

No Railway Company shall be authorized, except for the execution of its original Line or Lines sanctioned by Act of Parliament, to guarantee interest on any shares which it may issue for creating additional Capital, or to guarantee any rent or dividend to any other Railway Company, until such first-mentioned Company shall have completed and opened for traffic such original Lines.

161.

Limitation of Capital on amalgamation of Companies.

In Bills for the Amalgamation of Railway Companies, the amount of Capital created by such Amalgamation shall in no case exceed the sum of the Capitals of the Companies so amalgamated.

162.

Additional Capital of purchasing Company not to amount to more than Capital of Company purchased.

In Bills for empowering any Railway Company to purchase any other Railway, no addition shall be authorized to be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company, beyond the amount of the Capital of the Railway purchased; and in case such Railway shall be purchased at a premium, no addition on account of such premium shall be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company.

163.

Clause that no Interest or Dividend be paid on Calls.

A Clause shall be inserted in every Railway Bill, prohibiting the payment of any Interest or Dividend in respect of Calls under such Bill (except the Interest by way of Discount on Subscriptions prepaid, agreeably to 8 Vict. c. 16, s. 24), out of any Capital which they have been authorized to raise either by means of Calls, or of any power of borrowing.

164.

Clause as to Deposits not to be paid out of Capital.

A Clause shall be inserted in every Railway Bill, prohibiting any Railway Company from paying, out of the Capital which they have been authorized to raise for the purposes of any existing Act, the Deposits required by the Standing Orders to be made for the purposes of any application to Parliament for a Bill for the construction of another Railway.

165.

Clause as to Railway not to be exempt from any General Act

The following Clause shall be inserted in all Railway Bills passing through this House:

And be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the Railway by this or the said recited Acts authorized to be made from the provisions of any General Act relating to Railways now in force, or which may

may hereafter pass during this or any future Session of Parliament, or from any future revision and alteration, under the authority of Parliament, of the maximum rates of fares and charges authorized by this Act [or by the said recited Acts]. Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Agreements.

166.

Where it is sought by any Bill to give Parliamentary sanction to any Agreement, such Agreement shall be annexed to the Bill as a Schedule thereto, and shall be printed *in extenso* therewith. Agreement to be annexed to Bill.

Letters Patent.

167.

When any Bill shall be brought into The House for confirming of Letters Patent, there shall be a true Copy of such Letters Patent annexed to the Bill. Copy of Letters Patent to be annexed to the Bill.

Inclosure and Drainage Bills.

168.

In the case of any Bill for inclosing Lands, the Committee may admit proof of the Notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the Allegations in the Preamble of such Bill, by Affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. 3, c. 109,) unless such Committee shall otherwise order. Notices and Allegations. Gen. Inc. Act.

169.

The Committee on every Bill for inclosing Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by the Lord of the Manor (in cases where the Lord of the Manor has any interest as such in the lands to be inclosed), and by such Owners of Property within the Parish to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such Parish, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto. Consent Bill and Statement of Property to be delivered in.

170.

The Committee on every Bill for draining Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by such Owners and Occupiers of Property within the Parish to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such Parish, showing the value according to the Poor Consent Bill and Statement of Property to be delivered in.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

171.

Clause for leaving open Space for exercise and recreation.

In every Bill for inclosing Lands, provision shall be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population; and the Committee on the Bill shall have before them the number of acres proposed to be inclosed, as also of the population in the parishes or places in which the land to be inclosed is situate; and also shall see that provision is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for the investment of the same in the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish in which such open space is reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent maintenance of the fences by such parish; and in any case where the information hereby required is not given, and the required provisions are not made in the Bill, the Committee on the same shall report specially to The House the reasons for not complying with such Order.

172.

Consent Bill to contain Names of Commissioners, and Compensations for Manorial Rights, Tithes and Enfranchisements.

In every Bill for inclosing Lands, the Names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the Compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners of Tithes, in lieu of their respective Rights, and also the Compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of Copyholds, where any Bargains or Agreements have been made for such Compensations, shall be inserted in the copy of the Bill presented to The House: And all copies of such Bills which shall be sent to any of the Persons interested in the said Manor, Tithes, Lands or Commons, for their Consent, shall contain the Names of such proposed Commissioners, and also the Compensations so bargained or agreed for.

173.

Disqualification of certain Persons as Commissioners, Surveyors, &c.

No Person shall be named in any Bill for inclosing Lands as a Commissioner, Umpire, Surveyor or Valuer, who shall be interested in the Inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the Agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the Estate of any Person so interested.

174.

Clause for settling Pay of Commissioners, and passing their Accounts.

In every Bill for inclosing, draining or improving Lands there shall be inserted a Clause, providing what sum of Money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and also a Clause, providing that the Account of such Commissioner or Commissioners, containing a true statement of all Sums by him or them received and expended or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of the Act till such Accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the Vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some Person or Persons to be appointed by the Bill, and the

the Balance by him or them stated in the Book of Accounts required to be kept in the Office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; and that no charge or item in such Accounts shall be binding on the Parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such Person or Persons.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Turnpike Roads (*Ireland*).

175.

In every Bill for making a Turnpike Road in *Ireland*, or for the continuing or amending any Act passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing Tolls, Rates or Duties upon any such Road, or for widening or diverting any such Road, a Clause shall be inserted, to prevent any Person who shall be nominated a Commissioner from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an Estate in Land, or of a Personal Estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills; and such Qualification shall be extended to the Heirs apparent of Persons possessed of an Estate in Land to a certain value to be specified.

Clause for Qualification of Commissioners.

176.

That in every Bill for making a Burial Ground or Cemetery, or the erection of Works for the manufacture of Gas, there shall be a Clause defining the limits within which such Burial Ground, Cemetery, or Gas Works shall be erected or made.

Clause for defining limits of Burial Ground, Cemetery, or Gas Works.

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS.

177.

The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall require evidence to be given before them that an action for damages has been brought in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, or in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature of the Presidencies of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay* or the Island of *Ceylon*, respectively, against the persons supposed to have been guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Committee why such action was not brought, or such judgment was not obtained.

What Evidence to be given in Divorce Cases.

178.

The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall, in all cases in which the Petitioner for the Bill has attended the House of Lords upon the Second Reading of the Bill, require him to attend before them to answer any questions they may think fit that he should answer.

When Petitioner for Bill to attend Committee.

179.

The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall report every such Bill to The House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them.

Committee to report Bill in all cases.

V.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS.

Practice of the House.

V.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS.

180.

Petition for Bill, and how to be signed.

No Private Bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a Petition first presented, which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, and indorsed by one of the Examiners, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed: And such Petition shall be signed by the Parties, or some of them, who are Suitors for the Bill.

181.

Petitions when to be presented.

All Petitions for Private Bills shall be presented to The House not later than Three clear Days after the same shall have been indorsed by the Examiner, or if, when the same is indorsed, The House shall not be sitting, then not later than Three clear Days after the First sitting thereof subsequent to such indorsement; and if The House shall not be sitting on the latest day on which any Petition ought to be presented, then the same shall be presented on the first day on which The House shall again sit.

182.

How Private Bills to be presented.

All Private Bills which have been ordered to be brought in shall be presented to The House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and shall be laid, by one of the Clerks of that Office, on the Table of The House for First Reading, together with a List of such Bills.

183.

Bill, when to be presented.

No Private Bill shall be read a First Time unless it be presented not later than One clear Day after the presentation of the Petition for leave to bring in the same; or where the Petition has been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, then not later than One clear Day after The House shall have given leave to the Parties to proceed with the Bill.

184.

Petition for additional Provision.

No Petition for additional Provision in any Private Bill will be received by this House, unless a printed Copy of the proposed Clauses be annexed thereto.

185.

Petitions for additional Provision and Estate Bills from Lords, &c. to be referred to Examiner of Petitions.

All Petitions for additional Provision in Private Bills, with the proposed Clauses annexed, and all Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, and all Bills introduced by leave of The House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, after having been read a First Time, shall be referred to the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

Practice of the House.

186.

Bills from Lords to be referred to Examiner.

Whenever any Private Bill which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means under Standing Order 83, has originated in the House of Lords, shall have been brought from the House of Lords, such Bill, after having been read a First time, shall be referred to the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, before whom the compliance with such Standing Orders as shall not have been previously inquired into shall be proved.

187.

Reports of Examiner to be referred to Committee on Standing Orders.

All Reports of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, and all Special Reports of the said Examiner, shall be referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

188.

Petitions for Dispensation, &c. to be referred to Committee on Standing Orders.

All Petitions praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, and all Petitions for the re-insertion of Petitions for Private Bills in the General List of Petitions, and all Petitions opposing the same, shall be presented to this House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office; and every such Petition, so deposited, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

189.

Printed Bill to be presented.

Every Private Bill, printed on paper, of a size to be determined upon by Mr. Speaker, shall be presented to The House, with a Cover of Parchment attached to it, upon which the Title of the Bill is to be written; and the short Title of the Bill, as first entered on the Votes, shall correspond with that at the head of the Advertisement.

190.

Rates, Tolls and other Matters to be inserted in *Italics*.

The proposed amount of all Rates, Tolls, and other matters heretofore left blank in any Private Bill, when presented to The House, shall be inserted in *Italics* in the printed Bill annexed to the Petition.

191.

What Bills to be printed, and when.

Every Private Bill (except Name Bills) shall be printed; and printed copies thereof delivered to the door-keepers for the use of the Members before the First Reading.

192.

Time between First and Second Reading.

There shall not be less than *Three* clear *days*, nor more than *Seven*, between the First and Second Reading of any Private Bill, unless any such Bill have been referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, in which case the Bill shall not be read a second time later than *Seven* clear *days* after the Report of the Examiner, or of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, as the case may be.

193. Every

Practice of the House.

193.

Every Petition in favour of or against any Private Bill before The House, or otherwise relating thereto (not being a Petition for additional Provision), shall be presented to this House, by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and there shall be indorsed thereon the name or short Title by which such Bill is entered in the Votes, and a Statement that such Petition is in favour of or against the Bill, or otherwise, as the case may be, together with the name of the Member, Party or Agent depositing the same.

Petition relating to Bills to be presented to House by being deposited in the Private Bill Office, and Name of Bill to be indorsed on every Petition.

194.

Any Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw his Petition or Memorial, on a requisition to that effect being deposited in the Private Bill Office, signed by him or by the Agent who deposited such Petition or Memorial; and where any such Petition or Memorial is signed by more than one person, any person signing such Petition or Memorial may withdraw his opposition by a similar requisition, signed and deposited as aforesaid.

Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw Petition or Memorial.

195.

In cases where the Second or Third Reading of a Private Bill, or the consideration of a Bill as amended by the Committee, or any proposed Clause or Amendment, is opposed, the same shall be postponed until the day on which The House shall next sit.

When Second or Third Reading opposed to be postponed.

196.

Every Private Bill, not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill, after having been read a Second time and committed, shall stand referred to the Committee of Selection; and if a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; and if a Divorce Bill, to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills.

Bills to stand referred to Committees of Selection, General Committee, and Divorce.

197.

When The House shall have been informed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Bill, such Bill shall be again referred to the Committee of Selection; or in the case of a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.

When unopposed Bill is to be treated as opposed, to be again referred to Committee of Selection or General Committee.

198.

Every Petition against a Private Bill which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Ten clear days after the First Reading of such Bill, or which shall have been otherwise deposited under the provisions of Standing Order 126, shall stand referred to the Committee on such Bill; and, subject to the Rules and Orders of this House, such Petitioners as shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, shall be heard upon their Petition accordingly, if they think fit, and Counsel heard, in favour of the Bill, against such Petition.

Petition against Bill, if duly deposited in Private Bill Office, to stand referred to Committe on Bill &c.

Practice of the House.

199.

Time between Second Reading and Committee.

There shall be *Eight* clear *days* between the Second Reading of every Private Bill and the sitting of the Committee thereupon, except in the case of Name Bills, Naturalisation Bills, and Estate Bills (not being Bills relating to Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for Public or Charitable purposes), in respect of which there shall be *Three* clear *days* between the Second Reading and the Committee.

200.

Reports of Departments to stand referred to Committee on Bill.

All Reports made under the authority of any Public Department upon a Private Bill, or the objects thereof, laid before The House, shall stand referred to the Committee on the Bill.

201.

Report of Bills.

The Report upon every Private Bill shall lie upon the Table; and the Bill, if amended in Committee, or a Railway Bill, when reported, shall be ordered to lie upon the Table; and every other Bill, when reported, shall be ordered to be read a Third time.

202.

Bill to be printed after Report.

Every Private Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the Parties applying for the same, and delivered to the Door-keepers for the use of the Members, *Three* clear *days* at least before the consideration of such Bill.

203.

Time between Report and Consideration of Bill, &c.

In the case of Private Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, Three clear days shall intervene between the Report and the consideration of the Bill, and no consideration of any such Bill shall take place, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether the Bill contain the several provisions required by the Standing Orders.

204.

No Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill, or on Third Reading, to be offered, unless Chairman of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, &c.

No Clause or Amendment shall be offered in the House on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, nor any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether, in his opinion, such Clause or Amendment be such as ought or ought not to be entertained by The House, without referring the same to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

205.

Clauses and Amendments offered on consideration of Bill or verbal Amendments on Third Reading, to be printed.

When any Clause or Amendment is offered on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, such Clause or Amendment shall be printed: And when any Clause is proposed to be amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the

Practice of the House.

the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined. The expense of printing such Clauses or Amendments, when offered by a party promoting or opposing a Bill, shall be paid by such party.

206.

When any Clause or Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, no further proceeding shall be had until the Report of the said Select Committee shall have been brought up.

When referred, no further proceeding to be had until Report of Select Committee on Standing Orders.

207.

No Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Private Bill on the Third Reading.

No Amendments, except verbal, on Third Reading.

208.

All Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill shall be printed at the expense of the parties, and circulated with the Votes, prior to such Amendments being taken into consideration; and where any Clause has been amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined; and when any Amendments are intended to be proposed to the Lords' Amendments, such proposed Amendments shall also be printed in like manner.

Lords' Amendments to be printed and circulated with the Votes prior to consideration, &c.

209.

Every Private Bill, after it has been read a Third time, shall be printed fair, at the expense of the Parties applying for the same.

Bill to be printed fair after Third Reading.

210

In all cases where it is intended to appoint a Committee to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon any Private Bill, previous notice thereof in writing shall be given by the Agent to the Clerks in the Committee Office.

Notice of Committee to inspect Lords' Journals to be given to Committee Clerks.

211.

No Private Bill shall pass through two stages on one and the same day without the special leave of The House.

Bill not to proceed two stages on same day.

212.

Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of The House without due notice thereof.

Notice to be given of Motion for dispensation.

213.

Each day, so soon as The House shall be ready to proceed to Private Business, the Clerk at the Table shall read from the Private Business List, and from the List of Bills presented for

Order of Proceedings in House on Private Business.

Practice of the House.

First Reading (*see* Order 182), the Titles of the several Bills set down therein, according to their precedence, as arranged under the following heads :—

1. Consideration of Lords' Amendments ;
2. Third Reading ;
3. Consideration of Bills ordered to lie upon the Table ;
4. Second Reading ;
5. First Reading ;

and if upon the reading of each such Title, as aforesaid, no Motion shall be made with respect to such Private Bill, the further proceedings thereon shall be adjourned until the next sitting of The House.

214.

Tolls and Charges not in the nature of a Tax.

That this House will not insist on its privileges with regard to any Clauses in Private Bills sent down from the House of Lords which refer to tolls and charges for services performed, and are not in the nature of a Tax.

VI.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

VI.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

215.

Private Bill Office and Register.

A Book, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL REGISTER," shall be kept in a Room, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which Book shall be entered by the Clerks appointed for the business of that Office, the Name, Description and Place of Residence of the Parliamentary Agent in Town, and of the Agent in the Country (if any) soliciting the Bill; and all the Proceedings, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill:—Such Entry to specify, briefly, each day's Proceeding before the Examiners of Petitions respectively, or in The House, or in any Committee to which the Bill may be referred; the day and hour on which the Examiner or the Committee is appointed to sit; the day and hour to which the Proceedings before such Examiners or Committee may be adjourned, and the name of the Clerk attending the same. Such Book to be open to public inspection daily, in the said Office, between the hours of Ten and Six.

216.

Receipt of Documents to be acknowledged.

The receipt of all Documents required, by the Standing Orders of The House, to be deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall be acknowledged by one of the Clerks of the said Office, upon the said Documents, when deposited.

217.

List of Petitions to be kept.

A List of all Petitions for Private Bills shall be kept in the Private Bill Office in the order of their deposit, according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker, which shall be called the "General List of Petitions," and each Petition therein shall be numbered.

218.

Memorials when to be deposited.

All Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders, in reference to Petitions for Bills deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 23rd December, shall be deposited as follows:

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

If the same relate to Petitions for Bills numbered in the General List of Petitions;

From		
1 to 100 101 to 200 201 and upwards	They shall be deposited on or before - - -	January 9th. „ 16th. „ 23rd.

And in the case of any Petitions for Bills which may be deposited by leave of The House after the 23rd December, such Memorials shall be deposited Three clear Days before the day first appointed for the examination of the Petition.

219.

Deposit of Memorials and Copies thereof in Private Bill Office.

All Memorials shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office before Six of the clock in the evening of any day on which The House shall sit, and before Two of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and Two copies of every such Memorial shall be deposited for the use of the Examiners before Twelve of the clock on the following day.

220.

Time for depositing Memorials in certain cases, &c.

Every Memorial complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders of The House in reference to Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills, to Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, and to Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, together with Two Copies thereof, before Twelve o'clock on the day preceding that appointed for the examination of any such Petition or Bill by the Examiner; and the Examiner shall be at liberty to entertain such Memorial, although the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders shall not have signed the same.

221.

Deposit of Memorials complaining of Non-compliance of Standing Order 186.

Every Memorial complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders in cases of Bills referred to the Examiner under Standing Order 186, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, together with two copies thereof, before Twelve o'clock on the day preceding that appointed for the examination.

222.

Notice to be given of Examination of Petitions, &c.

One of the Examiners shall give at least *Seven* clear days' notice in the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the examination of each Petition for a Bill, and at least Two clear days' notice in all cases of Petitions for additional Provision in Private Bills, of Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, of Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and referred to the Examiners, and of Bills referred in pursuance of Standing Order 186.

223.

Examination Book.

After each Private Bill has been read the First time, its Name (or short Title) shall be copied by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, from the Clerk's Minute Book of the day, into a separate Book, to be called "THE EXAMINATION BOOK;"—wherein shall be noted the number of such Bill, according to the priority of its being read, and the date of the day of such First Reading.

224. Every

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

224.

Every Private Bill, after it has been read the First time and the Title copied and examined for the Votes, shall be in the custody of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the Table for the Second Reading; and when committed, shall be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

Custody of Bills.

225.

Between the First and Second Reading of every Private Bill, the Bill shall, according to its priority, be examined, with all practicable despatch, by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of The House; and if not in due form, the Examining Clerk shall specify thereon the page in which any irregularity occurs, and shall enter the day of such Examination, together with his own Name, in the Examination Book.

Examination of Bills.

226.

Three clear days' Notice in writing shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the Second Reading of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill has been ordered to be read a second time.

Notice of Second Reading.

227.

Four clear days' notice shall be given by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection, or by the Clerk to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as the case may be, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill that shall have been referred to either of the said Committees, except in the case of Name Bills, Naturalization Bills and Estate Bills, and except in the case of Bills referred back to either of the said Committees as unopposed:—and in the case of such Name Bills, Naturalization Bills and Estate Bills, there shall be *One* clear day's notice given of Committee by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection:—and in the case of Bills not referred to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, *Four* clear days' notice, and, in the case of a re-committed Bill, *Three* clear days' notice, shall be given by the Agents for the Bill to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of the Committee, and all the proceedings of any Committee of which such notice shall not have been given, shall be void.

Notice of Committee.

228.

A filled-up Bill, signed by the Agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, and in the case of a re-committed Bill, a filled-up Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on re-committal, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office *Two* clear days before the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill; and a Copy of the proposed Amendments shall be furnished by the Promoters to such Parties petitioning against the Bill as shall apply for it, *One* clear day before the meeting of the Committee.

Filled-up Bill to be deposited in Private Bill Office.

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

229.

Notice of Postponement.

Notice in writing shall be given by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection, or by the Clerk to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as the case may be, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the postponement of the first meeting of any Committee on a Private Bill which shall have been referred either to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, on the day on which such postponement is made; and in the case of Bills not referred to the Committee of Selection, or the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, *One* clear day's notice shall be given by the Agents for the Bill, and, in the case of Divorce Bills, either by the Agents or by the Clerk to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office of such postponement.

230.

Notice of Adjournment.

Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned.

231.

Notice of consideration of Bill.

One clear day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the consideration of every Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table.

232.

Bill as amended in Committee to be delivered in.

The Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, shall deliver in to the Private Bill Office a printed Copy of the Bill, with the written Amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill, all the Clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted.

233.

Bill printed as amended, to be examined.

Every Private Bill printed as amended in Committee (*see* Order 202), shall be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, with the Bill delivered in by the Committee Clerk, and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

234.

Notice to be given of Clauses, &c. on consideration of Bill, or verbal Amendments on Third Reading.

When it is intended to bring up any Clause or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, Notice shall be given thereof, in the Private Bill Office, *One* clear day previous to such consideration or Third Reading.

235. *One*

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

235.

Notice of Third Reading.

One clear day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office of the day proposed for the *Third Reading* of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill shall have been ordered to be read a Third time.

236.

Amendments on consideration of Bill and Third Reading.

The Amendments (if any) which are made on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, and on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, and also such Amendments made by the House of Lords as shall have been agreed to by this House, shall be entered by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office upon the printed Copy of the Bill as amended in Committee; which Clerk shall sign the said Copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said Office.

237.

Private Bill sent to The Lords to be indorsed with Certificate of Examination.

Every Private Bill, after it has been printed fair (*see* 209), shall, before the same is sent to the Lords, be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office with the Bill, as read a third time; and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

238.

Notice of consideration of Lords' Amendments.

When Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill are to be taken into consideration, *One* clear day's Notice shall be given thereof in the Private Bill Office, and if any Amendments be intended to be proposed thereto, a copy of such Amendments shall also be deposited, and Notice given thereof, *One* clear day previous to the same being proposed to be taken into consideration; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which such Bill shall have been returned from the House of Lords.

239.

Time for delivering Notices.

All *Notices* required to be given or deposits to be made in the Private Bill Office shall be delivered in the said Office before *Six* of the clock in the *Evening* of any day on which The House shall sit, and before *Two* of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and after any day on which The House shall have adjourned beyond the following day, no Notice shall be given for the first day on which it shall again sit.

240.

Daily Lists of Committees sitting.

The Clerks in the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills upon which any Committee or Examiner is appointed to sit; specifying the Hour of meeting, and the Room where the Committee or Examiner shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby of the House.

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

Plans to be verified as Mr. Speaker shall direct.

241.

Every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be certified by The Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified in such manner as shall be deemed most advisable by The Speaker, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the Plan and Book of Reference which shall have been signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill.

Denis Le Marchant

A. Ho. Com.

Wednesday 11 August 1869.

Appendix (A.)

[Form referred to in Page 15.]

No. ——————

Sir,

We beg to inform you, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for "An Act" [*here insert the Title of the Act*], and that the Property mentioned in the annexed Schedule, or some Part thereof, in which we understand you are interested as therein stated, will be required for the Purposes of the said Undertaking, according to the Line thereof as at present laid out, or may be required to be taken under the usual Powers of Deviation to the Extent of Yards on either side of the said Line which will be applied for in the said Act.

We also beg to inform you, that a Plan and Section of the said Undertaking, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited with the [*several Clerks of the Peace, or principal Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be*] of the Counties of [*specify the Counties in which the Property is situate*], on or before the 30th of November, and that Copies of so much of the said Plan and Section as relates to the [*Parish or extra-parochial place, as the case may be*], in which your Property is situate, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited for public Inspection with the [*Clerk of the said Parish, Clerk of the Parish of adjoining to such extra-parochial place, Schoolmaster of the Parish, Session Clerk, Town Clerk of the Royal Burgh, or the Clerk of the Union in which such Parish is included, as the case may be*], on or before the 30th day of November, on which Plans your Property is designated by the Numbers set forth in the annexed Schedule.

As we are required to report to Parliament whether you assent to or dissent from the proposed Undertaking, or whether you are neuter in respect thereto, you will oblige us by writing your Answer of Assent, Dissent or Neutrality in the Form left herewith, and returning the same to us with your Signature on or before the day of next; and if there should be any Error or Misdescription in the annexed Schedule, we shall feel obliged by your informing us thereof, at your earliest convenience, that we may correct the same without delay.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

To

Note.—If the Application be forwarded by Post, the words "Parliamentary Notice" are to be printed or written on the cover.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Notice, describing the Property therein alluded to.

———	Parish, Township, Townland, or Extra-parochial Place.	Number on Plans.	Description.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Property on the Line of the proposed Work, or within the Limits of the Deviation intended to be applied for.						

Appendix (B.)

ANNO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Cap. LXXXIII.

AN ACT to compel Clerks of the Peace for Counties and other Persons to take the Custody of such Documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament.

WHEREAS the Houses of Parliament are in the habit of requiring that, previous to the introduction of any Bill into Parliament for making certain bridges, turnpike-roads, cuts, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, waterworks, navigations, tunnels, archways, railways, piers, ports, harbours, ferries, docks and other works, to be made under the authority of Parliament, certain maps or plans and sections, and books and writings, or extracts or copies of or from certain maps, plans or sections, books and writings, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace for every county, riding or division in England or Ireland, or in the office of the sheriff clerk of every county in Scotland, in which such work is proposed to be made, and also with the parish clerk in every parish in England, the schoolmaster of every parish of Scotland, or in Royal Burghs with the town clerk, and the postmaster of the post town in or nearest to every parish in Ireland, in which such work is intended to be made, and with other persons: And whereas it is expedient that such maps, plans, sections, books, writings and copies or extracts of and from the same, should be received by the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons, and should remain in their custody for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; BE it therefore Enacted by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whenever either of the Houses of Parliament shall by its Standing Orders, already made or hereafter to be made, require that any such maps, plans, sections, books or writings, or extracts or copies of the same, or any of them, shall be deposited as aforesaid, such maps, plans, sections, books, writings, copies and extracts shall be received by and shall remain with the clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons with whom the same shall be directed by such Standing Orders to be deposited, and they are hereby respectively directed to receive and to retain the custody of all such documents and writings so directed to be deposited with them respectively, in the manner and for the purposes and under the rules and regulations concerning the same respectively directed by such Standing Orders, and shall make such memorials and endorsements on and give such acknowledgments and receipts in respect of the same respectively as shall be thereby directed.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to receive the Documents herein mentioned, and retain them for the purposes directed by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament.

II. And be it further Enacted, That all persons interested shall have liberty to, and the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks and postmasters, and every of them, are and is hereby required, at all reasonable hours of the day, to permit all persons interested to inspect during a reasonable time and make extracts from or copies of the said maps, plans, sections, books, writings, extracts and copies of or from the same, so deposited with them respectively, on payment by each person to the clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, clerk of the parish, schoolmaster, town clerk or postmaster having the custody of any such map, plan, section, book, writing, extract or copy, One Shilling for every such inspection, and the further sum of One Shilling for every hour during which such inspection shall continue after the first hour, and after the rate of Sixpence for every One hundred words copied therefrom.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to permit such Documents to be inspected or copied by persons interested.

III. And be it further Enacted, That in case any clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person, shall in any matter or thing refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, every clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds; and every such penalty shall, upon proof of the offence before any Justice of the Peace for the county within which such offence shall be committed, or by the confession of the party offending, or by the oath of any credible witness, be levied and recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings for the recovery thereof, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the party offending, by warrant under the hand of such Justice, which warrant such Justice is hereby empowered to grant, and shall be paid to the person or persons making such complaint; and it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace to whom any complaint shall be made of any offence committed against this Act to summon the party complained of before him, and on such summons to hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and on proof of the offence to convict the offender, and to adjudge him to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, and to proceed to recover the same, although no information in writing or in print shall have been exhibited or taken by or before such Justice; and all such proceedings by summons without information shall be as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if an information in writing had been exhibited.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. for every omission to comply with the provisions of this Act, liable to the Penalty of 5 *l.*, to be recovered in a summary way.

Appendix.

Appendix (C.)

ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Cap. XX.

AN ACT to amend an Act of the Second Year of Her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament.

1 & 2 Vict., c. 117.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament:" And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be repealed and should be re-enacted, with such modifications, extensions and alterations as after mentioned: BE it therefore Enacted, by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided always, That all acts done under the provisions of the said Act shall be good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that all sums of money paid under the provisions of the said Act shall be dealt with in all respects as if this Act had not been passed.

Recited Act repealed. Monies already paid in to be dealt with as directed by former Act.

Authority to deposit.

II. And be it Enacted, That in all cases in which any sum of money is required by any Standing Order of either House of Parliament, either now in force or hereafter to be in force, to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, if the director or person or directors or persons having the management of the affairs of such work or undertaking, not exceeding Five in number, shall apply to one of the Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, or to one of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to be deposited, it shall be lawful for the Clerk so applied to, by warrant or order under his hand, to direct that such sum of money shall be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, if the work or undertaking in respect of which the sum of money is required to be deposited is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called England; or into any of the Banks in Scotland established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter in the name and with the privity of The Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the option of the person or persons making such application as aforesaid, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland; or into the Bank of Ireland in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be made or executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and such warrant or order shall be a sufficient authority for the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, respectively, to permit the sum of money directed to be paid by such warrant or order to be placed to an account opened or to be opened in his name in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order.

Payment of Deposit.

III. And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to pay the sum mentioned in such warrant or order into the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall be directed to be paid by such warrant or order, to be placed to his account there ex-parte the work or undertaking mentioned in such warrant or order, pursuant to the method prescribed by any Act or Acts for the time being in force for regulating monies paid into the said Courts, and pursuant to the General Orders of the said Court respectively, and without fee or reward; and every such sum so paid in, or the securities in or upon which the same may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, or the stocks, funds or securities authorized to be transferred or deposited in lieu thereof as hereinafter mentioned, shall there remain until the same, with all interest and dividends (if any) accrued thereon, shall be paid out of such bank, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act: Provided always, That in case any such director or person, directors or persons, having the management of any such proposed work or undertaking as aforesaid, shall have previously invested in the Three per Centum Consolidated or the Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities, the sum or sums of money required by any such Standing Order of either House of Parliament as aforesaid to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or

or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to deposit such Exchequer Bills or other Government securities in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall by such warrant or order be directed to be paid, or to transfer such Government stocks or funds into the name of the officer or person; and such transfer or deposit shall be directed by such Clerk of the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, or such Clerk of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, as the case may be, in lieu of payment of so much of the sum of money required to be deposited as aforesaid as the same Exchequer Bills, or other the Government stocks or funds, will extend to satisfy at the price at which the same were originally purchased by the said person or persons, director or directors, as aforesaid, such price to be proved by production of the broker's certificate of such original purchase.

Investment of Deposit.

IV. And be it Enacted, That if the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, desire to have invested any sum so paid into the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, or any interest or dividend which may have accrued on any stocks or securities so transferred or deposited as aforesaid, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the same may have been paid may, on a Petition presented to such Court, in a summary way by him or them, order that such sum or such interest or dividends shall, until the same be paid out to the parties entitled to the same in pursuance of this Act, be laid out in the Three per Centum Consolidated or Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, or any Government security or securities, at the option of the aforesaid person or persons, or the survivor or survivors of them.

Repayment of Deposit.

V. And be it Enacted, That on the termination of the Session of Parliament in which the Petition or Bill for the purpose of making or sanctioning any such work or undertaking shall have been introduced into Parliament, or if such Petition or Bill shall be rejected or finally withdrawn by some proceeding in either House of Parliament, or shall not be allowed to proceed, or if the person or persons by whom the said money was paid or security deposited, shall have failed to present a Petition, or if an Act be passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, and if in any of the foregoing cases the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the majority of such persons, apply by Petition to the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the sum of money mentioned in such warrant or order shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred as aforesaid, or to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in case such sum of money shall have been paid in the name of the said Queen's Remembrancer, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general or Queen's Remembrancer such sum of money shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds shall have been deposited or transferred, shall by order direct the sum of money paid in pursuance of such warrant or order, or the stocks, funds or securities in or upon which the same may have been invested, and the interest or dividends thereof, or the Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds so deposited or transferred as aforesaid, and the interest and dividends thereof, to be paid or transferred to the party or parties so applying, or to any other person or persons whom they may appoint in that behalf; but no such order shall be made in the case of any such Petition or Bill being rejected or not being allowed to proceed, or being withdrawn or not being presented, or of an Act being passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, unless upon the production of the certificate of the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords with reference to any proceeding in the House of Lords, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons, with reference to any proceeding in the House of Commons, that the said Petition or Bill was rejected or not allowed to proceed, or was withdrawn during its passage through one of the Houses of Parliament, or was not presented, or that such Act was passed, which certificate the said Chairman or Speaker shall grant on the application in writing of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons, named in such warrant, or the survivor or survivors of them: Provided always, That the granting of any such certificate, or any mistake or error therein or in relation thereto, shall not make the Chairman or Speaker signing the same liable in respect of any monies, stocks, funds and securities which may be paid, deposited, invested or transferred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or the interest or dividends thereof.

Granting Certificate, &c. not to make the Chairman or Speaker signing the same liable.

STANDING ORDERS relative to PUBLIC MATTERS.

Bills respecting Religion.

[30 April 1772.]

THAT no Bill relating to Religion, or the alteration of the Laws concerning Religion, be brought into this House, until the Proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

Bills respecting Trade.

[9 April 1772.]

THAT no Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of the Laws concerning Trade, be brought into The House, until the Proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

Applications for Public Money.

[20 March 1866.]

THAT this House will receive no Petition for any Sum relating to Public Service, or proceed upon any Motion for a Grant or Charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of Monies to be provided by Parliament, unless recommended from The Crown.

[29 March 1707.]

That this House will not proceed upon any Petition, Motion or Bill, for granting any Money, or for releasing or compounding any Sum of Money owing to The Crown, but in a Committee of the whole House.

[20 March 1866.]

That if any Motion be made in The House for any Aid, Grant, or Charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of Monies to be provided by Parliament, or for any Charge upon the People, the consideration and debate thereof shall not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as The House shall think fit to appoint, and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House before any Resolution or Vote of The House do pass therein.

[25 March 1715.]

That this House will not receive any Petition for compounding any Sum of Money owing to The Crown, upon any branch of the Revenue, without a Certificate from the proper Officer or Officers annexed to the said Petition, stating the Debt, what Prosecutions have been made for the Recovery of such Debt, and setting forth how much the Petitioner and his Security are able to satisfy thereof.

[22 February 1821.]

That this House will not proceed upon any Motion for an Address to The Crown, praying that any money may be issued, or that any expense may be incurred, but in a Committee of the whole House.

Revenues of India.

[21 July 1856.]

That this House will not receive any Petition, or proceed upon any Motion for a Charge upon the Revenues of India, but what is recommended by the Crown.

Pecuniary Penalties.

[24 July 1849.]

THAT with respect to any Bill brought to this House from the House of Lords, or returned by the House of Lords to this House, with Amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture or fee shall be authorized, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, this House will not insist on its ancient and undoubted privileges in the following cases:

1. When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the Act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.

2. Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken or service rendered under the Act, and in order to the execution of the Act, and are not made payable into the Treasury or Exchequer, or in aid of the Public Revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.

3. When such Bill shall be a Private Bill for a Local or Personal Act.

Temporary Laws.

[24 July 1849.]

THAT the precise duration of every Temporary Law be expressed in a distinct Clause at the end of the Bill.

Presentation of Public Petitions.

[14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.]

THAT every Member offering to present a Petition to The House, not being a Petition for a Private Bill, or relating to a Private Bill before The House, do confine himself to a statement of the Parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, and of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer of such Petition.

That every such Petition not containing matter in breach of the Privileges of this House, and which, according to the Rules or usual Practice of this House, can be received, be brought to the Table by the direction of The Speaker, who shall not allow any Debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such Petition; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table, if required.

That, in the case of such Petition complaining of some present personal grievance, for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such Petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof.

That all other such Petitions, after they shall have been ordered to lie on the Table, be referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any Question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject, with respect to which the Member presenting it has given Notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after Notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

That, subject to the above regulations, Petitions against any Resolution or Bill imposing a Tax or Duty for the current service of the year, be henceforth received, and the usage under which The House has refused to entertain such Petitions be discontinued.

Members' Places.

[6 April 1835.]

THAT no Member's name be affixed to any seat in the House before the hour of Prayers; and that the Speaker do give directions to the doorkeepers accordingly.

[29 April 1858.]

That any Member having secured a seat at Prayers shall be entitled to retain the same until the rising of The House.

Strangers.

[5 February 1845.]

THAT the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do, from time to time, take into his custody any Stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the House or Gallery appropriated to the Members of this House, and also any Stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the House or Gallery, shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when Strangers are directed to withdraw, while The House, or any Committee of the whole House, is sitting; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of The House.

That no Member of this House do presume to bring any Stranger into any part of the House or Gallery appropriated to the Members of this House, while The House, or a Committee of the whole House, is sitting.

Prayers.

[25 June 1852 and 21 July 1856.]

THAT the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do, from time to time, when The House is going to Prayers, give Notice thereof to all Committees; and that all proceedings of Committees, after such Notice, be declared to be null and void, unless such Committees be otherwise empowered to sit after Prayers.

Letters.

[25 June 1852.]

THAT, to prevent the intercepting or losing of Letters directed to Members of this House, the person appointed to bring Letters from the General Post Office to this House, or some other person to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, do for the future, every day during the Session of Parliament, Sundays excepted, constantly attend, from Ten of the clock in the morning till Seven in the afternoon, at the place appointed for the delivery of the said Letters, and take care, during his stay there, to deliver the same to the several Members to whom they shall be directed, or to their known servant or servants, or other persons bringing notes under the hands of the Members sending for the same.

That the said Officer do, upon his going away, lock up such Letters as shall remain undelivered; and that no Letter be delivered but within the hours aforesaid.

That the said Orders be sent to the Postmaster-General at the commencement of each Session.

That, when any Letter or Packet directed to this House shall come to Mr. Speaker, he do open the same; and acquaint the House, at their next sitting, with the contents thereof, if proper to be communicated to this House.

Public Business.

Orders of the Day.

[3 May 1861.]

THAT, unless The House shall otherwise direct, all Orders of the Day set down in the Order Book for Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, shall be disposed of before The House will proceed upon any Motions of which Notices shall have been given, the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government Orders at the head of the list on every Order Day, except Wednesday.

[5 August 1853.]

That at the time fixed for the commencement of Public Business, on days on which Orders have precedence of Notices of Motions, and after the Notices of Motions have been disposed of on all other days, Mr. Speaker do direct the Clerk at the Table to read the Orders of the Day, without any Question being put.

That the Orders of the Day be disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the Paper; the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government Orders at the head of the List, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which Government Bills have precedence.

That all Dropped Orders of the Day be set down in the Order Book after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which the House shall sit.

Notices of Motions.

[5 August 1853.]

That no Notice shall be given beyond the period which shall include the Four Days next following on which Notices are entitled to precedence; due allowance being made for any intervening adjournment of The House, and the period being in that case so far extended as to include Four Notice Days falling during the sitting of The House.

Wednesday Sittings.

[5 August 1853.]

That The House do meet every Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for Private Business, Petitions, Orders of the Day, and Notices of Motions, and do continue to sit until Six o'clock, unless previously adjourned.

That when such business has been disposed of, or at Six o'clock precisely, notwithstanding there may be business under discussion, Mr. Speaker do adjourn The House, without putting any Question.

That the business under discussion, and any business not disposed of at the time of such Adjournment, do stand as Orders of the Day for the next day on which The House shall sit.

[19 July 1854.]

That at a quarter before Six o'clock on Wednesday, the Debate on any business then under discussion shall stand adjourned to the next day on which The House shall sit; after which no opposed business shall be proceeded with.

[5 August 1853.]

That whenever The House shall be in Committee on Wednesday at a quarter before Six o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress, and Mr. Speaker do resume the Chair.

Morning Sittings.

[19 July 1854.]

That whenever The House shall meet, for despatch of business, before Two o'clock, except Wednesday and Saturday, unless The House shall otherwise order, The House will resume its sitting at Six o'clock; and when business has not been disposed of at Ten minutes before

before Four o'clock, unless The House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the Debate on any business then under discussion, or the Chairman shall report Progress, as the case may be, and no opposed business shall then be proceeded with.

That when such business has not been disposed of at Four o'clock, unless The House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker (or the Chairman, in case The House shall be in Committee) do leave the Chair, and The House will resume its sitting at Six o'clock, when the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the morning sitting, and any Motion which was under discussion at Ten minutes to Four o'clock, shall be set down in the Order Book after the other Orders of the Day.

[5 August 1853.]

That whenever The House shall be in Committee at Four o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress when The House resumes its sitting.

Questions decided without Amendment or Debate.

[5 August 1853.]

That when any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an Order of this House, or shall be brought from the Lords, the Questions "That this Bill be now read a first time," and "That this Bill be printed," shall be decided without Amendment or Debate.

Supply and Ways and Means.

[3 May 1861.]

That the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means shall be fixed for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and may also be appointed for any other day on which the House shall meet for despatch of business.

That, while the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are open, the House, when it meets on Friday, shall, at its rising, stand adjourned until the following Monday, without any Question being put, unless The House shall otherwise resolve.

That, while the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are open, the first Order of the Day on Friday shall be either Supply or Ways and Means, and that on that Order being read, the Question shall be proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Bills, &c. in Progress.

[5 August 1853.]

That when a Bill or other matter (except Supply, or Ways and Means) has been partly considered in Committee, and the Chairman has been directed to report Progress, and ask leave to sit again, and The House shall have ordered that the Committee shall sit again on a particular day, The Speaker shall, when the order for the Committee has been read, forthwith leave the Chair, without putting any question, and The House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee.

Bills Reported.

[5 August 1853.]

That at the close of the Proceedings of a Committee of the whole House on a Bill, the Chairman shall report the Bill forthwith to The House, and when Amendments shall have been made thereto, the same shall be received, without debate, and a time appointed for taking the same into consideration.

Amendments on Third Reading.

[21 July 1856.]

That no Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Bill on the Third Reading.

Amendments in Committee.

[19 July 1854.]

That it be an Instruction to all Committees of the whole House to which Bills may be committed, that they have power to make such Amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill; but that if any such Amendments shall not be within the Title of the Bill, they do amend the Title accordingly, and do report the same specially to The House.

Questions in Committee discontinued.

That the Questions for reading a Bill a First and Second Time in a Committee of the whole House be discontinued.

Blanks.

[19 July 1854.]

That in going through a Bill no Questions shall be put for the filling up words already printed in *italics*, and commonly called blanks, unless exception be taken thereto; and if no alterations have been made in the words so printed in *italics*, the Bill shall be reported without Amendments, unless other Amendments have been made thereto.

Clauses.

That on a Clause being offered in the Committee on the Bill, or on the consideration of Report of a Bill, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do desire the Member to bring up the same, whereupon it shall be read a First Time without Question put, but no Clause shall be offered on consideration of Report without notice.

Lords' Amendments.

That Lords' Amendments to Public Bills shall be appointed to be considered on a future day, unless The House shall order them to be considered forthwith.

Reports.

That every Report from a Committee of the whole House be brought up without any Question being put.

Bills referred together to a Committee of the Whole House.

[19 July 1854 and 21 July 1856.]

That Bills which may be fixed for consideration in Committee on the same day, whether in Progress or otherwise, may be referred together to a Committee of the whole House, which may consider on the same day all the Bills so referred to it, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill; provided that, with respect to any Bill not in Progress, if any Member shall object to its consideration in Committee, together with other Bills, the Order of the day for the Committee on such Bill shall be postponed.

Office of Speaker.

[20 July 1855.]

THAT whenever The House shall be informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means do perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all proceedings of this House, as Deputy Speaker, until the next meeting of The House, and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to The House, until The House shall otherwise order; provided that if The House shall adjourn for

for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

Strangers and Divisions.

[19 July 1854.]

THAT, except when Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House shall otherwise direct, his order for the withdrawal of Strangers during a Division, shall be understood to apply to Strangers occupying seats below the Bar and in the Front Gallery, and shall be enforced by the Serjeant-at-Arms accordingly.

That so soon as the voices have been taken, the clerk shall turn a two-minute sand-glass, to be kept on the table for that purpose, and the doors shall not be closed until after the lapse of two minutes, as indicated by such sand-glass.

That the doors shall be closed so soon after the lapse of two minutes as the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House shall think proper to direct.

Select Committees.

[21 July 1856.]

THAT on Wednesdays and other Morning Sittings of The House, all Committees shall have leave to sit, except while The House is at Prayers, during the sitting, and notwithstanding any adjournment of The House.

[25 June 1852.]

That no Select Committee shall, without leave of The House, consist of more than Fifteen Members; that such leave shall not be moved for without Notice; and that in the case of Members proposed to be added or substituted after the first appointment of the Committee, the Notice shall include the Names of the Members proposed to be added or substituted.

That every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, do endeavour to ascertain previously whether each Member proposed to be named by him, on such Committee, will give his attendance thereupon.

That every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, shall, One day next before the nomination of such Committee, place on the Notices the Names of the Members intended to be proposed by him, to be Members of such Committee.

That lists be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Committee Office, and in the Lobby of the House, of all Members serving on each Select Committee.

That to every Question asked of a Witness under examination, in the Proceedings of any Select Committee, there be prefixed in the Minutes of the Evidence the Name of the Member asking such Question.

That the Names of the Members present each day on the sitting of any Select Committee be entered on the Minutes of Evidence, or on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (as the case may be), and reported to The House on the Report of such Committee.

That in the event of any Division taking place in any Select Committee, the Question proposed, the Name of the Proposer, and the respective Votes thereupon of each Member present, be entered on the

Minutes of Evidence, or on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (as the case may be), and reported to The House on the Report of such Committee.

That if, at any time during the sitting of a Select Committee of this House, the Quorum of Members fixed by The House shall not be present, the Clerk of the Committee shall call the attention of the Chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the Proceedings of the Committee until a Quorum be present, or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

Oaths of Members.

[30 April 1866.]

THAT Members may take and subscribe the Oath required by Law, at any time during the Sitting of The House, before the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions have been entered upon, or after they have been disposed of; but no debate or business shall be interrupted for that purpose.

Public Accounts.

[3 April 1862.]

THAT there shall be a Standing Committee, to be designated "The Committee of Public Accounts," for the examination of the Accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the Public Expenditure, to consist of Nine Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, and of whom Five shall be a Quorum.

Packet and Telegraphic Contracts.

[13 July 1869.]

THAT in all Contracts extending over a period of years, and creating a public Charge, actual or prospective, entered into by the Government for the Conveyance of Mails by Sea, or for the purpose of Telegraphic Communications beyond Sea, there should be inserted the condition that the Contract shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a Resolution of the House.

That every such Contract, when executed, should forthwith, if Parliament be then sitting, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within Fourteen days after it assembles, be laid upon the Table of the House, accompanied by a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the grounds on which they have proceeded in authorizing it.

That, in cases where any such Contract requires to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, the Bill for that purpose should not be introduced and dealt with as a Private Bill, and that Power to the Government to enter into agreements by which obligations at the public charge shall be undertaken should not be given in any Private Act.

Denis Le Marchant

A. Ho. Coms.

A TABLE of the FEES to be charged at The House of Commons.

FEES to be paid by the PROMOTERS of a PRIVATE BILL.

	£.	s.	d.
On the deposit of the Petition, Bill, Plan, or any other Document in the Private Bill Office	5	–	–
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into the compliance with the Standing Orders	5	–	–
For Proceedings in the House.			
On the presentation of the Petition for the Bill	5	–	–
On the First Reading of the Bill	15	–	–
On the Second Reading of the Bill	15	–	–
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Bills from the Lords, commonly called Estate Bills, Divorce Bills, Naturalization Bills and Name Bills, to be charged only one-half of the preceding Fees.

The preceding Fees on the Petition, First, Second and Third Readings, and Report, to be increased according to the money to be raised or expended under the authority of any Bill for the execution of a Work, in conformity with the following Scale :—

If the sum be 100,000*l.* and under 500,000*l.*, twice the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 500,000*l.* and under 1,000,000*l.*, three times the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 1,000,000*l.* and above, four times the amount of such Fees.

For Proceedings before any Committee or the Referees.

For every day on which the Committee or the Referees shall sit,—	£.	s.	d.
If the Promoters of the Bill appear by Counsel	10	–	–
If they appear without Counsel	5	–	–

FEES to be paid by the OPPONENTS of a PRIVATE BILL.

	£.	s.	d.
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining that the Standing Orders have not been complied with	1	–	–
On the presentation or deposit of every Petition against a Private Bill	2	–	–

For Proceedings before the Examiners, or before any Committee, or the Referees.

	£.	s.	d.
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into any Memorial complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders	3	–	–
For every day on which the Petitioners appear before any Committee or the Referees	2	–	–

GENERAL FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
On every Motion, Order or Proceeding in the House upon a Private Bill, Petition, or matter not otherwise charged	1	–	–
For Copies of all Papers and Documents, at the rate of 72 words in every folio,—			
If five folios or under	–	2	6
If above five folios, per folio	–	–	6
For the Copy of a Plan made by the parties	1	–	–
For the inspection of a Plan, or of any document	–	5	–
For every Plan or Document certified by The Speaker pursuant to any Act of Parliament	10	–	–
For every day on which any parties shall be heard by Counsel at the Bar, from each side	10	–	–
For every day on which a Committee of the whole House shall sit on a Private Bill or matter	6	–	–
For serving any Summons or Order on a Private Bill or matter	1	–	–
For Riding Charges, if on any Private Bill or matter, per mile	–	1	–
For every Order for the commitment or discharge of any person	1	–	–
For taking any person into custody for a Breach of Privilege or Contempt	5	–	–
For taking any person into custody for any other cause	2	–	–
For every day on which any person shall be in custody	1	–	–
For Riding Charges, per mile	–	–	6

FEES to be paid on the Taxation of Costs on Private Bills.

	£.	s.	d.
For every application or reference to "The Taxing Officer of the House of Commons," for the Taxation of a Bill of Costs	1	–	–
For every £.100 of any Bill which shall be allowed by the Taxing Officer	1	–	–
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining of a Report of the Taxing Officer	1	–	–
For every Certificate which shall be signed by The Speaker	1	–	–
For Copies of any Documents in the office of the Taxing Officer, per folio of seventy-two words	–	1	–

That the same Fees be paid in case The Speaker shall refer to the Taxing Officer any Bill of Costs, under the authority of an Act of the sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, "To establish a Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Commons."

That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon Petition, or Motion, or Report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been and ought to be deemed a Private Bill within the meaning of the Table of Fees.

FEES to be taken by the Short Hand Writer.	£.	s.	d.
For every day he shall attend - - - - -	2	2	-
For the transcript of his notes, per folio of 72 words - -	-	-	9

The preceding Fees shall be charged, paid and received at such times, in such manner, and under such regulations, as The Speaker shall from time to time direct.

John Evelyn Denison
Speaker

Mercurii, 27° *die Julii*, 1864.

Ordered, That the said Table of Fees be a Standing Order of this House.

Denis Le Marchant
Cl. Ho. Com.

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Note.—The Figures 125, 230, &c., refer to the Number of each Standing Order relating to Private Bills; *App.* (A.), p. 73, &c. to the Appendices (A.) (B.) & (C.), with the page at which the same respectively will be found; and *p.* 79 *et seq.* to the page at which Standing Orders &c., relating to matters of a Public Nature, not referred to by Number, will be found.

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STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1868-9.

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ABATTOIRS (PARIS AND BRUSSELS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 7 June 1869;—*for*,

"COPY of REPORT compiled for the Health Committee of *Liverpool*, by the Borough Engineer, Mr. *James Newlands*, C.E., with reference to the establishment of the ABATTOIR of *La Villette* in *Paris*, and the ABATTOIR of *Brussels*."

REPORT.

Compiled by *James Newlands*, C.E. Borough Engineer, Liverpool.

1. THE public abattoirs of Paris are municipal establishments containing accommodation for the slaughtering of oxen, calves, sheep, and pigs, and also triperies and workshops for melting fat.

2. They come within the category of unwholesome manufactures of the first class, and are regulated by the Decrees of 15th October 1810, and the Royal Ordonnances of the 14th January 1815, and the 15th April 1838.

3. Paris, before the extension of its boundary in 1860, possessed seven abattoirs, namely, five for oxen, calves and sheep, and two for pigs; and when its limits were extended it took possession of the three abattoirs of "La Villette Batignolles" and "Belle Ville."

4. The five abattoirs for cattle and sheep were those of Montmartre, Menilmontant, Roule, Grenelle, and Ville Juif. The pig abattoirs were at Château Landon, near the Barrier of St. Denis and Fourneaux, in the Rue de Fourneaux, near the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest.

5. How this state of things came to be changed can best be learned by glancing at the system of live stock markets through which the city was provisioned. As the inconveniences arising from their distance from the abattoirs, and the evils that attended driving the stock from market to market, and from market to abattoir, led to the idea of establishing a sole market and a sole abattoir in connection therewith:

6. It will be well, therefore, briefly to state the condition of matters in respect of these markets antecedent to 1860.

7. The market of Poissy, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, about 15½ miles from Paris, belongs to the town of Poissy, which collects tolls and customs on the animals sold there. Poissy.

8. This market is as old as the 15th century, and was reconstituted by Letters Patent of the 18th December 1700.

9. During the last 15 years it has been reconstructed and enlarged at an expense of about 68,000 *l.* The gross receipts have been about 6,400 *l.* per annum, besides an amount of 48 *l.* paid by the City of Paris for the offices occupied by the agents of the Prefecture of the Seine and the Prefecture of Police, and also the rental of the banking-houses. The cost of maintenance and superintendence is valued at 800 *l.* per annum.

10. The market is held on Thursdays. It is divided into two parts: the one, open, is appropriated to the sale of oxen, cows, and sheep; the other, which is a covered pavilion, is used for the sale of calves.

11. The market can contain about 3,000 oxen, cows, or bulls, 15,000 sheep, and a very large number of calves.

12. It is well arranged, having free access on two sides.

13. The market of Sceaux, instituted by Letters Patent in May 1667, and unregistered Sceaux

enregistered by Parliament on 19th August 1671, was conceded to Colbert Seigneur of the place.

14. It became the property of the nation under the Revolution, and was ceded to Paris by an Imperial Decree of the 30th January 1811. The City leased it to a Concessionary, who undertook the cost of reconstruction, but at the expiry of his lease, 1853, it resumed the management.

15. The gross produce of the market, since January 1853, has been as follows:—

	£.		£.
1853	6,493	1857	6,474
1854	6,360	1858	6,917
1855	6,605	1859	6,982
1856	6,522	1860	7,606

The market is situated at about a mile from Sceaux, near the village of Bourg-la-Renie; it is held on Monday.

16. This market has two entrances on one of its sides, the first for sheep, the other for oxen, &c. Like Poissy, it is divided into two parts, the one open for oxen and sheep, which forms the centre of the space, and is surrounded by a range of covered lairs for calves, &c. The market is insufficient in size, and its site, having a great slope, is not good.

De la Chapelle.

17. This ancient Commune, united to Paris by the Act of 16th June 1859, had three cattle markets, one for milk cows and fattened cows, one for calves, and one for pigs.

18. The first of these had existed from time immemorial, and was private property. It was purchased in 1820 by the Commune at a cost of about 960 *l.*, and legally constituted by Royal Ordonnance, 10th August 1820.

19. Although the market license was for the sale of fat and milk cows only, bulls when the property of the owner of the cow were permitted to be sold, and more recently the sale of oxen was authorised and greatly increased the importance of the market, but it has been stopped as against the laws of the institution.

20. The calf market, established for a long time without legal authority, was officially recognised by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 11th August 1847.

21. The market for pigs is covered, and the whole of the area containing the three markets is inclosed by a railing.

22. The cow and calf markets are held on Tuesday and Friday. Fat cows, bulls, and calves from 6 a.m. to mid-day, and milk cows from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

23. The pig market is on Thursday. On Wednesday and Saturday the market is used for the sale of comestibles.

24. The market of La Chapelle has been under the management of the City of Paris since 1860. Its gross produce has been 3,200 *l.* per annum.

Halle aux Veaux.

25. Instituted by Letters Patent, August 1772, and opened 21st March 1774. It is situated near the Quay des Bernardins, and is composed of an interior court surrounded by covered pavilions for the calves. An open place contiguous to the halle is used as a market for cows and bulls. It is called the Marché des Bernardins, and was authorised 22nd December 1807.

26. The calf market is held on Tuesday and Friday; the latter is the more important day.

27. The market for cows and bulls, which is also held on Friday, is now-a-days (1861) quite insignificant.

28. The produce of these markets rested stationary from 1835 to 1855, and never exceeded 1,000 *l.* per annum; but in 1858, it rose to 1,226 *l.*; in 1859, to 1,347 *l.*; and in 1860, to 1,723 *l.* This product is solely the amount of the fees on the calves; the fees on the bulls and cows have fallen to an amount of about 20 *l.* a year.

Marché de la Maison Blanche.

29. This market for milch cows, established at the place called La Maison Blanche, in the Commune of Gentilly, is private property, and quite inconsiderable.

30. The

30. The pig market, established at the same plac in November 1819, although a little more important, has not much interest.

31. The pig market is held on Tuesday and Saturday ; the fat cows on Saturday only. The gross fees in the two markets never exceed 80*l.*

Pig Market at Batignolles.

32. This market, after having been opened irregularly, was authorised on the 5th December 1850, and regulated by an Ordonnance of Police of 17th June 1851. It was originally held on Saturday, but has been changed to Tuesday, by an Order of Police of 24th April 1855. The market is not prosperous.

Marché de Saint Germain en Laye.

33. This and La Chapelle receives most of the pigs destined for consumption in Paris. It belongs to the Commune of St. Germain, and was regulated by a decree of the Prefect of the Seine and Oise on 28th January 1820.

34. The market day is Monday, and the fees yield to the Commune about 400*l.* a year.

Inconveniences of the Markets.

35. These markets being scattered over a large extent, and so far removed from each other, and from Paris, occasion grave inconveniences, which have for a long time claimed the attention of Government ; they cause loss of time and money to the butchers, a loss so serious that few of them can afford to become regular frequenters of the markets and direct purchasers.

36. The situation of the markets causes also a great expense to the seller of stock, either from the necessity of driving it from one to the other, or for lairing and feeding the unsold animals in the intervals between the market days in the same locality, or for conveying the sold stock to the abattoir ; the successive removals also injure the animals by an excess of fatigue, and lower the quality of the meat.

37. The concentration of railway lines to Paris now presents facilities for conveying the beasts thither with great economy.

38. All these considerations, developed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris, on the 13th March 1857, engaged the Municipal Administration to propose the creation in the interior of Paris of a cattle market, in combination with an abattoir.

39. This project was sanctioned by an Imperial Decree of 6th April 1859, authorising the City of Paris to acquire, by compulsion or agreement, land at La Villette. The City has already expended on land in that locality 320,000*l.*

40. But until this new project can be realised the present state of things is that the cattle are taken from the markets, and of course chiefly from Sceaux and Poissy to a series of lairs, from whence they are driven to Paris under the care of drovers, who are named by, and under the control of, the police.

41. The line of road to be followed, and the manner of driving, are prescribed by the police.

42. The cattle are in droves of not more than 40 each ; the bulls are fastened to the tail of a cart ; the calves are laid on each other with their legs tied, on carts or trucks, and the sheep are in droves of not more than 150 ; the price of driving is fixed by the police, and the drivers are responsible for the safety of the beasts.

43. The route is generally along the outer Boulevards. Under no circumstances are cattle allowed to be driven through the densely populated parts of the town, or to interfere with the traffic of the streets ; the driving is all done during night and early morning.

44. The creation of general abattoirs was decreed by Napoleon I., 10th November 1807, 9th February, and 10th March, and 14th July 1808.

45. The first project comprehends only four, which were commenced towards the end of 1808 ; the Imperial Decree of 14th February 1811, which mortgaged for the expenses of these constructions the product of the treasury of Poissy, then recently re-established, authorised the construction of a fifth abattoir, that of Menilmontant. The works, frequently interrupted, were not terminated until 1818, and the five abattoirs were simultaneously opened for commerce on the 15th September of that year (Ordonnance of Police, 11th September 1818).

46. The following Table shows the area, the cost of the land, and also the cost of the construction of the five abattoirs :—

ABATTOIRS.	SUPERFICIES.		COST.				TOTAL COST.
	Mètres.	Yards.	Land.		Construction.		
			Francs.	£. sterling.	Francs.	£. sterling.	
							£. s. d.
Grenelle - -	32,400	38,750	121,555	4,862 4	3,075,181	123,007	127,869 4 -
Menilmontant -	43,160	51,621	299,304	11,972 -	4,075,487	163,020	174,992 - -
Montmartre -	34,645	38,535	121,128	4,845 -	4,725,028	189,001	193,840 - -
Roule - -	23,408	27,995	216,836	8,683 8	2,500,916	100,036	108,719 8 -
Ville Juif -	27,060	32,363	54,423	2,177 -	2,408,753	96,350	98,527 - -
	- -	189,264	- -	32,539 12	- -	671,414	703,947 12 -

47. The total superficies is 189,264 yards, or $39\frac{1}{10}$ acres, and the cost 703,947*l.* 12*s.*, which gives per square yard :—

		£. s. d.
For land - - - -	0·1714 =	- 3 5·1
„ buildings - - -	3·5478 =	3 10 11·4
Land and Buildings - - -		£. 3 14 $4\frac{1}{2}$

48. All these abattoirs are constructed on an uniform plan, with certain modifications in the details. The essential parts of each establishment are—

1. Stalls for oxen, calves, and sheep, in which the animals are placed on their arrival in the abattoir.
2. Lofts for fodder and forage.
3. Slaughter-houses where the animals are slaughtered, and the carcases prepared for dressing.
4. The working courts, in which are carried on all the operations which succeed the slaughtering (as bleeding, emptying entrails, removing the fat, &c.).
5. Drying rooms for hides; these are not now used by the butchers; the hides are carried away as the cattle are slaughtered.

Lastly, accessories; among which may be named tallow melting places, triperies, places for preparing calves' heads, sheeps' trotters, &c.

49. The slaughter-houses are generally placed in two lines, between which is the working court, and round them are wide streets, separating them from the cattle lairs, which form ranges of buildings parallel to the slaughter-houses.

50. The usual dimensions of the different buildings, and their numbers relatively to each other composing the abattoirs, are as follows :—

51. The lairs are 147 feet 8 inches by 29 feet 7 inches, and 14 feet 10 inches high to the under side of the ceiling. To each beast there is allotted a frontage space along one wall of 3 feet 4 inches; along the other wall are the sheep and calf pens.

52. The length of 147 feet 8 inches gives nine compartments, eight of which contain five cattle each, and the central one of the same dimensions contains the staircase leading to the forage store above.

53. The roads between the lairs and slaughter-house are 32 feet 10 inches wide.

54. The slaughter-houses are of the same dimensions in the clear as the lairs.

55. A block of 147 feet 8 inches long, 29 feet 7 inches in the clear, contains eight slaughter-houses and the staircase. The internal dimensions of each separate slaughter-house are 29 feet 7 inches by 15 feet 8 inches.

56. The

56. The tallow-melting houses at Menilmontant are eight in number, contained in two buildings of the outside dimensions of 38 feet 3 inches by 26 feet 3 inches, and in each there is a copper to hold one and a half to two tons. *See* Appendix, No. 2 tallow melting.

57. The triperies: one tripery, 29 feet 7 inches long by 13 feet 2 inches wide in the clear, suffices for four slaughtering-houses. There is a copper in each tripery, and a plentiful supply of water laid on.

60. In Paris it is calculated that every beast slaughtered requires an expenditure of 45 gallons of water.

61. On occasions of great demand it was found possible, in one day, to kill and prepare in one of these slaughter-houses 10 cattle, and 50 smaller beasts, without inconvenience to the butchers.

62. Every butcher who rents a slaughter-house has the right to a corresponding portion of the working court of the sheep and oxen-house of the granary above, and of the loft, if any, over the slaughter-house.

63. The city charges two centimes for every kilogramme of meat slaughtered, which is 10·1 *d.* for every hundredweight, or 16 *s.* 10 *d.* per ton.

64. The use of the melting-houses, triperies, &c. is charged for at an agreed price.

65. The total number of slaughter-houses existing in the five abattoirs is 240. Thus divided:—

Abattoirs.	Slaughter-houses.	Tallow Melting Places.	Triperies.
Montmartre - - -	64	8	1
Menilmontant - -	64	8	1
Grenelle - - -	48	4	1
Ville Juif - - -	32	—	—
Roule - - -	32	—	—
	240	20	3

66. A triple service is allotted to each abattoir:

1st. The service of the octroi charged with the collection of the fees for slaughtering, and the octroi duty; this collection is made on the slaughtered meat, on its leaving the abattoir. The vehicles, tared beforehand, are placed on the weighing machine when they receive their load, and the weight is declared; strictly speaking, the fees should be paid at the moment of leaving the abattoir, but in order to facilitate business the octroi admits certain butchers to a kind of subscription. They find security to the extent of their probable operations, and pay weekly.

2nd. The service of control under the Prefecture of Police. This service has, for the seven abattoirs, eight inspectors and 14 surveillants. These agents see the cattle placed in the houses destined for their reception, examine the quality of the meat, and maintain order in the abattoirs.

3rd. A service of surveillance under the Prefecture of the Seine, composed in every abattoir of the gate-keeper, and one or two porters, and labouring men. These agents are charged specially with the preservation of the buildings and the plant of the abattoir. They take note of the entering of the cattle, and the issuing of the meat. They are under the control of the Director of Municipal Collections.

4th, and lastly. The butchers themselves maintain in each abattoir representatives (independently of the staff required for the killing and dressing the animals) or delegates to whom they confide the care of their general interest. It appears desirable, in the interest of the service, that there

there should be a greater unity of direction. The presence simultaneously of the officers of different administrations of equal authority engenders conflicts and injures the administration.

Probably in the new central abattoir some alteration will be made in this respect.

67. Income from the five abattoirs in 1859, exclusive of octroi:

ABATTOIR.	Fees for Slaughtering.		Washing and Triperies.	Tallow Melting.		Rent.	TOTAL.
	Quantity.	Money.		Quantity.	Money.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Roule	11,443,978 lbs. 5,100 tons.	4,157 10 5	146 15 –	2,007,315 lbs. 896·12 tons.	364 – –	68 – –	4,736 5 5
Montmartre	61,305,681 lbs. 27,368·6 tons.	22,242 9 6	1,171 – –	4,264,852 lbs. 1,895 tons.	770 – –	185 6 –	24,368 15 6
Menilmontant	36,148,335 lbs. 16,128 tons.	13,115 – –	741 7 2	49,760 lbs. 22·1 tons.	9 – 5	88 – –	13,953 7 7
Ville Juif	8,226,620 lbs. 3,672 tons.	2,986 – –	164 13 7	1,134,910 lbs. 506·6 tons.	206 4 7	36 – –	3,392 18 2
Grenelle	14,320,310 lbs. 6,393 tons.	5,195 11 2	261 16 5	3,581,943 lbs. 1599·08 tons.	649 16 8	84 – –	6,191 4 3
	58,661·6 tons.	47,696 11 1	2,485 12 2	4,918·9 tons.	1,999 1 8	461 6 –	52,642 10 11

In 1860, the product of all the five abattoirs was 2,147,336 francs = 85,893 *l.*, thus :—

	£.
Amount of the dues for slaughtering	70,538
Amount in the pig abattoir	9,363
Washing tripes, &c.	3,546
Melting fat	1,959
Rent of slaughter-houses	496
	£. 85,902

68. In order to understand the present posture of affairs in respect of the existing abattoirs and the new, it is necessary to take a retrospective view of the changes which have occurred in the business of the butcher.

69. The business of the butchers, organized into a privileged community or corporation under the ancient monarchy in France, was emancipated by the laws of 17th March and 17th June 1791.

70. A subsequent law (October 1797) confirmed this freedom, but subjected each butcher to the necessity of obtaining a patent.

71. But the Corporation of Butchers was re-established in 1801, and still later, completed by the decree of 6th February 1811. The butchers, limited in number and organised into a syndicate, had to provide themselves with an authority from the Prefect of Police, and to obtain security.

72. They were obliged to buy their cattle in the markets through the intervention of the Treasury of Poissy, which was re-established at the instance of the traders and consumers of stock, to prevent a monopoly of profit on the part of the butchers. An Ordonnance of 12th January 1805 introduced a mixed state of things: it suppressed the limitation of number, but maintained the obligation to purchase through the Treasury of Poissy, and to obtain security.

73. Several years afterwards, and without waiting to see the working of this last Act, a new law of 18th October 1829, restored in full vigour the prohibitory system, limited the number of butchers to 400, and added to the ancient restrictions

restrictions one to the effect that no re-sale should take place either of beasts or carcases which had been purchased in authorised markets.

74. The inconvenience of this system caused successive modifications or palliations to be introduced; the number of butchers was raised to 501, and they were allowed to buy beasts outside the market, if not within a radius of 10 myriamètres round Paris.

75. At length to neutralize the effects of privilege resulting from the limitation of number outside, butchers were allowed, within certain limits, to sell. With this view, in 1848 a weekly sale of meat was allowed in the markets, and out of 160 other places in the capital where meat was sold, 121 were reserved for these outside butchers.

76. To complete the measure first, the sale by auction in wholesale and then in retail was established.

77. All these provisions merely attenuated, but did not destroy the dangers and inconveniences of the monopoly, which caused a great outcry, increasing in intensity until it reached a climax in 1854, in which year the price of meat was raised enormously.

78. Then attempts were made to balance the dangers of limitation by official taxation. This was the object of the Ordonnance of Police, of 1st October 1855.

79. But no favourable result ensued, and at the end of two years' trial, it was found that this taxation, in taking away from the butcher all interest in the price of the horned animal, favoured the maintenance of high prices.

80. This last experiment showed definitely the powerlessness of the system of restrictions, and perfect freedom of trade in killing and selling animals was proclaimed.

81. This free trade has annihilated the embarrassments which the former system created, and experience has demonstrated that it was the best solution of a problem which had so long puzzled the Government.

82. But while admitting the principles and practices of free trade in killing and selling animals for food, Government has maintained all its rights of surveillance and control. Stalls cannot be established without the permission of the Prefect of the Seine, who, before granting it, examines, by his agents and viewers, whether the locality is or can be made suitable for the intended purchase, and that there is no danger to the health of the neighbourhood.

83. These precautions cannot however be considered as restrictions trammelling the profession of the butcher; they form part of the system of regulations applicable.

84. The establishing of any insalubrious manufactory or trade is prohibited.

85. The wholesomeness of the meat sold, too, is guaranteed; the direct control of special inspectors, besides the inspection to which the animal and the meat are subjected at the markets and in the abattoirs. The condemned meat is seized and sent either to the animals at the Jardins des Plantes or to the knackers at Aubervilliers. In case there is a dispute as to the soundness or unsoundness of the meat, a veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Prefect of the Police, is called in to settle the matter.

86. The butchers, since the extension of the capital, now (1860) number 1,100, which is about one to every 1,500 inhabitants.

87. (The butchers in Liverpool are in the ratio of one to about every 833 inhabitants.)

88. The butchers in Paris are divided into classes; one class, the carcase or wholesale butcher, kills the beasts and sells the meat to their brethren in trade; they are bound to have a stall or shop in the city. There are a little more than 100 in this class.

89. The second class consists of the regular butchers who kill the animals for the supply of their own shops or stalls; 300 butchers or thereabouts belong to this class.

90. Lastly, the 700 remaining butchers buy the meat from their brethren and cut it up for retail.

91. The following is an estimate of the quantities killed and sold by regular butchers, and sold by the retailers :—

100 wholesale or carcase butchers.
150 killing 5 beasts a week.
200 „ 3 „
300 „ 2 „
350 „ 1½ „

92. For every 5 beasts a week killed by a butcher, 8 calves and 30 sheep are killed, and the others in a like proportion. In estimating an ox at 840 lbs. dead weight, a calf at 168 lbs., and a sheep at 48 lbs., a butcher of the 1st class will kill 6,984 lbs. per week, thus :—

Oxen - - - - - -	4,200
Calves - - - - - -	1,344
Sheep - - - - - -	1,440
	6,984

or 3 tons, 2 cwt. 1 qr., 11·13 lbs.

93. It is easy to see from this that the number of slaughter-houses must always have been less than the number of butchers. Heretofore there were only 240 houses for 500 butchers, and on the emancipation of the trade the number of butchers rose to 800, without further accommodation being made. The extension of the city added 46 slaughterhouses to the 240, but it also added 300 butchers, so that while the number of slaughter-houses was increased to 286, the number of butchers was augmented to 801, and now there are only 286 houses for nearly 1,100 butchers.

94. But it has been seen that a large number of butchers do not kill for themselves; they buy the carcase ready dressed and that among those who do kill for themselves, there are two classes: carcase butchers who sell the carcase wholesale, and those who kill only for their own trade consumption. The carcase butchers exercise their functions at the abattoirs of Montmartre and Menilmontant chiefly. The concentration of the carcase butchers in these abattoirs has given them a great superiority over all the others, in which (especially at Roule, before its annihilation, and at Ville Juif) there were nearly always many slaughter-houses to let.

95. The market price of meat sold wholesale in these abattoirs follows closely the market price of the live stock at Poissy and Sceaux. This is explained by the meat being sold in the abattoirs in *bloc*, as in the cattle markets, and by the fact that the carcase butchers pay their expenses and make their profits on the offal.

96. Meat sold in the abattoirs is not cut up; nothing less than half an ox is sold there; calves and sheep are sold entire, the sheep, indeed, generally in lots of two or four.

97. The sale in this manner has been subject to lively criticism; the carcase butchers have been stigmatised as exercising a monopoly and imposing a yoke on the trade of the butcher.

98. These allegations are manifestly exaggerated, and one is obliged to recognise the fact, that this species of sale is maintained despite of all the measures the administration have adopted to put an end to it, because in the actual state of things it is not only useful but necessary, the majority of butchers being unable to buy the beasts and slaughter for themselves.

99. In the first place it is acknowledged that the skill required to judge of an animal is very rare, and that few butchers possess it.

100. The purchase of the living animal necessitates payment in ready money, and, in consequence, a capital which is not possessed by many butchers.

101. The carcase butcher who buys a whole lot of cattle, calves, or sheep, makes a better bargain than he who goes to buy only one beast and a corresponding number of calves and sheep.

102. To these motives, which are inherent in the nature of the commerce, is to be added the difficulty experienced by a butcher of attending the distant market.

103. Further, the slaughter of animals, not a very costly operation for those who

who kill a large number, becomes very expensive to those who kill only one or two beasts per week, and yet must maintain a special staff for this purpose.

104. The administration endeavoured to lessen the importance of the trade of the carcase butchers by establishing in certain abattoirs a number of slaughtering booths, common to all, where any one could slaughter for himself or for a third party. This scheme has not succeeded, and these booths are scarcely used.

105. The reason is that slaughtering necessitates a staff and tools, which those who slaughter only one animal or so a week cannot provide, and therefore these common slaughter booths fell into the hands of contracting butchers, or rather, slaughtermen, who agreed to kill for others at a fixed price.

106. An enterprise of this kind was begun at Menilmontant, but the price charged, namely 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per head for oxen, was too high, and the enterprise did not succeed.

107. It has been said that common booths should be established at Montmartre, but this would not succeed, because they would fall into the hands of contractors, killing for third parties, who after a time would become carcase butchers.

108. The only thing which could interfere with the carcase butcher would be the introduction of dead meat from the country, and on the whole it would be better to see the whole of the carcase butcher trade centred at one abattoir where there could be a general dead meat market.

109. It has been already said that the carcase butchers were concentrated chiefly at Montmartre and Menilmontant, and the abattoirs of the other three districts were comparatively little used. So serious a matter was this considered, that the administration endeavoured to restore the equilibrium by as much as possible confining each slaughter-house to the use of the butchers of its district.

110. Strictly speaking, all butchers who have the privilege of killing at the abattoirs are bound to have shops in the city, but a shop in the case of the carcase butcher is an accessory of little importance, being in general attended to by a shopman, while the master deals in wholesale.

111. In the more important abattoirs there are associations which bear the expenses in common, in order to render the charge of slaughtering less burdensome than when each man has to keep his own staff. By these combinations 64 houses at Montmartre serve for more than 100 butchers, and yet at the same place there were several butchers who rent more than one house.

112. The persons forming these associations are not always carcase butchers, they are more ordinarily men who kill for their own stalls or shops, and who could not use one of the houses constantly as its sole occupant.

113. Usually the direction of the material operations of slaughtering and dressing the meat is confided to a journeyman (*garçon boucher*), whose duty it is to represent the principal, to hire and superintend the staff, and to take the responsibility of the work.

114. The master butchers acknowledge only these, and remit to them the sum fixed as payment for themselves and their workmen.

115. These confidential agents are in general well paid, and it is not rare to find them making from 4 *l.* to 6 *l.* per week, and deservedly so, as the skill of these men and the care which they bestow on the work have for the masters an importance which explains their high salaries.

116. The killing of the beasts and the preparation of the meat constitute a true art, in the practice of which success is not easily attained, and the greater or less skill of a workman in preparing the meat from an animal and making the largest return from it, and from the offal, shews itself by notable differences in the profits realised by the master.

117. The salary of a first-class man of the kind now spoken of is made up of divers elements; he receives primarily a fixed sum of about 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per ox, and he has other considerable profits, the hoofs, the bowels, the large intestines, the tail, &c., fall to him, and when a sale of skins, tallow, and so forth takes place, he has a greater or less amount of perquisite money.

118. The manner of slaughtering varies according to the kind of the animal.

119. In the case of oxen, the animal is felled by a violent blow between

the horns by a pole-axe; after this it is immediately bled by means of a cross-shaped incision near the largu, and then it is distended by means of bellows.

120. This done the animal is opened, the intestines and internal organs are removed, and it is then skinned. After this, the carcase is taken into the slaughter-house and suspended from the beams placed to receive it, and split in two equal halves. All this work takes only from 25 to 30 minutes.

121. Sometimes in place of killing the ox, its spinal marrow is severed. The animal falls as if struck by lightning, but violent convulsive movements agitate it for a long time. This mode of slaughtering is altogether exceptional.

122. Calves are suspended by the hind feet, the head turned back, the throat is then opened by a large incision, and the blood is allowed to flow abundantly, so that the meat may be as white as possible, the calf is then taken down and laid on a stall where it is blown, cut up, and finally hung up in the slaughter-house, but not divided.

123. In the case of sheep, the animal is placed on a hurdle, and strongly tied, it is then bled like the calf, then blown, and then prepared in a similar manner. The amount of meat, &c., obtained from an animal is extremely variable. It depends on the race, the condition, and many other circumstances. Thus, certain animals yield only 50 per cent. of their live weight, and others produce as much as 70 per cent. But the mean of meat produced may be stated at about 58 per cent. of the live weight.

124. In the case of sheep, the proportion is from 40 to 50 per cent. The different products which are obtained from beef and mutton may be approximately stated as follows:—

Products.	Ox of the Live Weight of 1,322 lbs.	Sheep of the Live Weight of 110½ lbs.
Meat	771·400	55·1
Skin	110·2	7·714
Grease	88	5·51
Blood	55·1	4·408
Feet and Hoofs	22	2·204
Head	11	4·408
Tongue	6·6	
Lungs and Heart	15·33	4·408
Liver and Spleen	22·05	
Intestines	66·15	6·612
Loss and evaporation	154·20	19·836
	1,322 lbs.	110·200 lbs.

125. Next in importance to the meat are the hide or skin, and the fat.

126. The hides and skins of the oxen, cows, calves, and sheep, are generally disposed of by annual contract, and are carried away by the contractor as fast as produced.

127. The fat also, is generally sold by contract for long terms to tallow-melters. These carry away the fat under the agreement that they shall account for 80 per cent. of the melted for every 100 of the raw fat.

128. The

128. The actual loss in melting is less than 20 per cent., but the difference goes to the melter, as an indemnification for his work and expense. (See Appendix, No. 2, Tallow-melting.)

129. The other issues or offals are divided into red offal, and white offal. The first comprises the heart, the liver, the spleen, and the lights. The second, in the case of an ox, bull, or cow, comprises the four feet with the hoofs, the four stomachs, the muzzle and the palate, and the teats of the cow. In the case of sheep, the head with the tongue and brain, the four feet, the paunch, and the stomach. These offals are generally sold to the tripe dealer, and such of them as have to be cooked are prepared at the abattoirs.

130. Thus, with a sheep's head, they commence by taking off the wool and the fat, which are disposed of separately; the brain and the tongue are next sold apart, and the bones go to the maker of animal black. The feet of the sheep are stripped of their wool, then washed, and then boiled, they are tied up in packets of 18, which sell for 75 cents to one franc ($7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 10 *d.*).

131. The calves' feet are prepared in an analogous manner. As to the calves' heads, they are first blown up by the bellows, then put into hot water. The skin is then carefully taken off, and they are thrown into cold water.

132. The head of an ox is divided into several parts, the palate, the brain, and the cheeks are sold as articles of food, and maxillary bones, forming what is called *le canard*, go to make animal black.

133. The blood is a product of great importance. Its albumen is first extracted, and the residue is treated as manure.

134. Since this mode of utilizing it has been practised, the price of blood of an ox has risen from 30 to 50 centimes.

135. In virtue of agreements made by the ancient syndicate of butchers, ratified by the Court of Cassation in 1861, the blood of the animals slaughtered in the abattoirs is carried away by a concessionary, who accounts to each butcher for his quota.

136. The butchers have to support divers expenses connected with slaughtering. 1st. The cost of bringing the beasts from the market to the abattoir. 2nd. The keeping of the animal before it is killed; and 3rd, the cost of slaughtering, &c., which averages 8 *s.* per ox. This is paid to the city for octroi, and for the right of slaughtering, and is about 11 centimes for every kilogramme of meat, that is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per pound.

137. The duties on tallow-melting and boiling are paid by the melters and tripe dealers.

138. In addition to these expenses there is the carriage of the meat from the abattoirs to the stall or shop. This is done in the case of carcase butchers by special contractors, who furnish necessary and appropriate carriages, horses, and men at very reasonable rates.

139. It is reckoned that the expenses of the wholesale butcher and his profit are covered by the value of the fat, hides, entrails, &c., and that his profits increase or diminish as the price of these articles rises or falls.

140. The following comparative statement of the price of a live animal with the value of the dead meat produced is extracted from "Notice sur le Commerce de la Boucherie de Paris, par M. Borvilli de Server, 1851:"

"According to the price current, the price of a live ox of the best quality is 91 cent. per kilogramme; ·413, or say ·414 per pound. A Normandy or Charolais ox, weighing 457 kilogrammes, costs at Poissy, 415·87,=16,634 *l.*

1. Expense of driving from the market to the abattoir - - - - -	65·0		
2. The octroi duty, slaughtering contribution to the Bank of Poissy, 1,234 cent. per kilo. - - - - - -	56·39		
3. Expense of keeping, handling and general charge, ·1010 centimes per kilo. -	46·15		
	———	103·19 =	£4·047
Total cost to the butcher of 457 kilos. = 1,005 lbs. 6½ oz. - - - -		519·06 =	£20·762

Produce in Meat, in Prices, of all Qualities.

Qualities.	Nos.	PART.	Weight in Kilos.	Total of Qualities.	Price at Stall.	Total.
1 Quality	1	Tende de tranche partie intérieure	20	142	Francs. 1·40	Francs. 198·80
	2	Rump	30			
	3	Tranche graisse extérieure	20			
	4	Sirloin	50			
	5	Filet partie intérieure	7			
	6	Lower part of Thigh	15			
Intermediate	7	Côtes	45	45	1·25	56·25
2 Quality	8	Paleron	70	75	1·20	90
	9	Talon de Collier intérieure	5			
Intermediate	10	Plat de Côte	25	25	1·15	28·75
3 Quality	12	Pis de Bœuf	75	170	·90	153
	13	Gîte jambe de dernier	15			
		Gîte jambe de devant	10			
	14	Head	10			
	15	Lower part of Sirloin	10			
	16	Rognon de graisse	15			
			457	457 = 1,005½ lbs.		526·80 = £21·072
Add—						
Hide, 55 kilos., at 56 fr. for 100 kilos.			30·80			
Suet, 40 kilos., at 80 fr. ditto			32· 0			
Offal, tongue, fat, horns, and blood			12			
			74·80			74·80 = 2·292
Gross Produce						601·60 = 23·364
Deduct cost of Animal, and Expenses, as above						519·06 = 20·762
And we have as the Profit of the Butcher						82·54 = 2·602

Pig Abattoirs.

141. The two abattoirs for pigs of Chateau Landon and Fourneaux were constructed in virtue of a Royal Ordonnance of 21st May 1847, which declared the public utility of such works.

142. The City of Paris had only to supply 48,570 *l.* for their establishments, the greater part of the constructions having been made at the cost of concessionaries who obtained a grant of working the establishments for six years.

143. In 1854, at the expiration of the concession, the city entered into possession of the abattoirs.

144. The

144. The pig slaughter-houses were opened 30th October 1848, in virtue of an Ordonnance of Police, 27th October 1848, during the concession.

145. 1st. 1 franc 80 centimes (1 *s.* 6 *d.*) was charged per head for slaughtering, singeing, and carrying to the market-stall. 2nd. The charge for weighing was from 10 to 15 centimes. 3rd. A charge of 6 centimes per kilo. for melting—272 centimes per pound (about 1 *s.* 4 *d.*) Since 1854, the City has charged 2 centimes per kilo. for slaughtering, and a certain rent for the other operations.

146. The two pig abattoirs comprise an area of 27,831 superficial yards, of which 17,418 belong to Chateau Landon, and 10,413 to Fourneaux.

They contain :—

1st. Piggeries in which the animals are placed on their arrival.

2nd. Straw houses.

3rd. Singeing-houses, in which the pigs are slaughtered, bled, and singed.

4th. Slaughter-houses, where the animals are washed, hung up, and cut-up, and in which the intestines are prepared and cleansed.

147. Independently of these two abattoirs, and three others which have been included in the City since its extension, the abattoir of Nanterre furnishes a great number of pigs for consumption in Paris. It is a municipal establishment belonging to the Commune in which it is situated, and receives more particularly the animals sold at the market of St. Germain.

147.* The slaughter-houses are much smaller than those of the cattle abattoir. They are each 18 feet wide from centre to centre of the side walls, 22 feet 2 inches long, and 12 feet high.

148. Each slaughter-house has a singeing-house of the same dimensions attached, but carried to the height of 24 feet.

149. The abattoir at Nanterre contained six of these slaughter and singeing-houses. It stands on 3,305 yards of ground, the slaughter-houses being in opposite rows, with a yard 75 feet 6 inches wide between.

150. Its cost was 3,880 *l.*, and the average number of pigs killed in it is 40,000 per annum. The cost was thus about 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per yard superficial. The following is the mode in which pigs are slaughtered and dressed :—

151. The pigs are brought from their sties into the singeing-place (they are not tied up) they are then felled by a blow given with a wooden mallet, then they are bled, and each carcase is taken up carefully by a hook shaped like a button-hook. Three beasts thus taken up are laid together and covered with straw, which is set on fire and scorches one side of the animal; they are then reversed, and the operation repeated for the other side.

152. After this they are carried to a place called the Pendoir, where they are suspended to beams. They are there washed with cold water and the skin is scraped.

153. The animal is then opened and the interior parts removed, and the carcase is split in two, leaving, however, the head entire.

154. Special workshops are provided for the preparation of the intestines and the fat.

155. A part of this work is done by women; it is they who clean off the hair and pick and make ready the fat and the intestines.

156. The bureau of pork-butchers chooses and distributes the agents charged with the operations of pig-slaughtering, and their expenses are uniformly regulated to the sum of 1 *s.* 5½ *d.* per animal.

157. In this price is comprised the cost of the staff charged to the bureau, the expense of material, such as the straw used for singeing and the carriage of the carcases from the abattoirs to the shop or stall of the pork-butcher.

158. This combination appears to offer great advantages to the pork-butchers who could not operate so economically if they individually slaughtered their pigs.

159. It has the advantage besides of proportioning the expense to the number of animals slaughtered by each person.

160. The bureau is composed of mandatories elected by the trade.

161. The mandatories select the staff and watch over the interests of their brethren.

162. Among the pork-butchers there are carcase-butchers, but they operate

on a less extensive scale than the carcase-butcher of horned cattle. They are vulgarly called *Gargots*.

163. The City, as in the case of the other abattoirs, charges a tax on the weight of meat slaughtered.

164. This charge is 1-5th of a penny per kilo.—say ·0907 penny per pound, or 10·15 *d.* per cwt., or very nearly 17 *s.* per ton.

165. The tendency to centralisation, observable in the preference of the butchers for the abattoirs of Menilmontant and Montmartre, and which Government tried by restrictive measures to counteract, must have early begun to develop itself. Mr. Scale, one of the witnesses before the Smithfield Market Committee, in 1828, who visited Paris in that year to examine its abattoirs, describes Ville Juif as nearly disused, and the trade centered at Montmartre, and this only ten years after the opening of the abattoirs. (Report Smithfield Market, 1828, page 252.)

166. And now there is in course of completion an abattoir connected directly with a cattle market, and these are to supersede all the existing abattoirs and cattle markets in Paris.

167. In 1856 the project of a great abattoir was first broached, and in the following year the Prefect of the Seine suggested the suppression of the existing abattoirs as an essential part of the project. In 1858 the slaughtering trade was emancipated from the trammels of the corporate system, and at the same time the project of extending the City boundaries was considered. In 1860 the boundaries were extended, and the law of August 3 of that year no less a sum than 680,000*l.* was authorised for the new abattoirs and new market.

168. The Conseils des Batiments Civiles however reported against it, and the Emperor appointed an Imperial Commission to inquire into the whole matter. The general conclusion at which the Commission arrived was unfavourable, not only to the establishing of one sole abattoir in connection with the projected one sole market for the entirety of Paris, but also to the establishing of one sole abattoir for the right bank of the Seine.

169. If, however, the project of an abattoir for the right bank in connection with the market should be considered advisable, they recommended that it should be carried out gradually, and in accordance with the teachings of experience, leaving in existence such of the present abattoirs as were not injurious to health to supply the wants of the City until its completion; and in regard to the south or left bank of the Seine, they recommended that the existing abattoirs should be retained.

170. But notwithstanding this unfavourable report the abattoir of La Villette, destined to be the sole abattoir of Paris was commenced, and at the date at which this is written 64 of its slaughter-houses are opened, and the 64 slaughter-houses of Montmartre are closed.

171. On the 1st July 1867 an additional number of 64 of these slaughter-houses will be opened, and Menilmontant will be closed, and so on until the completion of the work will admit of all the abattoirs of all kinds in Paris to be discontinued and demolished, and La Villette to be the sole abattoir, in connection with the sole cattle market.

172. The site of the abattoir of La Villette is at the north-eastern extremity of the City, but within the fortifications. The whole area of abattoir and market contains about 250,000 metres square, that is, about 61 acres, 80 per cent. of which will be allotted to the abattoirs, and 20 per cent. to the market.

173. The abattoir will, when completed, contain 475 slaughter-houses, with the adjuncts of lairs, melting-houses, and triperies, a pig slaughter-house 500 feet long, and sheds for the live stock; and all these will be in direct communication by railway with the market, and eventually with the City and surrounding country. The Canal of St. Denis runs along one side of the ground, and the area is intersected by the Canal of the Ourcq, separating the abattoirs from the market. This arrangement of canals and railways will afford great facilities for carrying the cattle to the market, and for removing the dead meat, the offal, and debris. Sixty-four of the slaughter-houses, as has been stated, were opened on the 1st January, and are (March 1st 1867) now at work.

174. The conditions at La Villette closely resemble what is proposed in Liverpool, with the exception that the market here already exists, and at La Villette it has yet to be created; that the slaughter-houses at La Villette are within the City, and that at Liverpool they will be beyond the borough. In the latter

latter case, too, the railway and its sidings are in existence and in use, while at Villette the railway is as yet only a project.

175. The arguments in favour of one large abattoir sufficient for the wants of the whole city were thus summarised by three of the principal practical butchers of Paris :—

> 1st. It is necessarily a great labour market, and a butcher who only kills one or two beasts a week may join with one or more in the same position at a separate booth or compartment, and have the work done at the abattoir, and save the cost of keeping a staff of his own.
>
> 2nd. The perfect surveillance which can be exercised in such an establishment is beneficial to the public in preventing bad meat getting into the market.
>
> 3rd. The facilities for dressing the offal or issues, and for selling the hides, blood, and tallow, and getting rid of offal generally, are a great boon to the butcher.
>
> 4th. The whole of the carcase butchers being necessarily brought together is attended with great advantages to the retail butcher, who can have his choice, in what is in fact a great dead meat market, of every variety of meat in kind and quality.
>
> 5th. The butcher is secured against being pilfered, from there being ample provision of lock-up compartments, and a complete check on everything going into or leaving the premises.
>
> 6th. It is less expensive in everything, except the cost of conveying the dead meat an increased distance; but this cost increases the price of the meat by an inappreciable amount, and is fairly met by the greater economy in working.
>
> 7th. The connection of the abattoir with the market renders it unnecessary to drive the beasts through the crowded streets of the town to the various shambles, and ample accommodation being provided in the shape of lairs, sheep-pens, &c., the beast can rest, and recover from the fevered state caused by travelling and excitement before it is slaughtered; more meat, and that of better quality, is obtained from the animal.

176. (On this point all the witnesses examined before the Smithfield Committee laid great stress; Professor Owen, on scientific grounds; the practical butchers from their experience. All the butchers, with one exception, declare that the flesh of cattle slaughtered in a worn and excited state, induced by driving, will not keep and will not bear being carried. Hence country killed calves and sheep are better than those which are slaughtered at private slaughter-houses, have been driven to market, sold there, and then driven to the slaughter-house, while the others are killed in a state of quiet and in their normal condition of health.)

177. At Brussels, where there is only one abattoir connected with a market for the supply of the whole city, the same opinions were expressed, and it is proper to state, that in Paris and Brussels the butchers who killed in private slaughter-houses were strongly opposed to public abattoirs before they had experience of them, but their experience in the use of them has made them warm supporters of the system. The Paris abattoirs were opened in 1818, and the first stone of the Brussels abattoir was laid in 1838, and while it may be urged that very few of the existing Paris butchers have had any experience of slaughtering in private slaughter-houses the same cannot be said of the butchers of Brussels.

178. Those among the butchers of Liverpool who oppose the introduction of abattoirs have had experience only of the imperfect establishment called the abattoir in Liverpool, and of private slaughter-houses; yet of all the animals killed in Liverpool in 1866, 52 per cent. of the horned beasts, 66 per cent. of the calves, 62 per cent. of the sheep and lambs, and 23 per cent. of the pigs, were killed at the abattoir, while at the remaining 47 slaughter-houses, 68 butchers in addition to the occupiers have personal licenses to slaughter. Hence the butchers of Liverpool, with the exception of 47, have now all the evils which are alleged to belong to the proposed public abattoir, and have none of its advantages. The beasts have to be driven from the market to the places where they are slaughtered on another man's premises, and the dead meat has to be carried to the shop.

179. The Committee on Smithfield market in 1849 express strong opinions as to the necessity for keeping gin shops, public-houses, and other places of resort away from the neighbourhood of slaughter-houses (*see* page 13 paragraph 5); now in the case of the proposed abattoir, the greater part of the land in its neighbourhood belongs to the Corporation, and thus without their sanction no such places of resort can exist.

180. The same Committee report, that as the operations connected with slaughtering are necessarily disgusting, slaughter-houses should be isolated (page 16). This is effectually done in the case of the proposed abattoirs.

181. They say also, that regard should be had to the proximity of railways and places of disembarkation. The railway from the cattle wharves comes to the proposed site, and the company will provide sidings, branches, and other appliances actually within the premises.

182. The same Committee recommend to Government to take into early and serious consideration the whole question of public abattoirs : " Vigilant superintendence of markets both live and dead, to prevent the sale of unwholesome food, and the establishment of lairs where cattle could be supplied with a sufficiency of food and water, page (8)."

183. Now these problems may be all perfectly solved in the proposed abattoir, which, like that of La Vilette, may be developed according to the growing wants of the town and neighbourhood.

184. The plan of the abattoirs for Liverpool has been designed in accordance with the principles developed in the French abattoirs, with some modifications. It has been made rather with the view of obtaining a basis for estimating the cost than as expressing the actual intentions of the Council, who would before determining the actual plan to be carried out, consult the wishes and avail themselves of the practical experience of the trade.

185. Hence as a basis of forming an estimate of the cost, the accommodation has been shown greatly in excess of the present wants of the town. But in making a design to afford slaughtering room and cattle lairs for a great town like Liverpool, the prospective wants of the community should be provided for, and it is of vital importance not to be hampered for want of room when the necessity for extension arises. Let therefore the general plan be well matured, and its details properly arranged, erect such a number of the buildings as shall suffice for present wants, and extend them *pari passu* with the increasing necessities of the town and neighbourhood.

186. Description of the proposed abattoirs :—

Site.—The site is on a part of the Newsham and Yellow House estates, belonging to the Corporation, lying between the Liverpool, Ashton, and Prescot Turnpike-road, Green-lane, West Derby Road, and the Dock Branch of the London and North Western Railway, a siding from which will separate the proposed abattoir from the Stanley Cattle Market. The total area of the Corporate property within the limits above described is 72 acres, and the abattoirs, if completed according to the sketch, will occupy 16 acres of it.

187. The abattoir is completely isolated, a road crossing the railway siding by a bridge leads from the market to its entrance. At the entrance are the offices for the leave-lookers, inspectors, butchers, and the lodge for the market-keeper, and dwellings for the leave-lookers. Contiguous to the office, there is a weighing-machine. Inside the gates there are dining and refreshment-rooms for those frequenting the abattoir, and for the workmen employed in it, with lavatories, vestuaries, &c.

187.* A main line of road runs east to west parallel to the front of the abattoir, on the north side of which are situated the lairs, slaughter-houses, and depôt for dead meat, while on the south side are the houses for melting tallow, the triperies, &c., in which it is necessary to employ the labour of women.

188. The lairs and slaughter-houses are arranged as in the old and new French and Belgian abattoirs, in parallel rows, with roads between the lairs and slaughter-houses, and working courts between the rows of slaughter-houses. A branch from the railway passes along the main and subsidiary roads, and serves for the bringers in of forage and fodder, and of taking away the dead meat and offal, manure, &c.

189. The pig lairs, and slaughtering and scalding houses, and their appurtenances, and gut spinning manufactories, are all contained in a separate court at the east end of the main road.

190. The

190. The hide and skin depôt is in the centre of the north side of the inclosure, and in the exterior ranges of buildings, are provided accommodation for the horses and carts required by those frequenting the establishment. None of the inclosing walls or buildings will be less than 15 feet high.

Jas. Newlands

Appendix No. 1.

Imperial Decree relative to Manufactories or Workshops which give off an unwholesome or troublesome odour.

Napoleon, &c., on the Report of the Minister of the Interior.

Palace of Fontainebleau, 13 October 1810.

In regard to complaints raised by various private parties against manufactories and workshops which cannot be carried on without creating unwholesome and hurtful exhalations.

The Report upon these establishments, made by the chemical section of the Class of Mathematics and Physical Science of the Institute.

Our Council of State having been heard, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

Art. 1. From the publication of the decree, the manufactories or workshops which shall emit an unwholesome or noxious odour will not be allowed to be established without permission of the administrative authority; these establishments shall be divided into three classes.

The first class shall comprise those which should be distant from private dwellings.

The second class those which need not be distant from private dwellings, but the establishment of which nevertheless should not be permitted until it has been ascertained that the operations carried on in them are done in such a manner as not to incommode the owners of property in the neighbourhood, nor to cause damage to them.

In the third class will be placed those establishments which may, without inconvenience, be near to private dwellings, but should be under the surveillance of the police.

Appendix No. 2.

Tallow Melting.

Report of the Council of Hygiene, page 356.

Sect. 1. Fonte de suif en branches. (Melting of dried fat.)

The process which for a long time was the only one employed bore the name of *fonte au creton* (melting with the greaves or cracklings); the fat inclosed in the membraneous tissues of the animal was melted over an open fire. As the fat liquefied, the heat burst the membraneous cells, and the melted part was set free. The residue was pressed to obtain the last portions of the fat, and the matter remaining in the press known as *le pain de creton* (cracklings or greaves) was often used as food for dogs or pigs, but it is not a wholesome aliment.

At the commencement of the operation, if the fire is properly managed, there is not much disagreeable vapour, but when, in extracting the last portions of the fat, it is necessary to raise the temperature, acrid and fetid vapours are produced, which extend over the neighbourhood.

To this process, which may be called primitive, that of M. d'Arcet succeeded. It consists in dissolving the fat in sulphuric acid, diluted with water, and the operations are performed as much as possible in close vessels. This process, known as the *fonte par les acides* (melting by acids), is much less noxious than the former, and produces a white tallow; but the candle-makers say that after several days cooling there exudes from it a fluid substance (*avide oléique*), which gives it an oily look. If these observations are correct, this process leaves, commercially speaking, something still to be desired. The result besides of a comparison instituted between the tallows obtained by different processes is that the said processes gives the purest tallow, but which always contains a proportion of water; it is softer than the tallow made by the first process, and the candle makers who

employ it in winter, when the temperature is low, prefer the tallow of the first process or that which has been melted by steam. This latter plan was introduced in 1838 by le Sieur Taulet, and has given good results. It is carried on in close vessels, and water acidulated with sulphuric acid is added to the fat; this favours the dissolution of the membranes, in the aréoles of which the fat is contained.

In 1849 a different method was proposed by M. Evrard. He advised the use of caustic potash or soda to attack the cellular tissue in place of acid.

Four hundred to five hundred grammes of soda, rendered caustic by lime, and 100 litres of water, form a solvent sufficient for 100 to 150 kilos. of dried fat (suif en branches) the solvent to be in a state of ebullition.

(That is, 14 to 17½ ozs. of caustic soda, to 22 gallons of water, will suffice from 220 to 330 lbs. of fat.)

The operation is carried on in a double-bottomed cylindrical boiler; the upper bottom is pierced with small holes, and the steam jet is thrown between the bottoms. It retains the greaves when the liquids are drawn off by means of a stopcock.

The alkaline liquor is first drawn off. When the fat appears, the stopcock is closed, and pure water added to the boiler to wash the fat. This is made to boil, and then the washing water is run off, and the fat is allowed to repose. The residue or greaves is not so large as in the other processes, and consists of softened membranes, which, after thorough washing may be used as food for dogs, or otherwise as manure.

In this process the fat is melted at a lower temperature and in a shorter time than by the open fire; the fat does not require to be cut in pieces, and the tallow produced is firmer and whiter, and much sought after by the stearine manufacturers. The melting, unlike that by open fire, or with the aid of acids, does not produce any smell other than that of meat cooking. This process, therefore, permits the practice of tallow melting to be carried on without inconvenience to the neighbourhood, and without risk of fire. The tallow obtained, when washed as above described, is neutral to test papers.

The action of the alkali is confined to the membraneous tissues, and it does not, as may be thought, produce any sensible quantity of fat acids.

Whatever may be done with private establishments the Council insists that in the tallow-melting places attached to the abattoirs, the City of Paris shall compel the tallow-melter to adopt this in place of the *fonte au creton*.

It may be objected that the acid or alkaline process produces a tallow not so much sought for by the makers of tallow candles, as by the makers of stearine candles, and that the first prefer the tallow melted over the naked fire, but the Council will pay no attention to such considerations.

In prohibiting the use of the open fire, it will not be the first time that tradesmen and manufacturers have been forced to make use of a product superior to that which custom or routine had made them contented with.

We ought to add that the use of these new processes extends more and more, both in public and private establishments, and we hope ere long to see the open fire-melting disappear altogether, at least in inhabited places.

The conditions proposed by the Council, under which tallow-melting may be carried on, are as follows:—

To operate on the dried fat in closed vessels in an acid or alkaline *bain-marie*, heated by steam.

To maintain in good condition the throat of the chimney, so that it may have a good draught, and that it may receive the vapours from the boiler, and to take care that the chimney itself is sufficiently high.

Not to keep the dried fat longer than 24 hours in the melting-house without melting it.

To asphalte the floor of the melting-house, and sufficiently pave or flag the yards, and to keep all in good condition.

In case the melting is effected by the use of acid, but with an open fire, the boiler must have a cover to prevent the escape of the solvent.

No red-hot cinders to be brought into the melting-house.

No fat from the intestines to be admitted.

None of the residue of the melting operations, nor any of the barrels which have been used in the carriage or storing of tallow, to be employed as fuel.

None of the acid water charged with organic matters to be allowed to run on the public road.

None of the residuum of the operations to be allowed to remain in the establishment.

The Council has permitted the acidulated waters to be carried into the sewers, provided that they were previously rendered neutral by chalk, and deprived of smell, if they had any, by adding to each ton 2 pounds 4 ounces of sulphate of iron.

The disacidification of the water is of the utmost importance to prevent corrosive action in the sewers.

Sect. 2. There is, perhaps, a still more insalubrious manufacture that we have been considering: it is the melting of what is called *les boyasses*, the inferior products and pickings of the abattoirs, in the end to obtain by prolonged boiling with acidulated water the amount of fat which they contain.

Such establishments should be well watched over, and submitted to the same regulations as the regular tallow-melting places.

It is the same in respect of the melting of the fat of the tripe dealers.

This consists in collecting the intestines and tripes from the abattoirs, the residue not employed or spoiled at the tripe dealers, the butchers, and in kitchens of large establishments, and melting them. All the collection, often commencing to putrefy, is thrown into a vast boiler and boiled over an open fire to extract the fat. The tallow is sold, and the solid residuum disposed of as manure.

Sometimes the acid process is used, and with advantage.

This trade, in which the materials employed have always a more noxious smell than the ordinary dry fat, should have very strict conditions imposed. It is attended besides by the evil of causing animal debris to be kept within the city in place of being carried off instantly.

Sect. 3. There is another kind of tallow extracted from the bones used in making animal black before they are calcined. The bones are boiled with a sufficient quantity of water for a long time. When the boiling is finished the bones are removed, and the fat which swims on the surface of the water cooled and collected forms what is called *suif brun*, or bone tallow.

As the bones are almost always beginning to putrefy, the smell disengaged during the process of boiling is most disagreeable.

These two last operations should be subjected to conditions more severe than simple tallow-melting, and authority to carry them on should be accorded with great caution and reserve.

They should not be allowed to be carried on near any habitation.

Appendix No. 3.

Preparation of Intestines, Gut Spinning, &c.

Report of the Council of Public Hygiene, 339.

The operations which constitute the trade of gut-spinning comprehend the treatment of the intestines of oxen, called *gros de bœuf*, the dressing of sheep's guts, and the intestines of pigs and horses for the tripe dealer, and other usages as the formation of machine bands, violin strings, &c. This last operation is attended with the least annoyance, especially where the guts have been well macerated and cleaned before being brought to the workshop.

The existence of a great agglomeration of gut-spinning establishments in the Commune of Grenoble has directed the attention of the Council, not only to that commerce, but to its neighbours Passy and Auteuil, which suffer from the prevailing winds, carrying the emanations from Grenoble to them. The Council has given profound attention to these establishments.

One of them, No. 7, Rue Payen, appears to be a model establishment of the kind. Its specialty is violin strings, and bands for machinery. The intestines are brought from the abattoirs and cleansed in the workshop. As soon as they arrive, they are plunged into vessels full of water, where they remain two days, the water being six times renewed in the interval. The vessels hold a quantity of water, great enough not to become putrid between the changes.

The workshops nicely asphalted are appropriated, one to the steeping, and one rolling of the gut, the other to its maceration in potass water. This is made with American potash or pearlash according to the result to be obtained. The solutions of different degrees of strength are prepared beforehand, and kept in wooden cisterns, lined with lead, from whence they are discharged, at pleasure, through lead pipes, provided with stop-cocks into the lower workshop, where the guts are macerated. The debris of the intestines resulting from the different manufactories are partly employed as food for dogs, the surplus and the scrapings are carried to the river in barrels, and emptied in full current. The dirty waters are carried by a sewer to the Seine.

This establishment, as we have seen, is well organised. It is distinguished essentially from those which surround it, by its general aspect, and by its freedom from that fetid and nauseous atmosphere which emanates from all the others.

This superiority is due to two causes: the first is the great quantity of water provided for and used without parsimony in the operations, and for the washing of the walls and floors, and the second, that the dirty waters run off at once into an underground sewer.

The water is provided by wells, and pumped into two reservoirs, containing, one 8,000, and the other 11,000 litres. Respectively 1,600 and 2,420 gallons.

Such in point of fact is the importance of a great quantity of water always available in these establishments, and the provisions for conveying away in underground conduits the fouled waters, that we cannot hesitate to impute the unwholesomeness of the greater part of such workshops to a deficiency more or less complete of one or other or both of these conditions.

One is, indeed, struck with the difference between the establishment described and the other workshops in the same locality. In these latter the nauseous odour is immediately perceived.

Thus, in one of them engaged in the preparation of bands and goldbeaters' skin, and of considerable extent, the workshop and yard are filled with an infected atmosphere the cause of which is easily explained. In fact, there the water is not used *à discrétion* as in the workshop described; the principal operations, therefore, because of the want of water, are carried on in vessels of small capacity, wherein the matters are allowed to accumulate too much, and where the water putrefies in, because not often enough renewed. The intestines too are often allowed to remain a greater or less time in the barrels in which they are brought to the place, instead of being at once plunged into water, and the result is, that they give off an insupportable smell, and to add to all this, the workshops are rarely and insufficiently washed. As to the foul water, it is allowed to collect in the middle of the yard, in a cesspool, the overflow from which runs underground into the drain of the neighbouring workshop. The object of the cesspool is to retain the debris of animal matters which might choke the drain, but as the sediment is carried off only once in two days, it putrefies and gives off offensive smells, which are perceived at a great distance. Besides this the cesspool from its construction and position cannot be easily cleaned, and is constantly impregnated with putrefying matters, which set up putrefaction in the new matters as fast as they are deposited.

These inconveniences, so serious in this large establishment, become worse in those of less importance when there is not so much space, and where the fouled waters not running constantly are received in barrels sunk in the ground, or are allowed to flow over the surface. One of these where ox guts were prepared for the tripe dealer was so loathsome at the time of inspection that the Committee could not enter it until it had been purified by the abundant use of chloride of lime.

The preceding observations apply equally to all similar establishments in the department of the Seine which the Commission has had visited, as well as to those of Grenoble. It is very rare that these are not the object of complaints well-founded, whether because they have been established without authority, or because they do not submit to the prescribed rules. We cannot be too watchful to see that these rules are obeyed, and it may be useful to quote them here, viz., not to employ any intestines not already prepared in the abattoir, and under no pretext to introduce any garbage or offal; to plunge the matters into the water of the steeping vessels at the moment of their arrival, to see that the water is often enough renewed to prevent putrefication; to keep the workshops perfectly clean by means of frequent washing, and sprinkling the surface with chloride of lime, to carry away, at least once a day, the scrapings and other animal debris, and the dirty waters from the cesspools, buckets, or barrels, to asphalte the workshops, and to maintain them in good condition as well as the drains, and the courts or yards, which latter should be paved, and the parts of the paving rendered impervious to moisture; to do away with open cesspools, or catchpits and surface channels, and carry away the waters by covered drains with proper covered catchpits; to construct proper draught chimnies, the section height and plan of which shall be determined by the Administration, and if there are sulphurising houses (generally used in violin string and harp string manufactories) these shall be constructed as the law directs; to keep the carts and wagons always clean, and to properly air the workshop and its products.

Many of the inconveniences attached to gut spinning and similar establishments would be done away with by employing the *procéde Labawaque;* this consists principally in immersing the guts in a solution of chloride of soda (or hypochloride of soda) which does away with the necessity of maceration to separate the membranes; it prevents putrid fermentation, and arrests it when it has commenced.

This process should be therefore adopted in all gut-spinning establishments.

Appendix No. 4.

Number of Beasts, &c., Killed in *Liverpool*, 1866.

	In Private Slaughter-houses.	In the Abattoir.	Total.
Horned Cattle - -	28,048	32,736	60,784
Calves - - -	3,239	6,243	9,482
Sheep 67,454 / Lambs 15,911	83,365	138,564	221,929
Pigs - - - -	38,198	11,543	49,741
Goats - - -	3	18	21
	152,853	189,104	341,957

Total - - - - 341,957

Appendix No 5.

Prices paid for Slaughtering at the Liverpool Abattoirs.

	s.	d.		
Beasts—				
Slaughtering, *per head* - -	1	6		
Blood - - - - -	–	4		
Rips - - - - -	–	4		
Bladder and Gall - - -	–	3		
			2	5
Sheep—				
Slaughtering, *per score* - -	2	6		
Rips „ - -	1	0		
Bellies „ - -	1	8		
			5	2
Calves, *each* - - - - -	–	7		
Pigs, *each* - - - - -	–	6		

James Newland.

THE UNITY OF ABATTOIRS FOR PARIS.

Compiled by *James Newlands*, Liverpool.

Should the system of one sole Establishment be applied to Abattoirs as well as to Markets?

I.—Preliminary Statement.

1. *Historical—Actual State.*

The establishing of public abattoirs in Paris was decided in principle by Napoleon I. in 1807. On the 2nd December 1808 the Minister of the Interior, Comte Crelet laid the foundation-stone of the Abattoir Rochechonait.

It was not until the 9th February 1810, however, that an Imperial decree ordained that there should be established five shambles, namely, three on the right and two on the left bank of the Seine; the three shambles on the right to contain each 60 slaughtering places, and the two on the left bank only 30 each.

By a final disposition, this decree accorded to the corporation of butchers the right to construct the five shambles at its own cost, in which case it would have had the privilege of working them, but if not the works were to be carried out and paid for out of the funds of the extraordinary domain, and to its profit.

The corporation of butchers, notwithstanding reiterated invitations addressed to it in that respect by the Administration, resolved not to profit by the privilege accorded to them by the decree.

On the other hand, diverse propositions submitted to the Government by financial companies, to undertake the construction and working of the five abattoirs, do not appear to have been entertained.

Their construction, therefore, was undertaken by the Administration, and by a special decree placed under the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The original intention was that these works should be finished in 1812, but they were carried on slowly, then altogether stopped, by the gravity of political events, and it was not until the end of the year 1818 that the general abattoirs, the original idea and the organisation of the works of which are due to Napoleon I., could be achieved and delivered over to the butchers by the Administration.

The localities of the five abattoirs had been settled by a decree, dated 19 July 1810, and were as follows:—

1st. Rochechonait-street and Freulaine-avenue. This abattoir was first called the Abattoir Rochechonait, and afterwards the Abattoir Montmartre.

2nd. Rue Saint-Maur-Popincourt, and Avenue Parmentier, at first called Abattoir Popincourt, and since named Abattoir Menilmontant.

3rd. The Boulevard de l'Hôpital, near the Barrier d'Italie. It was at first known as the Abattoir d'Irvy, but subsequently the Abattoir de Ville Juif.

4th. Near the Barrier of Sevres was originally named l'Abattoir des Invalides, but now l'Abattoir de Grenoble.

5th. The fifth in the Rue de Meromenil was the Abattoir du Roule, but at first known as l'Abattoir du Meromenil.

It is of no small importance to seek out and fix precisely the motives which in 1810 induced the Government to create five abattoirs, and to distribute them round the perimeter of Ancient Paris, giving to each of them a capacity proportioned to the population of its quarters at that time.

In 1807, when the project was first decided on, the population of Paris was 577,366; this apportioned 390,211 on the right or north bank of the Seine, 171,393

171,393 on the left or south bank, and 15,762 on the *îles de la Cité* and Saint Louis; that is in the proportion of 2·5 for the south and the isles, and 3·5 for the north.

The private slaughter-houses and butchers' stalls existed at that time nearly in the same proportion. There were, in fact, 106 slaughter-houses and 347 stalls on the north side, and only 44 slaughter-houses and 151 stalls on the south side.*

Such was the state of matters when the project of substituting public abattoirs for private slaughter-houses was first broached. The reform which the Government wished to introduce on behalf of general utility and the interests of health and traffic was badly received by the butchers, whose habits were changed, their operations divided, and their interests, as they thought, compromised by it.

The Administration endeavoured to avoid these dangers, in giving great consideration to the wants of an industry, with the most important branch of which it was about to interfere.

It was with this object they, as a first consideration, set themselves not to extend beyond measure the radius of the districts the new abattoirs were to serve, and this for two reasons: the one, to secure shortness of carriage and proper preservation of the meat between the slaughter-house and the shop or stall; the other, to make perfect superintendence of his staff, and their operations possible to each butcher.

That this was in their thought is fully attested by the following passage of a report of 8th December 1807, addressed to the prefect of police on general slaughter-houses.†

"If we would follow the decision of his Imperial Majesty, and erect only four slaughter-houses, I do not see how to place them in such a manner as to secure to the butchers proper facilities for working them. At first it is not possible for the proposed abattoir at the Ile de Cygnes (one of the originally proposed four) can suffice for the service of that part of the south. Its situation at the lower extremity of Paris is so far from the higher extremity near the general hospital that the transport of the meat would be troublesome in winter and dangerous in summer. Further, a great number of the butchers would be so remote from it that they could not give the necessary superintendence to their workmen, and consequently could not maintain that order on which their fortune depends, and the cost of a badly conducted business would necessarily fall upon the public, if meanwhile, what does not appear to me probable, they stubbornly continued to carry on a business which offered to them only annoyance and losses.

"These inconveniences, belonging only to one of the abattoirs, that for the south, are too evident, and their results too clear not to strike at once the most simple mind, and to show the necessity of a second establishment.

"But if that necessity is recognised, what becomes of the north side with its two shambles? From the barrier of Passy to that of Trône, and from the Seine to the extremity of the Faubourg Montmartre, the distances are considerable. In whatever situations we place these two shambles the butchers, as well as the inhabitants whom they supply, unequally disposed in this vast space, will experience the same difficulty as those of the south with one establishment. Let us suppose that the two shambles are placed, one at the Faubourg du Roule, the other at the summit of the Marais du Temple, the butchers, above all those near the centre, where they exist in greatest number, could not, without injury to their shop trade, go to such distances as often as necessary; the transport of the meat would not be properly assured, and in those seasons where it is necessary to take great precautions for its preservation they would be at the mercy of their workmen, that is to say, they would be at the discretion of people who take very little interest in the fortune of their masters."

"On these considerations the establishing of three shambles for the north appears

* These private slaughter-houses belonging to certain butchers, received as a public recompense, the beasts bought by those butchers of the same quarter who have no slaughter-houses. Each slaughter-house serves thus a certain number of neighbouring stalls, which explains the difference which has always existed between the number of slaughter-houses and the number of stalls.

† By M. Happe, architect, who was charged with the construction of the Abattoir of Menilmontant.

appears to me as necessary as two for the south; and in restricting myself to the number of five for the service of Paris, I yield rather to views of economy than to the full conviction of providing liberally for the wants of the butchers and the advantage of commerce."

It is then, beyond doubt, that the Administration of 1807 considered the division of the abattoirs as an absolute necessity, based on the constitution and wants of the trade, and were not able to conceive the thought of centralising on a sole abattoir, or even in a principal abattoir, the preparation of animal food required for the consumption of the City.

When in 1818 the five abattoirs were at length in action, nothing was changed either in the disposition of the trade, whose resistance under a new Government was reproduced with an excess of liberty,* or in the line of conduct which the Administration traced for itself to satisfy the general interest of *edility*, without opposing obstacles to the trade of the butcher.

The importance attributed to each of the abattoirs by the Decree of 9th February 1810 had to be considerably augmented. In place of 60 slaughter-houses for the right bank, and 30 for the left bank, the five abattoirs contained 240, thus apportioned: Montmartre, 64; Menilmontant, 64; Grenelle, 48; Roule, 32; Ville Juif, 32.

When the abattoirs were opened the number of butchers was 387, of which 121 belonged to Montmartre, 104 to Menilmontant, 67 to Grenolle, 50 to Roule, and 45 to Ville Juif. The increase in the number of butchers soon rendered a redistribution necessary. In 1837 the City was divided into five circonscriptions, and to each was allotted one of the abattoirs. All the butchers in a circonscription were ordered to slaughter in the corresponding abattoir.

This was found too absolute, and was modified to the extent that every butcher should slaughter in the public abattoir nearest to his own stall.

In 1857, the last year during which the trade was subject to this regulation, the division of the 501 butchers who then slaughtered at the five abattoirs was as follows:—

	1857.	1818.
Montmartre - - - -	153	121
Menilmontant - - - -	140	104
Roule - - - - -	89	50
Grenelle - - - - -	73	67
Ville Juif - - - -	46	45
	†501	387

Two important facts soon came to modify this state of things.

The Decree of 22nd February 1858, setting free the trade of the butcher (note from corporate restrictions), augmented in a notable proportion the number of the stalls in Ancient Paris.‡

On the other hand, the law of 16th June 1859, annexing to Ancient Paris the territory within the limits of the fortifications, added to the stalls already open in the 12 old arrondissements all those which already existed in the communes, or

* Memoir sur les cinq abattoirs generaux de la Ville de Paris, presente par le syndicate de la Boucherie A. S. Exc. Mgs. le Ministère de l'interieur, 27 July 1814. Reprinted January 1816.

† It is necessary here to observe, that although the regulations classified the butchers as slaughtering at one or other of the five slaughter-houses, yet all the butchers did not actually use the right to kill there. We shall return to this point.

‡ The increase from February 1858 to December 1859, was 131 new stalls within the limits of Ancient Paris.

or fractions of communes, added to the capital.* To answer the wants of the new situation three abattoirs, which were already in operation in the communes of Batignolles, La Villette, and Belleville, were maintained concurrently with the five abattoirs of Ancient Paris, and the number of abattoirs was now eight.

The system of conscriptions was again applied by an Ordonnance of the Prefect of Police of 2nd May 1859, and determined the following partition of the territory of the city among the abattoirs:—

Abattoirs.	Circonscriptions.
Batignolles	Batignolles. Montmartre. Les Ternes.
La Villette	La Villette. La Chapelle.
Belleville	Belleville.
Menilmontant	Its ancient circonscription. Charonne. Saint Maude.
Ville Juif	Its ancient circonscription. Mont Rouge. Gentilly. Ivry. Bercy.
Grenelle	Its former circonscription. Passy. Auteuil. Grenelle. Vaugirard.
Montmartre	Its former circonscription.
La Roule	Its former circonscription.

The proportion in which the several abattoirs have contributed to the alimentation of Paris has been always unequal, and those of Montmartre and Menilmontant have always contributed the most.

Thus, in 1846, it was shown that at Montmartre one half of the whole slaughtering of Paris was done. In 1859, out of a total of 843,000 beasts entered at the abattoir, the abattoir of Montmartre received 400,000, or nearly the half; Menilmontant, 240,000, or more than a quarter; of the remaining 203,000 beasts, 85,000 went to Grenelle, 43,000 to Ville Juif, and 75,000 to Roule.

Further, since the extension of the limits of Paris, except in one point, which shall be noticed by-and-by, this distribution has not been sensibly modified. In fact, according to the information collected on the importance of the slaughtering in each of the communes, or portions of communes annexed, the number of animals introduced into the eight abattoirs was, in 1860, 1,308,157, thus divided:—

Montmartre	449,866
Menilmontant	283,103
Grenelle	187,103
Ville Juif	153,791
La Roule	82,449
Belleville	59,539
La Villette	44,770
Batignolles	47,536

This number is exclusive of 140,850 pigs, which, divided between the special pig slaughter-houses of Fourneaux, Château Landon, Belleville, La Villette, and Batignolles, raises the number of beasts slaughtered for food in Paris, in 1860, to 1,449,007.

The superior importance of Montmartre and Menilmontant demands a few words of explanation.

It

* The number of stalls comprised within the annexed zone, added to those of the capital, made more than 1,200.

It proceeds from two causes; one of which existed before public slaughter-houses were established, and the other has manifested itself more since the creation of these establishments.

The fact is the agglomeration of the population in the quarters which should be served by these abattoirs, and the great number of butchers' stalls which existed there previously.

The necessity for developing these establishments is born of a state of things anterior to their existence; and since they were called into existence, the increase in their productions has had to keep pace with the increase of the population in the northern quarters of Paris. Such is the original element, the normal element of the greater importance, which the abattoirs of Montmartre and Menilmontant have acquired and maintained.

But to this first element we must join another which belongs to progressive transformation of the trade of the butcher which has manifested itself since the introduction of public abattoirs.

The trade is divided into three distinct classes :—

1st. Regular butchers who buy the number of beasts necessary for their customers, slaughter them themselves, and cut up and sell the meat in their shops or stalls.

2nd. The wholesale or carcase butchers who buy beasts in droves in the market, slaughter them and sell the carcases.

3rd. The smaller butchers, who are simply sellers of meat (in Scotland called fleshers), and who buy from the carcase butchers a whole or part of a beast, and sell it in retail.

In 1851 it was estimated that of the whole of 500 butchers, about 160 were of the first class or regular butchers, 70 carcase butchers, and 270 retail butchers. There were only therefore at that time 230 butchers really slaughtering at the abattoirs.

Under the freedom of the trade, and the extension of the boundary of the city, the total number of butchers has greatly increased. It is now more than 1,200. At the same time the number of butchers who slaughter appears to have increased in similar proportion. There are at present of these 464, of whom 328 are regular, and 136 carcase butchers.

But it is necessary to remark that among the butchers who occupy slaughter-houses in the public abattoirs, the 136 carcase butchers incontestibly supply the greater part of the alimentation of the City.

Now the centre of their commerce has for many years been at Montmartre principally, and in less proportion at Menilmontant. It is to these abattoirs that the retail butchers who do not slaughter for themselves, and are consequently free from the rule of the conscription, *come freely from all parts of Paris to make their purchases, because they are there certain to have abundance and choice of meat; hence there is working at Montmartre a sort of spontaneous centralisation which has attracted there and organised a great movement of trade, the tendency to which may be regretted in point of view of the inconveniences attached to the multiplication of intermediaries, but its persistence and development cannot be ignored.*

In these latter times, and as against this traditional centralization, there is a fact which we limit ourselves here merely to state, reserving to ourselves to deduce from it ulteriorly its consequences; it is that the trade of the carcase butchers, of which the abattoirs of Montmartre and Menilmontant appear to have had heretofore the monopoly, is since the extension of the boundary rapidly establishing or developing itself in certain abattoirs situated at the opposite extremities of Paris, notably at Grenelle and Ville Juif, at which places the production has sensibly increased under the pressure of local wants, and to satisfy in some measure on the spot the provisioning of the annexed zone.

This statement would not be complete if mention were not made of the public abattoirs established at a date still recent for the slaughtering of pigs.

One of these establishments is situated in the Rue de Fourneaux, in the neighbourhood of the barrier of that name, near Vaugirard, within reach of the important arrivals, by the Western Railway, the other Rue de Château Landon, near the Barrier Saint Denis, and in the vicinity of La Chapelle, where there is a considerable market. They were opened on the 31st October 1848.

In

In the terms of the Police Ordonnances of 27th October 1848, and 23rd October 1854, the dealers in pigs and the pork-butchers, wholesale and retail, authorised by the Prefect of Police, are alone admitted to slaughter and to sell slaughtered pigs in the abattoirs of Paris.

These two abattoirs do not alone furnish all the pork required for the alimentation of the city; abattoirs at Batignolles, La Villette, and Belleville, recently annexed to the city, contain dependencies especially adapted for the slaughtering and dressing of pigs, and supply their quota.

The number of pigs slaughtered annually in these establishments is about 130,000, namely:—

Château Landon	46,000
Batignolles	24,000
Des Fourneaux	10,000
Belleville	11,000
La Villette	9,000

The special abattoirs of des Fourneaux and Château Landon raise the number of abattoirs at present in operation in Paris to 10.

It remains to consider the produce of the taxes levied by the City of Paris, under the name of *droits d'abattoirs*.

These rights during the quinquennial period 1858 to 1859, have varied from 1,266,677 francs 37 centimes (50,670 *l.* nearly) to 1,438,000 fr. (59,904 *l.* nearly) In the Budget of 1860 they were estimated at 1,540,000 francs (61,600 *l.*) This Estimate having been demonstrated to be insufficient by the more complete knowledge acquired relative to the effects of the extension of the boundary of the City on the working of the abattoirs, the Budget of 1861 contains an estimate of the *droits d'abattoirs* of 2,040,000 francs (81,600 *l*). The result of 1860, now known to be 2,147,335 francs 72 centimes (85,893 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.*), proves that the Estimate in the Budget was under the truth.

Such, in its *ensemble*, is the actual organisation of the abattoirs.

New Project.

As opposed to the organisation described, it is necessary to explain the system which proposes to substitute one sole or central abattoir for the 10 abattoirs which are at present at work, and the construction of which sole abattoir would permit the suppression in whole, or in great measure, of the five abattoirs founded in 1810, and of those also which have been successively created to serve important suburban localities or to satisfy special wants, and which are now, as well as the first-named five, comprised within the extended limits of the capital.

It was in 1857, before the extension of the city, and on the proposal of a project to establish under the walls of Paris a great cattle market, a project then under consideration by a Commission instituted 15th April 1856, and presided over by M. Delange, that M. the Prefect of the Seine appeared to have for the first time given form to his thought of displacing the abattoirs and reconstructing them at the proposed market.*

It is necessary, for the sake of accuracy, to add the eventual displacement of the abattoirs and their annexation to the market, although indicated in the form of a single hypothesis by Monsieur le Prefect, was nevertheless the subject of a particular inquiry by a sub-commission, presided over by M. Devinck, and the examination ended by negativing the project.

The reporter of the sub-commission spoke of the question in the following terms:—

"There is still a previous question, that of abattoirs, to resolve. They should not be placed near the market. They are not only places in which to prepare the meat, but they serve also as true storehouses for it. The butcher who has a shop or stall has only to carry from the storehouse the quantity of meat for the

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* "Procès verbaux des Deliberations de la Commission, Administrative charge des questions relative aux marchés à bestiaux servant à l'approvisionnement de Paris," 1857, page 14.

the day's supply, besides, the meat keeps better in the slaughter-house, and can be drawn from it as the sale requires. The abattoir should not be far from the shop or stall, so as to render easy the communication and the carriage. Under the aspect of salubrity it would be dangerous to unite in one the five abattoirs now existing in the five quarters of the city, &c." *

Let us follow now the development of the facts.

The Commission issued on the 1st of February 1859 an opinion favourable in principle to the establishing a sole market, where the sale of beasts destined to the provisionary of the city could be concentrated, but they did not pronounce an opinion on the question of the displacement of the abattoirs, on which they were not directly instructed, and which the sub-commission had only treated of incidentally.

A deliberation of the Municipal Council of the Seine, on the 13th March 1857, adopted the principle of the creation of a sole market, but made no mention of the displacement of the abattoirs.

The creation of a sole market was soon again made a matter of inquiry by a new deliberation of 4th December 1859, in the proposal for the speedy emancipation of the trade of the butcher, which it appeared to the Council would materially modify the general conditions of victualling the city.

The trade was emancipated by decree of 22nd February 1858.

The Administration before taking a part wished to study the first results of this great measure. Thus, it was not till 11th November 1858, that M. le Prefect of the Seine thought it his duty again to propose to the Municipal Council the establishing a sole market under the walls of Paris.

But at this epoch the project of the annexation of the territories comprised within the fortifications was already under consideration. This project, the consequences of which would be the bringing within new Paris all the existing abattoirs, gave for the discussion of the question of displacing the abattoirs, a question until then rather spoken about than treated, a most serious opportunity. The Prefect did not hesitate then to propose at once to the Council the creation of a sole market, and the construction of one great abattoir.

It is important to remark, that if all the questions connected with the institution of a sole market had been the subject of a long and minute instruction, confided to an administrative commission in 1856, there does not seem to have been the same procedure in respect of the project of attaching a great abattoir to the market; a project which we have seen appear for the first time, as a proposition in the memoir of 11th November 1858, without having been preceded officially, at least by any special instruction.

However this be, the Prefect, in order to realise the double project, proposed to the Municipal Council the acquisition of a great area of land at La Vilette.

This area, containing about 200,000 mètres superficial, bounded on the one side by the Canal St. Denis, and on the other by the Canal of L'Ourcq, on the east, by the interior military road, and opening on the Route de Flandre, is indicated in the memoir as proper to receive, not only a market " but a great abattoir, the construction of which will permit of the suppression at least of the abattoirs of Roule and Montmartre, and deliver over the vast areas which they occupy in quarters much sought after, to purposes of construction."

The advantages which the operation should present are there enumerated. Among them are specially signalised that of the lands to be acquired being lower than the water level of the canal, would admit of them being supplied with water from the canal, and on the other part, they could be connected with the ditch of St. Denis, by an existing sewer.

He expresses also the opinion that this land has an exceptional position, which renders it favourable to the project, and that being situated at a distance from speculation, might be acquired at a price not exceeding 10 francs per mètre, making a cost altogether of 2,000,000 francs or thereabouts (80,000 *l.*)

The propositions of M. le Prefect were followed by a deliberation on the 19th November 1858, by which the Municipal Council decided that there was opportunity of providing itself to the end that the public utility of the acquisition by the

* " Rapport de M. Devinck au nom de la Sous-Commission chargé de l'étude des questions générales." Procés verbaux, page 33.

the city of the site described above, "for the purpose of establishing a cattle market and abattoirs."

It is important to observe at this point that the deliberation of the 19th November had not decided the question of a sole abattoir, which, indeed, was not formalised in the memoir of the 11th November, precedent to which definitely the Council was limited.

> 1st. To prove that in consequence of the agglomeration of construction in the neighbourhood of Roule and Montmartre, it has become urgent to open them up to new destinies, and replace them in whole or in part in points further distant.
>
> 2nd. To approve, with that view, the choice of the site at La Villette.

But the Administration soon believed itself to have discovered that the area proposed was not sufficient for the construction of a market and abattoirs, and for the establishing, in proximity to the market, of a special railway station for the discharge of cattle connected with the railway of the centre. In consequence of this, in two deliberations of 14th January and 25th February 1859, it was decided that it was necessary to unite with the site already described another area of land between the Canal of the Ourcq and the Route d'Allemagne and the Rue Militaire; and as the result of these deliberations, an Imperial decree of 6th April 1859 "declared the public utility of the acquisition by the City of Paris, either by agreement or by way of expropriation, the whole of the land and the other properties comprised between the Rue Militaire intérieure, the Rue de Flandre (Route Imperiale No. 2), the Canal of St. Denis, the Basin, and the Route d'Allemagne (Route Imperiale No. 3), the land so acquired to be destined for the establishment of a cattle market and public abattoirs.

The site at La Villette has been acquired by the City of Paris at the cost of 8,501,927 francs 96 centimes, including expenses (340,077 *l.*)

Meanwhile, none of the resolutions nor any of the accomplished acts had settled the question of the system, nor had even raised it on the principle of a sole abattoir, either for the entirety of Paris or for the right bank of the Seine.

But the complete development, the veritable extent, of the projected operation has been since most clearly characterised by the Prefect of the Seine in the memoir which he addressed to the Municipal Council of Paris on the 15th June 1860, on the subject of a new concession of obligations of the city.

"The City of Paris," says Monsieur the Prefect, "has for a long time conceived the project of re-uniting and bringing to its doors the two great markets which at present provide it with food. It hesitated to add the expense of so considerable an enterprise to all those expenses in which the great works now being carried on have engaged her, and wished at first to acquire the necessary land only.

"Since, however, the displacement of the municipal boundary has been resolved on, not only has even à partial adjournment of the operation become impossible, but a new necessity for proceeding has been revealed. The abattoirs, which before were contiguous to the walls of the Octroi, are now in the middle of the city, surrounded by buildings which crowd and multiply. The constant passage of cattle, the fetid emanations which the shambles and the melting places spread around, compromise the security of the neighbouring streets and the public health.

"It is, therefore, an urgent necessity to displace those abattoirs, and then, in order to secure the supply of provisions, economy in transport, good markets for the food, and to facilitate the operations of the trade, it is of importance that they be united in one establishment in connection with the cattle market. . . .

"The construction, as a complete whole, of market and abattoirs, will not cost less than 27,080,827 francs (1,083,233 *l.*)

"A special railway branch from the Central Railway, costing 200,000 francs or thereabouts, will bring the markets and abattoirs into the neighbourhood of all the stations in Paris; the immediate and simultaneous execution of all the works is not necessary; it is possible to divide the operation in such a way that

the expense of the first construction will be only 17,357,146 francs ·07 (694,286 *l.*)

"The cattle market may be leased, but I doubt whether the same expedient would be practicable in regard to the abattoirs.

"The cost to the city on this head would not be less than 15,000,000 francs, comprising land, and in the case of a complete installation this would be raised to 18,000,000 francs (720,000 *l.*)

"This expense would be compensated in great measure by selling the sites of the existing abattoirs, but it is to be feared that these sites may become necessary for other establishments, and may even be the occasion of new expenses."

One part of the consideration which we have reproduced found place in an *exposé* of the motives of the law of 3rd August 1860, which authorised the City of Paris to issue 287,618 obligations in aid of the expense necessitated by the extension of the limits of the city. The construction of the market and abattoirs figures for a first cost of 17,000,000 francs in the enumeration of the diverse charges consequent on the annexation.

At the same time, a project for the execution of the market and abattoirs had been prepared by the orders of the Prefect of the Seine.

This project, of which we shall here examine only the part belonging to the abattoir, has been conceived,

> Principally with respect to a sole abattoir destined to supply the place of the 10 abattoirs to be suppressed.
>
> Subsidiarily with the view of establishing a sole abattoir for the right bank; the two existing abattoirs on the left bank being maintained and continued at work.

It results from the general plan that the abattoir should occupy the western part of the acquired lands at La Villette, of an area of 20 hectares (49·42 acres.)

On the hypothesis of the complete carrying out of the project, 286 slaughter-houses of the present abattoirs would be increased to 316 slaughter-houses, and for the cow-houses and sheep-pens of the existing abattoirs extending to 14,800 mètres (17,700 yards), there would be substituted cattle and sheep-pens extending to 23,800 mètres (28,464 yards), providing accommodation for 2,500 oxen and 15,000 sheep, triperies, melting-houses, and offices for the Octroi. The abattoirs for pigs destined to replace those of Fourneaux and Château Landon, which have an area of 22,000 mètres (26,312 yards), present an area nearly double in extent. The estimate of the total expense is 13,721,070 francs (549,242 *l.*)

On the hypothesis that the execution of the project should be restricted in consideration of the inconveniences which would arise from the too great distances the meat would have to be carried, and that the two slaughter-houses on the left bank should be allowed to remain, in order to lessen these inconveniences, the number of slaughter-houses would be reduced to 236; the extent of the cow-houses and sheep-pens to 16,000 mètres, the number of cattle, &c. to 1,200 oxen and 12,000 sheep, and the cost of the work to 8,436,372 francs (337,465 *l.*)

This project, submitted to the Council of Civil Buildings, was set aside by an opinion of August 18, 1860, based on general considerations affecting the foundation of the enterprise, and on appreciations connecting it with the question of art.

It is thus expressed:—

"Considering that the idea of the creation of the existing abattoirs (9 February 1810) was to disseminate these establishments in the various quarters of the capital, whether in respect to the public health, or with the view of prompt and easy transport of the provisions, and that, following out this idea, it would be dangerous to unite in one sole point all the abattoirs of both sides of the river, and to create a vast establishment, which might, under certain circumstances, become a focus of infection, and at the same time render difficult the victualling of the city:"

"Considering that the preliminary proposal actually submitted is inadmissible because of the reunion of all the abattoirs and the agglomeration of numerous buildings which do not possess any of the conditions of salubrity, facility of access and convenience of service:"

"Considering that in reducing the preliminary proposal to the simple re-union of

of abattoirs on the right bank, the disposition of the buildings as now indicated will exact great modifications tending to utilize more advantageously the site in respect of accretion and salubrity:

"We are of opinion:—

"That the preliminary proposal of the construction of abattoirs for Paris cannot be adopted."

II.—Observations.

It is with these principles before them, some of which they consider should be omitted in their statement, that the Commissioners find themselves placed to give their opinion on the project of founding at La Villette a sole abattoir for all Paris, and subsidiarily for all the right bank of the Seine.

The question of centralizing the abattoirs, as placed before the Commission, is absolutely independent of the project for establishing a market at La Villette, the creation of which is outside the present discussion. The abattoir question, attached accessorily to the market question at only a recent date, disengages itself from it both in virtue of its precedents and of its wholly special character.

Every one is in accord as to the establishing a market under the walls of Paris, and in considering this as the foreseen and in some measure necessary consequence of the change in the mode of arrival of the cattle by the development of the railway system.

Economy of time, reduction of the cost of transport, suppression of the double journey between the markets of Poissy and of Sceaux, which fatigues the beasts, and multiplies the chances of loss, access to the market made easy to a great number of butchers of Paris who were prevented frequenting the markets by the impossibility of sparing time from their business, such are the general and considerable advantages which, in the interests of producers and consumers, the Administration and the public hope to realize by the establishing a great market under the walls of the capital.

Now, we do not hesitate to affirm that the project to establish a central abattoir has met with a quite contrary appreciation.

Without mentioning the public sentiments, the expression of which the members of the Commission have sometimes been able to collect, the official inquiry which they thought requisite has had this remarkable result, that the idea of the centralization of the abattoirs has not only found no adherents, but its adversaries are nearly unanimous.

The Commission has thought it right to examine the project from a triple point of view.

1st. As to the public alimentation.
2nd. As to political interests.
3rd. As to salubrity.

Section 1.—*The Trade and Public Alimentation.*

The project of centralizing the abattoirs appears from a practical point of view, in manifest contradictions to the proved wants of commerce, and to the general interest of public alimentation.

The trade of the butcher, regulated or free, has always been, and will ever be subject to two laws, imposed on it by the very nature of things, to preserve articles subject to rapid deterioration, to satisfy by a prompt and easy provisionment, renewable according to the variable and often unforeseen exigencies of consumption.

It appears as evident that this double end can only be surely attained when the place where the meat is prepared is not too far from where it is cut up for sale.

Originally, and before the institution of general abattoirs, the trade found in the aspect in which we are now regarding the subject, complete satisfaction in the use of private slaughter-houses. The butchery was then attached to the shop or stall, and each butcher killed his own beef and mutton at his own shop, or in an adjoining butchery belonging to some brother of the trade. He pro-

ceeded thus without leaving the place, without expense, and without loss, regulating day by day his slaughtering by his sale.

In realising a reform claimed in the interests of salubrity and circulation by the establishing of general abattoirs, the government of Napoleon the 1st did not misunderstand for an instant the essential wants of the trade, and all its efforts tended to reconcile the satisfaction of those wants with the benefits of the new institutions. Thus it has been seen that from 1807 the Administration, before all, occupied itself in apportioning the five abattoirs to the perimeter of Paris in such manner as to permit between them and the shops or stalls relations prompt, facile, frequent, circumscribed within a determined radius, and by these means favourable to the rapidity of provisionment and the preservation of the food.

Are these conditions, then, thought so necessary to the trade of butcher, modified? Is the state of things different, and have the prepossessions which were obeyed when the foundations of the five general abattoirs were laid, become superannuated or chimerical?

None of the authorities, which up to the present time have pronounced upon the question, have thought so; neither the sub-commission of 1856, which declared itself opposed to centralization, "because the abattoir should not be too far from the stall;" nor the municipal Administration itself, which in 1860, at the time of the preparation of the project, foresaw, without always giving to the objection all its force, the case wherein the execution of the plan should be restricted by reason "of the inconveniences which would be presented, above all in summer, by the transport of the meat for a distance of 8 or 10 kilometres (5 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.") Nor finally, the Council of Civil Buildings, which in recalling the original causes of the dissemination of the abattoirs, condemned their centralization in the double interest of public health and the provisioning of the city.

But the Commission could not limit itself to these witnesses, however in accord, and has thought it right to submit the first part of the question to a profound and complete examination.

Let us see what this examination has revealed.

The decree of the 22nd February 1858, which proclaimed the freedom of the trade, has resulted in multiplying the number of shops or stalls, and in reducing, by the effect of competition, the trade done by each butcher.

This division of business is still going on; since the annexation, it has lowered the figure, altered the conditions of certitude and fixity of the daily amount of meat required for most of the stalls, and rendered necessary as a consequence a more frequent communication between the abattoirs and the stalls.

With this fact, which it is vain to deny, before us, it has appeared demonstrated at the outset that an augmentation of distance, separating the abattoirs and the stalls, would now present to the whole trade inconveniences more grave and more generally felt than could have been the case at any other epoch.

But these inconveniences are better characterised when the effects of centralization are studied in respect of each of the categories into which the trade of the butcher is divided.

The regular butchers who buy and kill for themselves are those most seriously menaced by the projected measure. These butchers number at present about 328, and if they contribute only in a relatively small way to the alimentation of Paris, they represent the most ancient element and most simple expression, the most direct function of trade, since they are the sole intermediaries between the producer of the beast and the consumer of the meat.

Now, it has been established in this inquiry that the distance of the abattoir in separating by a long way two establishments, between which the industry of the butcher is carried on, imposes on the tradesman greater expense of time and money and increased cost of staff, and in one word, conditions of carrying on his trade, nearly intolerable. It would be to deceive, in fact, to suppose that the butcher who had to go to La Vilette to buy his cattle could sufficiently watch over his interests at the annexed abattoir. His appearance in the market would be useful only once or twice a week, while his presence or that of his men would be necessary often twice a day at the abattoir, either to kill and prepare the animals destined to supply meat for the day, or to give nourishment and necessary care to those laired in reserve.

It would be in vain then for the Administration to impose on itself a great but

but intelligible sacrifice in bringing the market nearer to Paris and rendering it accessible to a larger number of butchers, if at the same time it paralyzed their industry by rendering the incessant communications between the abattoir and the stall more difficult and more onerous.

We do not doubt that the benefit hoped to accrue from the proximity of the market and the abattoir will be totally effaced, so far as the regular butchers are concerned, by the prejudice to their trade, caused by the remoteness of the abattoir.

Besides, we have on this point the opinion pronounced by experience.

When the five abattoirs were first put in activity, and notwithstanding the care with which they had been distributed over the city, the greatest outcries were raised against them by the trade. Among the numerous reasons alleged in support of the interest of the regular butcher to continue to slaughter at private slaughter-houses, this consideration was formalized, "If the impossibility of defraying the expenses which killing at a common slaughter-house necessitates, determines certain butchers to give up slaughtering and to limit their commerce to retail business, then all the beasts will be purchased by a small number of buyers, who will be able to dictate the law in the market to the producers and graziers."

Very well; without forgetting the superior interests which demanded the suppression of private slaughter-houses, it is necessary to avow that these fears seem to be realised in part; and it is certain that the number of regular butchers has diminished, and the number of mere dealers in meat (fleshers) has progressively increased under the prolonged influence of conditions less favourable imposed by the general abattoirs.

(Note the number of butchers slaughtering to the total number of butchers in 1818, 69 per cent. The number of butchers who slaughter at this date represent only 38 per cent. of the total number of butchers, and of *regular* butchers only 27 per cent.)

Now, if the result of that necessary reform has been such, notwithstanding the wish of the Administration to facilitate trade by not removing the abattoirs far from the stalls, what will be the effect at this time if all the operations of the trade are forced into a common centre, without regard to displacement or distance?*

Is it not right to ask whether the regular butchers, whose number has decreased in consequence of the institution of general abattoirs, will not successively disappear, confronted by obstacles, this time insurmountable, offered to their trade by the creation of one sole abattoir?

And if it should so happen, we do not hesitate to affirm that the centralisation of the abattoirs will be to be profoundly regretted, whether in respect of the freedom of the trade of the butcher, or in the general interest of the supply of the city.

The principle of freedom will be extinguished, because the system would render impossible the exercise of the trade under one of its forms, the most ancient, the most simple, and that which satisfies supply in the most direct way.

The general interest of supply would suffer, because the regular butchers ceasing to slaughter the trade would be concentrated in the hands of the carcase butchers and the mere dealers in meat, and these carcase butchers would become necessarily the intermediaries for the whole consumption, and these intermediaries might be drawn on to exercise, whether on the producer or on the dealer in meat, yet to the injury of the public, a pressure which would be, in point of fact, a monopoly.

And if this result were produced, would it not be diametrically opposed to the end which the Administration proposed, in establishing a great market under the walls, namely, the direct purchase of the animals brought within reach of every butcher in Paris?†

But

* "Mémoir sur les cinqs Abattoirs Generaux de la Ville de Paris, presents par le Syndicate de la Boucherie, A. S. Ex. Mgs. le Ministère de l'Intérieure," 27 July 1814, page 25.

† "The butchers would go in great numbers if the markets were within their reach, and one would not see what is now seen, the operations concentrated in the hands of a few wholesale butchers, to the detriment of the others, who are constrained to buy in the dead meat market to supply their stalls." Procès verbaux, page 14; 9 Juillet 1856.

But any measure which would render the existence of the regular butcher impracticable would have another consequence equally to be regretted in respect of the public interests.

It may be presumed that this industry, in place of allowing itself to be extinguished, would withdraw itself from Paris, for the butchers, injured in their interests within the city by the uniting of the abattoirs, would naturally avail themselves of the privilege which, under the Decree of 22nd February 1858, is granted to all to bring dead meat into the city. They would kill and prepare the meat in private slaughter-houses in the environs, where they would have all the conditions of proximity, and all the commercial liberty, of which they would be deprived under the new *régime*.

This is, unfortunately, not a pure hypothesis. From information obtained during the inquiry, we learn that certain butchers have announced their intention to slaughter *extra muros*, if the abattoirs are to be suppressed.

The Prefecture of Police recognises the fact that if a number of butchers carry out this project the means of surveillance or repression will be quite insufficient; and there will be no remedy for this abuse but to prohibit the introduction of dead meat, thus violating in one of its applications the principle of the freedom of trade of the butcher, and the remedies will be worse than the evil.

Thus the rendering all the butchers tributaries to one abattoir would, probably, have, as an indirect consequence, the withdrawal from administrative surveillance and control, exacted in the interest of public health, a part of the meat supply of the city; that in the desire, ignoring past experience, to submit the trade of the butcher to the yoke of centralisation, which is repugnant to its nature, the Municipal Council, in place of accomplishing a progress, will find itself drawn back by the force of things to the state anterior to the great reform conceived by Napoleon I. in 1807, and that the experiment of one sole abattoir will result perhaps in the multiplying under the walls of Paris private slaughter-houses of the old *régime*.

Let us now examine how the sole abattoir will affect the interests of the meat seller and the carcase butchers, that is the interests of the two classes of dealers who, by the number and amount of their sales, represent in point of fact nearly the whole trade.

The number of carcase butchers is 36; their slaughtering operations represent nearly 4-5ths of the consumption of Paris of live cattle; 750 stalls occupied by the retail butchers are supplied nearly wholly by these.

Requiring more than the others to avoid a supply greater than their immediate need, the retail butchers are forced by variations in consumption and unforeseen and irregular exigencies of their customers to have most frequent recourse to the abattoirs. Another motive also carries them there; it is the interest they have in watching the prices, and to profit by favourable bargains. In fact a carcase butcher, with a slaughter-house full of dead meat, will often rather sell immediately at a reduced price than run the risk of depreciation, which the meat might undergo by being kept for 24 hours.

There is an absolute necessity, therefore, that the retail butcher should frequently visit the abattoir often twice on the same day. Separated a great way from the abattoir, he would be forced to make long journeys, to be absent for a long time from his business; the general expenses are thus increased, and must be met by a proportional rise in the price of the viand to the consumer.

To this inconvenience, the general character of which cannot escape any person, we have to add the transport of the meat to great distances, and the distribution of it during the night among the numerous retail butchers.

Difficulties of the character described apply, of course, to all transport of meat departing from a sole and too distant centre, but it is put in strong relief by the mode of delivery, which has been in use for the meat sold by the carcase butchers.

The meat bought by the retail dealers is delivered generally through the instrumentality of contractors named Messieurs de Viande. It is carried in waggons loaded with 1,500 kilos. (3,300 pounds) of meat for various people. The distribution commences at 10 o'clock at night for the nearest stalls, and ought to be finished by five o'clock in the morning, that the meat may be in readiness for the first sales about seven a.m.

Now it is affirmed that the increase of distance, combined with the limits of time

time within which delivery must take place, will necessarily cause an increase of the rolling stock of the contractors, an increase of price of carriage proportionate to the increase of distance and material, and consequently an increase of price of the meat sold by retail.

It is added, which is still more grave, that the half-carcases being superimposed on each other in the vehicles, the undermost ones cannot, especially in summer, support a conveyance of more than four hours on a journey of eight or ten kilomètres without at the end of the journey being covered with froth, softened, damaged, and in a state of maceration, which means speed decomposition. These effects of lengthened carriage have been observed in meat newly slaughtered, which has scarcely had time to set, and are encountered more surely still in meat which has been killed 24 hours, conditions often met with in the deliveries of the wholesale dealers. In rare cases, where the quality of the meat is not really altered, it at least loses its fine appearance, an absolute and special condition of the consumption of Paris and indispensable element of the butchers' trade.

Finally, the efforts made to substitute a system of suspension during transport, which effectually prevents contact of the meat, has never succeeded on account of the obligation to deliver half-carcases, and the certain danger which would result from the suspension of weights so considerable to the equilibrium and stability of the carriages.

The practical inconveniences attached to carrying the dead meat long distances have always been pointed out by the trade,* and the men of science who have been consulted in regard to this, as well as the representatives of Government heard during the inquiry, are quite in accord in considering them as very serious.

The result of these unanimous opinions will not be vitiated by the fact that a certain quantity of meat will now without inconvenience be sent by railway from several of the departments to be sold by auction. The quantity so sent bears a very small proportion to what is killed in Paris,† and always is sensibly diminished in the summer.

Besides, notwithstanding that care is taken to send the meat by night and cut up, it is more difficult to keep, does not look so well, and does not take the rank of the meat killed in Paris.

There is then in reality no serious argument to be drawn from the comparison of the modes of transport in point of view of the habits which the trade has contracted, and the satisfaction which it gives.

But if a doubt could still exist as to the necessity not to separate too far the slaughter-house from the shop, it would, in our mind, be resolved by the often-cited example of England. The City of London has its daily supply, above all, in winter, drawn from the remote counties, and from Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and the Hansiatic towns to the extent of 56,000,000 kilos., which represent about a fourth of its annual consumption (55,000 tons).

It is not necessary to say that English industry and activity have carried these transports to the highest possible state of perfection, and that the climate is favourable for them.

But at the same time the Corporation has founded a sole market at Islington, the Metropolitan Cattle Market, where all the live stock for the supply of London is sold. To this market are annexed public abattoirs.

Now, one would suppose, especially in a country where the custom is to send dead meat to great distances, that great use would be made of these abattoirs, which, without being very far from the city, were in connection with the only market; but it is not so. The slaughter-houses containing eight houses for oxen and four for sheep are often unoccupied, and the enormous number of beasts for the supply of meat to London are driven to the city, and the greater number of them killed in the 66 private slaughter-houses near the dead meat market of Newgate.

It

* One of the wholesale butchers at Montmartre declared at the inquiry, that being in the habit of delivering the meat to the retail butchers at *his own risk*, he refused to supplythose who were at too great a distance from the abattoir (Sittings of 6 March and 25 July 1861).

† The dead meat sent from the departments to Paris by rail to be sold by auction, did not in 1860 exceed 7,643,130 kilo. (7506·62 tons). The weight of the meat killed in Paris in the same year was 87,308,305 kilo. (85,744·3 tons).

It is their whim, in fact, that the English, a practical people, *par excellence*, did not wish, when they centralised this market, to centralise also their abattoirs, and that whatever may be their designs for the future, the 66 private slaughter-houses continue in operation in the heart of the city, notwithstanding the urgent necessity of a reform on sanitary grounds—a reform carried out by us by the wise measure of creating five great abattoirs public yet separated.

Before the extension of Paris, the wholesale butchers for a long series of years had concentrated themselves at Montmartre and Menilmontant; the original development of these abattoirs thus acquired importance; their central situation in the unextended city had contributed to establish and to increase the centralisation, and which was not concentrated by the retail butchers having too far to go. But Paris is enlarged by the annexation, and the distances have increased. What then has happened? Have the retail butchers of suburban districts submitted to this centralisation, and purchased at these central markets in which the supply would have increased according to their wants? No. They have demanded to have their supply from abattoirs nearer to their localities, and thus, while the increase per cent. of sales has not exceeded 15 per cent. at Montmartre, and 11 per cent. at Menilmontant, it has developed itself with a sudden energy in the abattoirs at the opposite extremities of Paris. At Grenelle the carcase sales have increased 150 per cent.; at Ville Juif, where there are now 17 carcase butchers, the progression has been as 1 to 13; at La Villette the abattoirs nearly suburban has become in its turn the centre of supply for a certain radius. Finally, if in place of comparing the results in each abattoir separately, we decompose the total increase in the sales of the carcase butchers, we find that Grenelle and Ville Juif are, to the total amount of augmentation, equal in proportion to Montmartre, and greater than Menilmontant.

	Proportion.	Augmentation in 1860.	Diminution.
Montmartre - -	54 per cent.	7 per cent.	—
Menilmontant - -	22	2·2	—
Grenelle - - -	12·5	7·5	—
Ville Juif - - -	7·5	7·0	—
La Villette - -	1·0	1·0	—
Belleville - - -	3	- -	1 per cent.

And remark this tendency of the retail trade to supply itself from its own neighbourhood in place of resorting to the traditional centres, in the situation and circumstances of which no modification has taken place. What then would be the universality and energy of this tendency if it were endeavoured to make obligatory the drawing of their supply from an abattoir established at one of the extreme points of the enlarged city?

The conclusion to be drawn from all the facts is, that the absolute centralisation of abattoirs is adverse to the interests of the trade, that the radius of supply round an abattoir cannot be arbitrarily extended, because it is settled by the force of circumstances, and finally that the rights of commerce would be equally violated in constraining the butchers of Roule or Grenelle to buy at La Villette, as in forcing those of La Villette to kill or to buy at Roule or Grenelle.

And in closing, let us say this, it is not the interests of the trade submitted to a determinate *régime*, or acting under conditions of its organization and its actual habits, that we intend to make prevail; we are placed in front of a dormant necessity, absolute, independent of all the imaginable transformations of that trade, and which will exist so long as there are general establishments for killing the

the animals, and preparing the meat, and particular establishments for selling it in detail to consumers. It is absolutely necessary that the first of these should not be far from the second.

This point appears to us to be settled, and we cannot doubt the project of centralising the abattoirs would profoundly injure the general interests of trade, and the supply of food to the public.

But although we maintain the necessity in the interests of trade to retain the separate abattoirs, we have no fear that this will, in any degree, neutralize the benefit which the Administration hopes and reasonably expects to follow the creation of one *sole market*.

The contrary appears to us as a certain result.

We believe we have already demonstrated that not only no real bond connecting the fate of the two establishments, but that even the bringing the market near, can only become a true benefit, insomuch as the trade will not bear to expiate, by the intolerable burdens the uniting of the abattoirs would impose, the advantages which will be offered by the great market of La Villette.

Our conviction is founded, in the second place, upon the new facilities which in the system of division will be acquired by the trade to apportion, at little expense, the beasts purchased at the market at La Villette among the different abattoirs. Whether they will be able to facilitate this hereafter by the use of the railway, or by driving as heretofore the cattle along the usual roads, it is certain that the division can only counteract in an appreciable degree the lowering of price, and other ameliorations which will follow the centralization of the market.

It will be no longer from Sceaux and from Poissy, and often after a double journey between these, that the animals will be driven at a great expense, and no small risk to the abattoirs, but from La Villette only. No point of Paris will be so distant from this establishment as that the animal cannot travel it in a short time, at little expense, and without fatigue.

It is, therefore, that without reserve we are led to give our decision in favour of the division of the abattoirs in a commercial point of view.

Section 3.—*Salubrity.*

The project of centralizing the abattoirs has raised in respect of salubrity and public hygiène two kinds of objections.

The first is absolute, and addresses itself to the very idea of re-unity in one form, the elements of insalubrity, divided at present among ten abattoirs.

The second is only relative, and is based on certain special difficulties which will be met with in establishing a sale, or even a principal abattoir at La Villette.

In regard to the first point, all the men of science engaged in the inquiry agreed that the agglomeration of abattoirs, despite of all the precautions counselled by hygiène, notwithstanding all the care which might be taken in the execution of the project, might be attended by serious inconveniences.

We present a *résumé* of their opinions:

The slaughtering of 1,440,000 head of cattle in one place would be a fact without precedent. The accumulation on one point of such a mass of animals, some of them carrying morbid or contagious principles; the enormous quantity of dead meat, offal, entrails, organic debritus, and putrescible matters of insalubrity, the action of which cannot be foreseen, nor its intensity measured with any certainty. It would engender serious obstacles to the preservation of the meat stored for sale, and consequent injury to the public health.

Besides, it does not seem prudent to substitute at a stroke and without preliminary experience the system of centralisation for the system of division which now exists, and it would be to assume a heavy responsibility to persevere in creating an establishment of such vast proportions while such doubts exist, or at least in the face of what is unknown.

On the second point, relative to the difficulties of site, there is, first of all, the *dépôtoir* of La Villette, contiguous to the site of the proposed abattoirs, and the daily operations which are carried on there on the banks of a canal as high as the projected building might possibly exercise on the meat, but at all events would certainly on the imaginations of the consumers, an action hurtful and to

be regretted. The Administration is aware that the *dépôtoir* should be removed beyond the fortifications and its displacement, which should be immediate, will cost 470,000 francs (18,800 *l.*) We have nothing further to say on this head.

The second difficulty is of a much graver nature :

It has reference to the administration of the water supply of the abattoir. The Commission does not believe that an absolute solution of this question belongs to it, but it cannot refrain from setting forth its doubts, which it persists in believing to be serious.

The abundancy, the profusion of water, is the only means of dissolving and carrying away the numerous elements of infection which an abattoir supplies. The sole abattoir will therefore demand a very great quantity of water. The Administration declares itself in a position to supply that abattoir with a volume equal, if not superior, to that which is delivered to the existing 10 abattoirs, and which is above 1,000 mètres cube per diem, = 35,310 cubic feet = 220,687 gallons. This is not the place to inquire further on this head.

But where are these waters, red with blood, charged with organic debritus, and saturated with putrescible elements to run when they leave the abattoirs ? The project indicates the ditch of St. Denis, which parts from the old boundary of Paris, follows the left bank of the canal of St. Denis to Aubervilliers, and debouches into the Seine at the place called La Maison-de-Seine, at the hill of St. Denis, higher up than the *embouchure* of the canal.

The ditch (or rivulet?) of St. Denis is neither channelled nor covered : it receives in Paris and *extra muros* : 1st. The waters of gas works of La Villette. 2nd. The waters of the *dépôtoir*. 3rd. The waters of several refineries or manufactories of chemical products; and 4th. The contents of the sewer of Pantin, which throws into it the flood waters of Bondy. At the height where the ditch receives the flood water of Bondy infection resulting from the confluence of so many unwholesome and corrupted elements attains its *apogée ;* and although the portion between the Seine and the Soissons railway has been vaulted over, the emanations are intolerable even to the men who work in the sewers, and this state of things calls for an immediate reform for the sake of the public health.

Now, will the red waters of the great abattoir aggravate the unwholesomeness of this ditch of St. Denis ? The engineer in chief in charge of the sewers thinks not ; he even supposes the contrary, reckoning above all on the favourable effect of an affluence of water *less infectious* than the waters of Bondy. As for us, we persist in thinking that the infection of the ditch would be increased, believing as we do the opinions given by hygiènists, that the red waters of an abattoir are essentially putrid in their nature, always saturated with organic matters which rapidly decompose.

Whatever may be the value of these suppositions, it is very evident that the continuance of the *statu quo* is not admissible on the hypothesis of the construction of either a sole or principal abattoir at La Villette, and it is not when the Executive undertake a work so considerable and so costly that it could consent to ally itself more closely, more directly, with the responsibility of such a state of things.

It is then certain that the execution of the abattoir will necessitate the canalization of the ditch, and the formation of it into a great sewer, sufficient for the drainage of the abattoir, however greatly it may be extended. It is necessary to take note of this necessity before pronouncing in favour of even the restricted abattoir at La Villette, for besides the cost already named of removing the *dépôtoir*, the project hides an element of expense hitherto unknown, and perhaps considerable.

But the Commission has to occupy itself with an objection not less grave in considering the action which these waters of the abattoir, mingled with all the impurities of the ditch of St. Denis, would have on the Seine.

At present, the dejections from the five abattoirs of Paris, as the engineer in chief of the service has reported, are thrown separately into and lose themselves in the waters. They are thus naturally diluted at each of the points of discharge by a mass of water of infinitely greater violence, in which the unwholesome elements are divided into infinitesimal particles.

Can one hope that the same effect will follow when there is the convergence, at one point, of a mass of red waters, representing the dejections not of five but of 10 abattoirs, and when the affluent will fall into the Seine at the same point as the corrupt waters of the manufactories and the flood waters of Bondy ?

We

We cannot help expressing our inquietude at the idea of this focus of infection being established high up the river and opposite the town of St. Denis.

The complaints which the corrupt state of the waters of the Seine, at the point of discharge of the intercepting sewer at Asnières, has called forth, increase our fears on this point. The studies ordained by the Minister of Public Works, the opinion given on this question, 11th March 1861, by the Committee of Public Health, establishing a dangerous alteration of the waters of the Seine, caused by the concentration on one point of the unwholesome elements collected by the intercepting sewer, make us naturally fear to see reproduced, although in less degree, an analogous result at the point of discharge of the ditch of St. Denis. And we have not hesitated to subordinate in our own minds the choice of La Villette as the site for a sole or great abattoir, to the certainty which will first of all be settled by skilled men, that no damage can ensue to the waters of the Seine.

Such is definitively the *ensemble* of considerations which the question of salubrity has suggested to us.

These considerations lead us to an opinion opposed in principle to the creation of a sole abattoir, and subsidiarily to doubts, serious doubts, as to the propriety of establishing at La Villette a sole abattoir capable of receiving, either immediately or in the future, any considerable developments.

III.—Conclusion.

The conclusion of this long investigation may be brought to very simple terms.

The system of centralising abattoirs is contrary to past experience, to the necessities of the trade, and public supply, political interest, and the exigencies of hygiène and salubrity.

It is, therefore, necessary to give up the idea of one sole abattoir.

But what should then be done?

First of all is it incumbent on the Administration to proceed immediately, and is it certain, as the Prefect of the Seine seems to indicate in his Memoir to the Municipal Council of 15th July 1860, "that even a partial adjournment of the projected operation is no longer possible, since the extension of the city boundary has taken place?"

We do not think so.

We do not mean to contest the necessity at some time, nearer or more remote, of removing the existing abattoirs. This necessity results in principle from the extension of the limits of the city, and will, in fact, characterise itself in a manner more or less absolute for each one of the abattoirs, according to the progress of transformation of the character of the different quarters of the city, by opening up new streets, &c.; but while reorganising the principle we cannot admit that the *actual state of things* commands the immediate execution of the operation of throwing the abattoirs together, and which will end in a system of centralisation.

What then, in reality, is this interest of urgency, which is a sufficient motive to precipitate the adoption of a measure so grave and so irreparable, if it does not succeed, and the present abattoirs have ceased to exist?

On the left bank we have Grenelle and Ville Juif at the two extremities of the old boundary at work, nearly in their primitive conditions of isolation, and which are not likely to be modified, at least for some time, by projects of transformation, such as have been designed for other quarters.

The abattoirs of the right bank, unequally affected in their neighbourhood by the great streets which the authorities are either opening up, or meditate opening up, situated, with the exception of Roule, in quarters originally industrial, and the metamorphosis of which, where it has been begun, remains still incomplete, cannot seriously be considered to have become in the course of a year the cause of disquietude for their population, the mass of which has not yet been renewed.

It is not, then, to hazard too much to affirm, without pretending otherwise to judge of the future, that *at this present time* the situation of these establishments does not call for any reform, based on any actual and flagrant fault any of these

absolute measures, the necessity of which cannot be ignored, nor the execution adjourned.

The Municipal Administration has, therefore, time to study ripely, and in all its details, the very important question of the removal of the abattoirs. This is all that we need to establish on this point, convinced as we are that the attentive and profound examination which it will give to the subject will result in propositions in conformity with past tradition, and in full harmony with the experience of facts.

We ought meanwhile, in order to fulfil completely our mission, to indicate in what general terms the problem, according to our ideas, may be solved.

Two abattoirs are necessary on the left bank, and those which at present exist there should be retained. When the time arrives, and the necessity makes itself felt, they can be removed outwards to the two extremities of the new boundary.

Neither the interest of the trade nor of salubrity presents, in our opinion, the centralising, in one sole abattoir, the supply of the right bank. This great division of Paris was served by three abattoirs before the extension, three suburban abattoirs belonging to the annexed communes of Batignolles, Belleville and La Villette were added to the former three in the supply of the extended city on that side. It appears impossible to us then at present, but above all in regarding the future, to reduce the number of abattoirs to fewer than three to fairly satisfy the wants of the right side. There will remain for new Paris the same principle of distribution of abattoirs in the terms that experience had demonstrated to be indispensable in 1807 for the old city.

As to the choice of site for each of the three abattoirs on the north bank, this should eventually be determined in a manner to satisfy the interests and the necessities set forth in this report.

Finally, the land acquired for the proposed sole abattoir at La Villette could be utilised by placing on it one of the three establishments, but with the reservations expressed in the two following conditions :—

1st. That it shall be proved that notwithstanding the notable reduction of the abattoir originally projected, and the increase of expense resulting from the works necessary to free from all inconveniences the flow of the red water across the plain of St. Denis, the choice of the site of Villette, which cost 4,250,000 francs, will not be prejudicial to the financial interests of the City of Paris.

2nd. That, at the same time, it be incontestably established that the red waters mixed with the dejections from the lay stall at Bondy will not in any case, nor at any determined point, injuriously affect the salubrity of the waters of the Seine.

Such are the general indications to which the Commission has thought proper to limit itself in formalising its opinion. It may doubtless be possible that these indications ought to be modified in some measure as a result of the special and complete study which will be made of the subject by the Administration; it may be in respect of different projects of abattoirs, or in respect of a better system of distribution of them round the city. But there is one fundamental point on which the Commission expresses an absolute opinion or settled conviction; it is unanimous in affirming that the great interests of the public ordain the division of the abattoirs of Paris, and prohibit the erection of a sole abattoir, even for the service of the right bank of the Seine.

James Newlands.

1867.

COPY of REPORT compiled for the Health Committee of *Liverpool*, by the Borough Engineer, Mr. *James Newlands*, C.E., with reference to the establishment of the ABATTOIR of *La Villette* in *Paris*, and the ABATTOIR of *Brussels*.

(*Lord Robert Montagu.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *August* 1869

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 June 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the DEATHS in the BARKING REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT for the Ten Years 1859—68, Quarter by Quarter:"

"And, of the DEATHS by SCARLET FEVER and TYPHUS in each SUB-DISTRICT within the METROPOLITAN AREA, and in the BARKING SUB-DISTRICT, during each of the Two Years 1867 and 1868."

(1.)—RETURN of the DEATHS in the BARKING TOWN REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT in each Quarter of each of the Ten Years 1859—1868.

YEARS	DEATHS REGISTERED					YEARS
	In the Quarters ending the last Day of				TOTAL.	
	March.	June.	September.	December.		
1859 - -	21	22	47	30	120	- 1859.
1860 - -	25	17	16	16	74	- 1860.
1861 - -	20	24	35	28	107	- 1861.
1862 - -	11	21	20	34	86	- 1862.
1863 - -	30	29	33	33	125	- 1863.
1864 - -	26	21	32	25	104	- 1864.
1865 - -	21	28	41	38	128	- 1865.
1866 - -	42	29	33	41	145	- 1866.
1867 - -	38	26	44	19	127	- 1867.
1868 - -	17	21	69	39	146	- 1868.

(2.)—RETURN of the DEATHS by SCARLET FEVER and TYPHUS in each SUB-DISTRICT within the METROPOLITAN AREA in each of the Years 1867 and 1868.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
LONDON - - - -	1,438	2,921	2,174	2,483
WEST DISTRICTS - - -	169	662	243	265
NORTH DISTRICTS - - -	382	610	667	700
CENTRAL DISTRICTS - -	178	391	253	264
EAST DISTRICTS - - -	237	545	497	632
SOUTH DISTRICTS - - -	472	713	514	622
WEST DISTRICTS.				
Kensington:				
St. Mary, Paddington - -	30	32	20	34
St. John, Paddington - -	9	14	23	19
Kensington Town - - -	25	136	43	44
Brompton - - - -	1	33	10	8
St. Peter, Hammersmith - -	3	6	4	2
St. Paul, Hammersmith - -	6	33	15	14
Fulham - - - - -	2	39	15	11

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
West Districts—*continued.*				
Chelsea:				
Chelsea, South - - -	7	44	9	11
Chelsea, North-West - -	5	67	11	14
Chelsea, North-East - -	4	52	12	9
St. George, Hanover-square:				
Hanover-square - - -	5	6	4	1
May Fair - - - -	8	8	—	—
Belgrave - - - -	22	63	19	26
St. Margaret, Westminster:				
St. John - - - -	18	51	17	21
St. Margaret - - - -	11	37	28	28
St. James, Westminster:				
St. James's-square - - -	2	6	4	3
Golden-square - - -	5	13	1	5
Berwick-street - - -	1	10	3	3
St. Anne, Soho - - -	5	12	5	12

(2.)—Return of the Deaths by Scarlet Fever and Typhus in each Sub-District within the Metropolitan Area, &c.—*continued.*

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
North Districts.				
Marylebone:				
All Souls	2	18	19	18
Cavendish-square	4	11	3	–
Rectory	30	19	10	12
St. Mary	5	22	10	10
Christchurch	19	15	17	7
St. John	12	28	14	17
Hampstead:				
Hampstead	13	9	11	5
Pancras:				
Regent's Park	7	43	22	14
Tottenham-court	7	26	18	24
Gray's Inn-lane	32	29	16	17
Somers Town	14	34	18	19
Camden Town	11	20	4	11
Kentish Town	30	95	26	21
Islington:				
Islington, West	69	123	367	414
Islington, East	81	66	37	45
Hackney:				
Stoke Newington	1	8	7	8
Stamford Hill	–	1	4	2
West Hackney	13	10	11	11
Hackney	21	24	31	31
South Hackney	11	9	22	14
Central Districts.				
St. Giles:				
St. George, Bloomsbury	4	18	7	5
St. Giles, South	9	35	12	9
St. Giles, North	9	18	11	4
Strand:				
Long Acre	3	16	5	2
Charing Cross	3	6	7	6
St. Mary-le-Strand	3	18	3	3
St. Clement Danes	6	19	13	14
Holborn:				
St. George-the-Martyr	14	31	8	10
St. Andrew, Eastern	10	41	7	11
Saffron Hill	3	12	5	6
Clerkenwell:				
St. James	7	31	18	19
Amwell	16	21	11	12
Pentonville	9	13	9	6
Goswell-street	8	22	12	8
St. Luke:				
Old-street	6	10	5	10
City-road	10	7	10	21
Whitecross-street	6	9	12	17
Finsbury	8	4	8	8

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Central Districts—*continued.*				
East London:				
St. Botolph	4	13	19	15
Cripplegate	4	10	10	16
West London:				
West London, North	7	13	28	42
West London, South	18	16	5	5
London City:				
London City, South-West	–	4	6	4
London City, North-West	3	2	3	1
London City, South	1	–	5	3
London City, South-East	4	1	9	3
London City, North-East	3	1	5	4
East Districts.				
Shoreditch:				
Holywell	10	16	15	7
St. Leonard	2	9	23	17
Hoxton New Town	14	27	18	30
Hoxton Old Town	12	18	14	8
Haggerstone, West	7	17	16	20
Haggerstone, East	6	16	19	16
Bethnal Green:				
Hackney-road	9	17	29	22
Green	14	30	24	33
Church	9	32	21	19
Town	9	19	15	23
Whitechapel:				
Artillery	–	1	9	6
Spitalfields	7	4	11	17
Mile End, New Town	6	12	24	39
Whitechapel, North	1	4	18	18
Whitechapel Church	2	12	10	12
Goodman's Fields	1	4	8	8
Aldgate	5	3	7	13
St. George-in-the-East:				
St. Mary	9	7	29	24
St. Paul	7	23	11	29
St. John	4	–	10	13
Stepney:				
Shadwell	9	8	7	14
Ratcliff	9	40	13	47
Limehouse	16	23	21	34
Mile End Old Town:				
Mile End Old Town, Western	13	50	28	40
Mile End Old Town, Eastern	25	82	32	47
Poplar:				
Bow	20	45	38	47
Poplar	11	26	27	29

(2.)—RETURN of the Deaths by Scarlet Fever and Typhus in each Sub-District within the Metropolitan Area, &c.—*continue d.*

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
South Districts.				
St. Saviour:				
Christchurch	4	10	5	9
St. Saviour	3	14	11	12
St. Olave:				
St. Olave	4	2	16	14
St. John, Horsleydown	7	7	5	9
Bermondsey:				
St. James	32	22	22	24
St. Mary Magdalen	20	8	13	14
Leather Market	12	13	4	9
St. George, Southwark:				
Kent-road	11	21	12	17
Borough-road	15	12	8	19
London-road	14	19	12	9
Newington:				
Trinity	18	16	12	15
St. Peter, Walworth	32	47	33	25
St. Mary, Newington	5	14	6	9
Lambeth:				
Waterloo-road, 1st	7	7	11	13
Waterloo-road, 2nd	11	10	23	13
Lambeth Church, 1st	10	23	20	23
Lambeth Church, 2nd	13	50	31	48
Kennington, 1st	15	37	17	27
Kennington, 2nd	12	34	6	15
Brixton	8	17	4	10
Norwood	6	14	6	6

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
South Districts—*continued.*				
Wandsworth:				
Clapham	5	14	9	26
Battersea	18	41	18	33
Wandsworth	7	5	7	7
Putney	1	2	3	2
Streatham	1	3	5	1
Camberwell:				
Dulwich	–	–	1	3
Camberwell	23	18	10	12
Peckham	17	35	14	18
St. George, Camberwell	34	14	23	20
Rotherhithe:				
Rotherhithe	4	9	11	14
Greenwich:				
St. Paul, Deptford	23	38	21	42
St. Nicholas, Deptford	1	4	7	3
Greenwich, West	10	7	24	21
Greenwich, East	5	4	10	10
Lewisham:				
Eltham	–	–	–	–
Lee	3	6	4	3
Lewisham Village	1	2	3	2
Sydenham	4	62	21	10
Woolwich:				
Woolwich Dockyard	4	5	17	23
Woolwich Arsenal	17	10	14	16
Plumstead, West, Plumstead, East	35	34	15	11
Charlton	–	3	–	5

Note.—The Return for the year 1868 ends on 2nd January 1869, and includes 53 weeks.

(3.)—RETURN of the DEATHS by SCARLET FEVER and TYPHUS in the BARKING TOWN SUB-DISTRICT, in each of the Years 1867 and 1868.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Deaths Registered from			
	Scarlet Fever.		Typhus.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Barking Town	-	34	8	13

General Register Office, Somerset House,
23 June 1869.

George Graham,
Registrar General.

RETURNS of the DEATHS in the BARKING REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT for the Ten Years 1859—68, Quarter by Quarter; and, of the DEATHS by SCARLET FEVER and TYPHUS in each SUB-DISTRICT within the METROPOLITAN AREA, and in the BARKING SUB-DISTRICT, during each of the Two Years 1867 and 1868.

(*Mr. Eastwick.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1869.

SEWAGE (BARKING).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 May 1869;—*for*,

"COPY of MEMORIAL from the VICAR and other INHABITANTS of *Barking*, in the County of *Essex*, calling attention to the present CONDITION of the RIVER THAMES, in consequence of the Discharge of SEWAGE through the MAIN OUTFALL SEWERS of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS."

To the Right Honourable *Gathorne Hardy*, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c., &c.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned Vicar, Churchwardens, Medical Practitioners, Smack Owners, and other Inhabitants and Landowners of Barking, in the County of Essex,

Sheweth,

YOUR Memorialists beg respectfully to call your attention to the present dangerous condition of the River Thames—dangerous alike to navigation and to the health of the inhabitants of the parish of Barking, and of all the populous and industrious towns below London, consequent upon the concentrated discharge of sewage through the Main Outfall Sewers of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

On the 21st November last, in his place in the House of Commons, the Right Honourable the Vice President of the Board of Trade, in answer to a question by one of the Members for the City of London, made the startling statement that owing to the continuous silting up of the river by the deposition of sewage mud from the Outfall Sewers of the Metropolitan Board, a bank had been formed in the channel of the river, on which one vessel had already been stranded. On inquiry at the office of the Thames Conservancy, your Memorialists have been informed that the diminution of water in the channel of the river, consequent upon such deposition of sewage mud, is no less than from 21 feet to 10 feet at ebb tide, or a loss of 11 feet of water.

On the 21st of February 1867, in answer to a question put by one of the Members for South Essex, you, Sir, stated that the Thames Conservancy had already vainly applied to the Metropolitan Board of Works for redress of this nuisance, and that you had yourself failed in your endeavours to induce the Metropolitan Board to refer the matter to arbitration, or to take any other action, and that the only course now remaining, in your opinion, was to proceed by way of indictment.

Sir, in this opinion your Memorialists very cordially agree, but the nuisance and danger are far in excess of anything implied in the statements made in the House of Commons before referred to. The filth and refuse of the largest city in the world is concentrated in all its horrors and abominations in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings of your Memorialists, and they feel that while every town and village, and private house above London, is forbidden to pollute the river in the interest of the great Metropolis, yet that they and the inhabitants of all the populous towns below London are completely sacrificed to the comfort and convenience of the latter. There are banks within a few hundred yards of the houses of some of your Memorialists composed of solid sewage, six, eight, and ten feet deep; and the backwater of nearly undiluted sewage sweeping up Barking Creek is so great that it must infallibly, beyond the possibility of doubt, breed a pestilence sooner or later. It is only a question

of time. Foreshores which formerly were hard shingle are now pestilential mud; and what were formerly valuable fishing grounds are now spawning beds of fever and cholera. This is an injurious state of things which is against every principle of law and equity, and it is in violation of the provisions of the special Act of Parliament, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104.

The terrible evils of the past and present have arisen chiefly from the discharge of the High and Middle-level Sewers of the northern area of the Metropolis. Your Memorialists, however, learn with dismay that the pumping-station at Abbey Mills, for raising the sewage of the third or Low-level Sewer, is now approaching completion, and that the intolerable nuisance now complained of will, ere long, be still further increased.

Very shortly after the opening of the Northern Outfall Sewer the coastguard station, formerly at the mouth of Barking Creek, had to be removed to the other side of the river, the old site having become simply untenable.

In former days it was no uncommon thing for a vessel of 200 tons to 250 tons burthen to be brought up the creek to the Port of Barking; the port is now closed to all such vessels.

Formerly fish abounded in the tidal waters of the creek, especially flounders and shrimps; not one can now live, either in the creek itself or in the river near the mouth of the creek, owing to the concentration of the sewage. This is a severe and cruel injury and damage to the poor of the parish.

Bathing has, of course, become impossible.

Formerly large ships could be moored within a short distance of the mouth of the creek, and lighters could approach them with ease; now they have to lie a long distance out, and lighters can only approach them by a circuitous, and therefore expensive, route.

It appears from a Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 26th November 1867, and moved for by Sir George Bowyer, supplying, among other things, copies of "Notices given by the Conservators of the River Thames, under section 64 of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 89, and the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 101," that the Conservancy are carrying out with vigour and promptness the special powers thus conferred upon them, so that in the course of a few months not a drop of sewage will find its way into either the Thames or any of its tributaries above London, yet the nuisance to your Memorialists will be worse than ever, owing to the opening of the Low-level Sewer.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that you will take the subject of the Memorial into consideration, and instruct Her Majesty's Attorney General to apply to the High Court of Chancery for an injunction against the Metropolitan Board of Works, in terms of the 31st section of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, to restrain them from discharging the sewage of London into the River Thames, or to take such other proceedings as he may advise and the urgency of the case demands.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *H. F. Seymour*, M.A., Vicar of Barking,
J Manley, M.D., Westbury House,
H. V. Tayler, Surgeon, East-street,

(and 121 other Signatures.)

SEWAGE (BARKING).

COPY of MEMORIAL from the VICAR and other INHABITANTS of *Barking*, in the County of *Essex*, calling attention to the present CONDITION of the RIVER THAMES, in consequence of the Discharge of SEWAGE through the MAIN OUTFALL SEWERS of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS.

(*Mr. Eastwick.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *June* 1869.

231.

Under 1 *oz.*

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 July 1869; *for*,

COPY "of REPORT of Dr. *Simonds* on the subject of the CONVEYANCE of CATTLE and SHEEP by STEAM SHIPS."

Sir, 10 July 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in reply to your communication on the subject of the conveyance of cattle and sheep by steam ships from the Continent of Great Britain and Ireland, and also from port to port in the United Kingdom, that a great necessity exists to place the system under proper regulations, whereby many of the causes of unnecessary suffering to the animals may be removed.

Speaking in general terms of the importation of animals, it may be affirmed that they suffer immensely from overcrowding, defective ventilation, and want of water and food. Competition between shipping companies leads to small rates being charged; and, to make up for this, as many animals as possible can be crowded into a cattle boat will be, by the owners of the vessel. The result of this is, and especially in rough weather, that animals which get down cannot rise, and are often trodden to death, or so bruised and injured as to render it necessary that they should be killed, either on board or immediately on the vessel coming into port. A practice also obtains with regard to these injured animals, if brought on the upper deck, to hamstring them and cast them overboard. The remedy for this evil of over-crowding would be found in licensing the vessels for carrying only a given number of animals, according to their measurement, and also that all sheep, whether brought on the upper or middle deck, should be confined to pens capable of containing from 25 to 30 sheep each, but no more. Ashes, also, of which there are always abundance on board from the consumption of the coal, which may be estimated at a ton an hour, should be strewed in the pens and standing places both of the cattle and sheep, to give the animals more foot-hold, and partially dry up the moisture of their dung and urine.

Another great necessity is, that the charge of the animals should be removed from the sailors, whose services are most required in their ordinary duties, when most needed by the animals. Serious losses and much suffering would be spared by compelling each vessel to have on board a limited number of drivers, whose duty should consist in attending exclusively to the animals.

I am informed by one of our chief importers and cattle-ship owners, that this plan has been adopted by his company, and with the greatest possible advantage to themselves and necessarily to the suffering animals. Practically it has been found that one man to 100 beasts is quite sufficient, and an additional man when sheep are brought with the cattle.

Limitation of the number on board would also have a certain amount of beneficial influence on the ventilation of the lower and middle decks. Much has been done to improve this, but much more is required with many of the vessels, especially those not built for, or employed exclusively in, the cattle trade. Suffocation of animals is of common occurrence, especially when speed is slackened in coming up the river, the wind-sails not acting with the same amount of power. It is difficult to conceive the amount of heat and effluvium existing in the middle and lower decks when the vessel is brought alongside. The men who go down to get out the animals are compelled to divest themselves of all clothing, excepting their trousers, to perform this duty. To relieve

their breathing, they are also compelled to come to the openings in the decks through which the cattle are brought up for being put ashore. The quicker the animals can be unloaded the better, and all cattle ships should therefore have gangways from deck to deck, up which the animals can walk.

Most of the vessels are so constructed, but many of them have only a hoisting apparatus for getting out the animals, to which serious objection can be taken, as well to the slowness of unloading.

The next consideration is that of supplying the cattle with food and water. This, as a rule, is sadly neglected, and again arising in a great measure from over-crowding and a want of men being on board, whose especial duty it is to give attention to the animals.

Practice has shown that it is not prudent, especially with cattle brought from Spain, to give them either food or water for the first 12 hours after being on board. Water should, however, then be given, and certainly at not less than every 12 hours afterwards.

An average passage from Tonning or Gustemunde is 40 hours, so that the animals should have both food and water at least three times on the voyage. An average passage from Oporto is 100 hours, and the cattle will therefore require water and food about eight times. As a rule, cattle will eat but little on board, and hay perhaps is to be preferred before other kinds of food. As ruminating animals, they do not suffer for want of nutriment to the same extent as those whose food passes at once into the true digestive stomach, but they require water as frequently, if not more often, especially when down in the hold of a vessel.

At most of the landing-places of the Port of London, water-troughs are fixed, so that the cattle can drink on coming out of the vessel; and at all of them, as well as at every outport, the same arrangements should be required of the owners of the wharf. Apart from the absolute necessity that the cattle should rest for twelve hours after debarkation, before a satisfactory opinion can be arrived at as to their freedom from disease, humanity dictates that, after all the privations and fatigues they have undergone, they should be refreshed by rest and food, and breathing a pure air, before being hurried off to market.

With regard to enforcing regulations to lessen the abuses existing in the importation of foreign cattle and sheep, no fear need be apprehended that the trade would pass into the hands of continental shippers. The whole business is so completely in the hands of English importers, shipowners, and cattle salesmen, that opposition may be said to be useless. It may also be affirmed that none of the persons interested would put difficulties in the way of proper and practical alterations being made.

The Scotch Trade.

The abuses existing in the foreign cattle trade apply only in part to the bringing of animals coastwise to the Port of London. The vessels carry passengers and goods as well as cattle, and in consequence of the small numbers usually on board, overcrowding is seldom practised. The voyage from Aberdeen occupies about as much time as from Tonning, and the cattle will therefore require the same amount of attention as to food and water.

The vessels should be licensed, and the numbers both of cattle and sheep restricted according to the available space, when passengers and a full cargo of goods are on board.

Pens should be provided for the sheep after the same manner as in the ships in the foreign trade; and arrangements made also for persons to accompany the cattle, to attend to everything which is required. The places at which the landing takes place should have every accommodation for resting, and feeding and watering the animals, after they are unloaded. Such accommodation does not exist at all of them at the present time.

The Irish Trade.

This trade differs essentially from the foreign or Scotch trade, inasmuch that it is almost exclusively confined to the importation of store stock. Cattle dealers are the chief persons interested directly in the matter, and many of these are perfectly regardless of the privations and suffering which the animals have

have to undergo, so long as they can keep expenses down. The passage to Liverpool from Dublin occupies about 12 hours, and in rough weather many of the animals are lost from overcrowding, want of proper penning, &c., on board. No attempts are made to lessen these evils, nor is any proper care observed towards the cattle on debarkation. As quickly as possible they are hurried into the railway trucks and sent on, without food or water, to places as far distant as Norfolk. The sudden transition from the heat and confined air of the hold of a vessel to an open railway truck, and rapid passage through the country, is attended with serious effects on the health of the animals. Nothing is more common than for a farmer to lose Irish cattle from pulmonary and other diseases shortly after purchase. A great reform is needed in the whole system, and especially should provisions be made to limit the number put on board, for their proper penning on deck or otherwise, and for their being rested, fed, and watered, after quitting the vessel, before they are put into the railway trucks.

I have, &c.

Dr. Williams, &c. &c.

(signed) *Jas. B. Simonds.*

COPY of Report of Dr. *Simonds* on the subject of the Conveyance of Cattle and Sheep by Steam Ships.

(*Mr. William Edward Forster.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *July* 1869.

320.

Under 1 *oz.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1869;—*for*,

"RETURN of such CATTLE PLAGUE ORDERS of the PRIVY COUNCIL as are now in force, in whole, or in part."

DATE.	SUBJECT.
1856:	
28 July - -	Order of the Queen in Council empowering the Commissioners of Customs to seize and destroy diseased animals imported.
1863:	
17 November -	Order of the Queen in Council empowering the Commissioners of Customs to deal with the carcasses of animals which had died during the voyage.
1867:	
15 February -	Defining the area of Chichester, within which foreign cattle must be slaughtered.
12 July - -	Defining the area of Bristol, within which foreign cattle must be slaughtered.
20 August -	The Consolidated Cattle Plague Order of August, 1867.
20 August -	The Metropolitan Cattle Plague Order of August, 1867.
11 September -	The Consolidated Cattle Plague Order (Scotland) of September, 1867.
11 October -	Defining Thames Haven, Odams' Wharf, and Victoria Docks, as parts of the port of London within which foreign cattle may be landed, and providing for their removal to the Metropolitan Cattle Market.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Cowes, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Dover, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Hartlepool, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Harwich, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Hull, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the parts of the port of Plymouth, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of North Shields, within which foreign cattle may be landed.

Date.	Subject.
1867:	
11 October -	Defining the parts of the port of Shoreham, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
11 October -	Defining the parts of the port of Southampton, within which foreign cattle may be landed, one of which is set apart for the purposes of quarantine.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Granton, within which foreign cattle may be landed; and providing for their removal to the Edinburgh public slaughterhouse.
11 October -	Defining the part of the port of Leith, within which foreign cattle may be landed; and providing for their removal to the Edinburgh public slaughterhouse.
15 October -	Defining the part of the port of Glasgow, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
15 October -	Defining the part of the port of Middlesborough, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
15 October -	Defining the parts of the port of Portsmouth, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
22 October -	Defining the part of the port of Grimsby, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
23 October -	Removing the restrictions on the movement of cattle in England and Wales (except the metropolis).
7 November -	Permitting the re-shipment of foreign cattle from the defined part of the port of Hartlepool to the ports of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Sunderland, or Middlesborough.
7 November -	Defining Brown's wharf as a part of the port of London, within which foreign cattle may be landed; and providing for their removal to the Metropolitan Cattle Market.
15 November -	Amending the Orders defining the parts of the ports of Granton and Leith, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
29 November -	Defining the part of the port of Dartmouth, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
29 November -	Defining the part of the port of Littlehampton, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
29 November -	Defining the part of the port of Sunderland within which foreign cattle may be landed, and permitting their re-shipment to the ports of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Hartlepool, or Middlesborough.
1868:	
4 February -	Extending the time within which foreign cattle must be slaughtered to 10 days.
16 May - -	Defining the part of the port of Goole, within which foreign cattle may be landed.
22 May - -	Amending the Order of 11th October 1867, relating to the port of Southampton.
16 June - -	Special provisions with regard to cows, the produce of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, or Isle of Man.
16 June - -	Removing the restrictions on the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions and sales of cattle in England and Wales, except the metropolis.

Date.	Subject.
1868:	
23 June - -	Defining the part of the port of Liverpool within which foreign cattle may be landed.
27 June - -	Article 45 of the Consolidated Cattle Plague Order of August, 1867, relating to "cows" from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, to apply to "cattle."
24 July - -	Cattle from Spain, Portugal, Normandy or Brittany, shall cease to be deemed foreign cattle if landed under certain conditions.
24 July - -	Extending the time within which cattle must be slaughtered after exposure in a licensed market to 10 days.
24 July - -	Permitting movement of cattle out of the metropolis under special provisions.
29 July - -	Permitting and regulating the movement of cattle through the metropolis by the Great Northern Railway.
31 July - -	Permitting and regulating the movement of cattle through the metropolis by the London and North Western Railway.
20 August -	Permitting and regulating the movement of cattle through the metropolis by the Great Western Railway.
20 August -	Permitting and regulating the movement of cattle through the metropolis by the London and South Western Railway.
20 August -	Permitting and regulating the movement of cattle through the metropolis by the Midland Railway.
20 August -	Amending the Order of 11th October 1867 relating to the port of Plymouth.
16 September -	Amending the Order of 11th October 1867 relating to the port of Shoreham.

E. Harrison.

Council Office, 9 March 1869.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

RETURN of such Cattle Plague Orders of the Privy Council as are now in force, in whole, or in part.

(*Mr. Fordyce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1869.

EMIGRATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 June 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Number of EMIGRANTS, Natives of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, who have left the United Kingdom for the British Colonies, or the United States of *America*, during the Ten Years ending December 1857, and also during the Ten Years ending December 1867, in the following Form:—

EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM, 1848–1857.

	Destination.		
	British Colonies.	United States.	All other Places.
English - - - - -			
Scotch - - - - -			
Irish - - - - -			
TOTALS - - -			

EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM, 1858–1867.

English - - - - -			
Scotch - - - - -			
Irish - - - - -			
TOTALS - - -			

"Of the Average Annual EMIGRATION for the Ten Years ending 1857:"

"Of the Average Annual EMIGRATION for the Ten Years ending 1867:"

"TABLE, showing the Occupation, Sex, and General Destination of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH EMIGRANTS in 1857, as far as can be ascertained, from the Passenger Lists presented by the Authorities:"

"And, similar TABLE for 1867."

Colonial Office, 3 August 1869.

W. MONSELL.

(*The Lord Mayor.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *August* 1869.

RETURNS of the Number of EMIGRANTS, Natives of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, who have left the *United Kingdom* for the *British Colonies*, or the *United States of America*, during the Ten Years ending December 1857, and also during the Ten Years ending December 1867.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1848–1857.

Year.	Nationality.	Destination.		
		British Colonies.	United States.	All other Places.
1848 - - -	The returns in the Emigration Office, previous to 1853, do not distinguish the Nationality of Emigrants.			
1849 - - -				
1850 - - -				
1851 - - -				
1852 - - -				
1853 - - -	English - - - -	36,419	26,496	—
	Scotch - - - -	15,135	7,470	—
	Irish - - - -	35,137	156,970	502
	Totals - -	86,691	190,936	502
1854 - - -	English - - - -	53,224	37,644	98
	Scotch - - - -	20,943	4,888	41
	Irish - - - -	39,111	111,095	3
	Totals - -	113,278	153,627	142
1855 - - -	English - - - -	31,742	25,278	112
	Scotch - - - -	10,199	3,797	41
	Irish - - - -	21,619	57,164	71
	Totals - -	63,560	86,239	224
1856 - - -	English - - - -	33,156	31,194	177
	Scotch - - - -	7,022	4,960	51
	Irish - - - -	12,731	58,777	216
	Totals - -	52,909	94,931	444
1857 - - -	English - - - -	44,363	33,966	231
	Scotch - - - -	10,670	5,490	93
	Irish - - - -	20,078	66,060	100
	Totals - -	75,111	105,516	424

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1858–1867.

1858 - - -	English - - - -	25,313	14,469	189
	Scotch - - - -	8,389	3,389	37
	Irish - - - -	11,772	31,498	11
	Totals - -	45,474	49,356	237
1859 - - -	English - - - -	20,363	13,065	502
	Scotch - - - -	6,881	2,851	450
	Irish - - - -	11,563	41,180	238
	Totals - -	38,807	57,096	1,190

EMIGRATION from the United Kingdom, 1858–1867—*continued.*

YEAR.	NATIONALITY.	DESTINATION.		
		British Colonies.	United States.	All other Places.
1860	English	12,740	13,556	125
	Scotch	6,489	2,220	24
	Irish	8,629	52,103	103
	Totals	27,858	67,879	252
1861	English	13,250	8,741	154
	Scotch	5,483	1,210	37
	Irish	7,772	28,209	341
	Totals	26,505	38,160	532
1862	English	21,246	14,180	61
	Scotch	11,489	1,025	82
	Irish	15,778	33,521	381
	Totals	48,513	48,726	524
1863	English	28,336	32,570	337
	Scotch	11,583	3,481	166
	Irish	21,407	94,477	507
	Totals	61,326	130,528	1,010
1864	English	25,268	29,811	1,539
	Scotch	8,852	5,986	197
	Irish	20,747	94,368	313
	Totals	54,867	130,165	2,049
1865	English	27,704	30,816	2,825
	Scotch	7,030	5,562	278
	Irish	18,422	82,085	169
	Totals	53,156	118,463	3,272
1866	English	18,926	38,421	1,509
	Scotch	5,274	6,825	208
	Irish	11,955	86,594	341
	Totals	36,155	131,840	2,058
1867	English	15,405	38,231	1,858
	Scotch	4,434	8,249	183
	Irish	8,821	79,571	230
	Totals	28,660	126,051	2,271

RETURN of the Average Annual Emigration for the Ten Years ending 1857 - 275,276

RETURN of the Average Annual Emigration for the Ten Years ending 1867 - 161,915

TABLE showing the Occupation, Sex, and General Destination of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH EMIGRANTS in 1857, as far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists presented by the Authorities.

1857.

OCCUPATION.	DESTINATION.											
	UNITED STATES.			BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.			AUSTRALASIA.			ALL OTHER PLACES.		
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.
ADULT MALES.												
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	156	116	870	100	157	3	2,574	738	1,244	1	–	10
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	87	16	37	9	11	2	82	29	20	–	1	–
Blacksmiths and Farriers	50	17	26	11	30	4	137	37	21	3	–	–
Bookbinders and Stationers	5	4	2	1	–	1	17	1	–	–	–	–
Boot and Shoe Makers	96	17	50	40	38	4	106	21	18	1	–	–
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	31	9	8	5	4	1	24	6	5	–	–	–
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	4	1	3	1	4	–	41	1	2	–	–	–
Bricklayers, Plasterers, &c.	39	10	2	10	2	–	189	8	17	3	–	–
Builders	11	–	1	5	1	–	26	2	4	–	–	–
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	43	6	18	17	5	–	142	13	8	–	–	–
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	21	12	5	5	4	–	37	4	3	–	–	–
Carpenters and Joiners	571	92	623	161	69	12	692	90	79	16	2	–
Carvers and Gilders	5	2	1	–	–	–	16	1	1	–	–	–
Clerks	342	74	115	52	50	10	342	51	58	5	21	4
Clock and Watch Makers	12	2	1	1	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Coach Makers and Trimmers	3	3	–	3	1	–	12	2	2	–	1	–
Coal Miners	8	–	1	1	2	–	202	35	3	–	–	–
Coopers	16	1	71	2	11	1	25	1	7	–	–	–
Cutlers	13	–	1	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic Servants	35	9	41	3	25	3	112	18	23	6	–	–
Dyers	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	7	4	3	–	–	–	13	1	2	–	–	–
Engineers	52	34	10	11	18	1	113	21	1	7	13	–
Engravers	13	6	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Farmers	2,121	411	1,308	452	191	171	1,655	322	979	3	5	–
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	102	239	25	21	83	2	901	69	140	20	21	1
Jewellers and Silversmiths	16	1	8	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers, General	4,248	365	15,662	1,396	320	1,311	4,061	736	5,318	2	–	75
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	2	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Maltsters, &c.	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Masons	111	22	204	29	29	3	232	45	31	4	–	–
Millers	20	9	13	24	18	–	48	4	11	–	–	–
Millwrights	3	1	–	2	7	–	6	10	–	–	–	–
Miners and Quarrymen	979	32	99	105	12	3	2,083	62	60	118	–	–
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers and Glaziers.	153	30	102	13	5	1	181	24	22	–	–	–
Pensioners	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Printers	37	21	7	3	11	1	72	8	15	–	–	–
Railway Labourers	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	8	–	–	–
Rope Makers	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Saddlers and Harness Makers	2	3	4	3	3	–	25	4	4	1	–	–
Sail Makers	3	2	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Sawyers	9	1	1	12	5	1	60	12	5	–	–	–
Seamen	99	16	21	16	14	3	174	27	20	1	1	–
Shipwrights	13	–	2	7	1	–	33	6	1	–	–	–
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	238	73	36	38	22	2	315	38	30	–	–	2
Slaters	1	1	1	–	4	–	3	3	4	–	–	–
Smiths, General	67	16	79	31	12	2	134	20	8	2	–	–
Spinners and Weavers	206	49	57	4	28	3	178	6	26	–	–	–
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	43	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Surveyors	2	1	–	1	–	–	10	3	–	1	–	–
Tailors	227	48	122	46	31	6	94	16	22	–	–	–
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Tanners and Curriers	16	7	4	2	6	1	18	2	1	–	–	–
Turners	9	2	1	3	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Wheelwrights	9	10	–	11	9	–	71	21	7	1	–	–
Woolcombers and Sorters	3	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	1	–	–	–
Trades and Professions not before specified.	1,715	194	650	87	80	11	819	89	134	17	6	–
ADULT FEMALES.												
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	579	31	2,118	82	282	128	2,789	855	2,974	9	–	156
Gentlewomen and Governesses	8	–	–	–	1	–	40	–	8	–	1	–
Milliners, Dress Makers, Needlewomen.	25	–	112	10	14	7	94	21	22	1	–	–
Shopwomen	–	–	11	2	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Trades and Professions not before specified.	45	3	137	4	6	6	20	5	1	–	1	–
Spinsters	1,642	150	13,089	109	122	738	867	176	528	1	–	28

TABLE showing the Occupation, Sex, and general Destination of English, Scotch, and Irish Emigrants in 1867, as far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists presented by the Authorities.

1867.

OCCUPATION.	DESTINATION.											
	United States.			British North America.			Australasia.			All other Places.		
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.
Adult Males:												
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	42	73	17	9	37	–	133	261	187	61	22	46
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	50	28	18	6	7	1	17	6	8	1	–	–
Blacksmiths and Farriers	18	24	14	4	3	4	21	13	19	2	–	–
Bookbinders and Stationers	4	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Boot and Shoe Makers	61	41	151	3	11	2	21	9	15	–	–	–
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	9	17	18	1	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	21	6	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Bricklayers, Plasterers, &c.	20	15	16	1	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Builders	2	5	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	30	2	6	–	1	–	15	1	3	1	–	1
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	12	16	4	3	1	4	12	3	–	–	–	–
Carpenters and Joiners	730	82	177	81	37	43	63	18	17	4	–	–
Carvers and Gilders	6	4	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks	280	64	64	57	41	20	109	26	15	24	29	3
Clock and Watch Makers	3	1	2	1	–	–	8	1	1	1	–	–
Coach Makers and Trimmers	5	1	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Coal Miners	19	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coopers	25	11	15	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cutlers	10	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic Servants	50	19	32	10	5	3	29	2	19	34	–	2
Dyers	18	17	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	1	6	2	2	4	–	4	1	–	4	–	–
Engineers	68	47	4	9	18	1	23	11	–	31	7	1
Engravers	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–
Farmers	1,413	181	1,557	469	221	286	276	95	142	29	37	18
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	2,141	300	685	710	227	170	1,068	78	85	609	60	49
Jewellers and Silversmiths	3	1	–	1	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers, General	9,392	1,061	23,775	812	132	1,359	516	185	815	86	7	43
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	3	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maltsters, &c.	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Masons	93	72	98	1	8	4	8	4	5	–	1	–
Millers	13	8	7	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Millwrights	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Miners and Quarrymen	2,836	155	248	275	18	2	188	6	3	25	–	–
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers and Glaziers.	125	16	23	–	2	4	13	1	7	1	–	–
Pensioners	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Printers	18	20	11	–	5	–	4	1	1	–	–	–
Railway Labourers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rope Makers	–	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Saddlers and Harness Makers	6	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	4	1	1	–
Sail Makers	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Sawyers	4	4	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Seamen	88	31	47	21	17	5	34	2	–	5	–	–
Shipwrights	4	12	2	1	3	1	1	4	–	1	3	3
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	116	64	46	6	22	2	77	11	8	18	4	1
Slaters	8	5	20	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smiths, General	308	35	352	30	21	5	12	1	1	6	–	–
Spinners and Weavers	195	86	49	1	22	13	2	1	1	3	1	–
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surveyors	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–
Tailors	150	21	72	9	6	43	11	3	14	1	–	–
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tanners and Curriers	2	3	–	–	2	–	6	2	1	1	–	–
Turners	4	3	2	1	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Wheelwrights	10	3	6	1	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Woolcombers and Sorters	4	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trades and Professions not before specified.	1,219	227	278	307	60	71	197	9	13	72	17	14
Adult Females:												
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	177	118	5,240	44	65	83	941	333	1,310	115	5	12
Gentlewomen and Governesses	242	49	105	73	61	4	198	33	27	102	4	5
Milliners, Dress Makers, Needlewomen.	38	13	296	–	1	1	75	7	35	2	–	–
Shopwomen	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	56	3	–	–	–
Trades and Professions not before specified.	10	19	70	–	3	–	28	12	16	1	–	–
Spinsters	2,724	353	11,227	223	126	738	250	–	148	34	9	23

Government Emigration Board,
2nd August 1869.

Richard B. Cooper,
Assistant Secretary.

EMIGRATION.

RETURNS of the Number of EMIGRANTS, Natives of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, who have left the *United Kingdom* for the *British Colonies*, or the *United States of America*, during the Ten Years ending December 1857, and also during the Ten Years ending December 1867; of the Average Annual EMIGRATION for the Ten Years ending 1857 and for the Ten Years ending 1867; also, TABLE showing the Occupation, Sex, and general Destination of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH EMIGRANTS, in 1857, as far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists presented by the Authorities; and, similar TABLE for 1867.

(*The Lord Mayor.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1869.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 June 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Dates of the Appointments of the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for ENGLISH FISHERIES:"

"Of the Dates of the Appointments of INSPECTORS of SALMON FISHERIES since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865:"

"LIST of all the FISH PASSES which have been approved by the Home Office under the 12th Section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, specifying the River, and Situation in such River, of each such FISH PASS:"

"And, similar LIST of all the FISH PASSES which have been approved by the Home Office under Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act of 1861, since the passing of the said Act of 1865, and specifying the River, and Situation in such River, of each such FISH PASS."

Whitehall, 5 July 1869.

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

RETURN of the Dates of the Appointments of the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for ENGLISH FISHERIES, and of INSPECTORS of SALMON FISHERIES since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.	Date of Appointment.	INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.	Date of Appointment.
Frederick Eden, Esq.	3 Feb. 1866	Wm. Joshua Ffennell, Esq.	1 October 1865
		Frederick Eden, Esq.	1 „ „
Wallace Houston, Rear Admiral	3 „ „	Wm. Joshua Ffennell, Esq.	1 „ 1866
		Frederick Eden, Esq.	1 „ „
James Paterson, Esq.	3 „ „	Francis T. Buckland, Esq., M.A.	7 Feb. 1867
		Spencer Walpole, Esq.	21 March „
Thos. Abel Bremage Spratt, Capt. R.N.	28 June „	Francis T. Buckland, Esq., M.A.	31 July 1868
Henry Scott, Esq.	11 Sept. „	Spencer Walpole, Esq.	31 „ „

LIST of all the FISH PASSES which have been approved by the Home Office, under the 12th Section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, specifying the River, and Situation in such River, of each such FISH PASS:—

Warkworth Mills, on the Coquet.
Flete Weir, on the River Erme, Devon.

LIST of all the FISH PASSES which have been approved by the Home Office, under Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act of 1861, since the passing of the said Act of 1865, and specifying the River, and Situation in such River, of each such FISH PASS:—

Musrum Dam, on River Wear, Durham.
Fitz Mill Weir, on River Derwent.
Hall Mill Weir, on the River Clywedog, in the Wye Fishery District.

N.B.—A great many passes have been built since 1865, under the immediate direction, or with the concurrence of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries, on the English and Welsh Salmon Rivers. But with the above exceptions, none of them have been formally approved by the Home Office; as the fact that such approval may be construed, under the 12th Section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, to confer a right of fishing in the part immediately below the weir, has, almost uniformly, led the conservators to consider that it was inexpedient that it should be granted.

FISHERIES.

RETURN of the Dates of the Appointments of the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for ENGLISH FISHERIES, and of INSPECTORS of SALMON FISHERIES since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865; also, LIST of all the FISH PASSES which have been approved by the Home Office under the 12th Section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865; and, LIST of all the FISH PASSES which have been approved by the Home Office under Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act of 1861; &c.

(*Mr. Dodds.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1869.

FISHERIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 February 1869;—*for*,

"COPY of the JUDGMENT delivered by the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries at *Workington* on the 10th day of December 1868, relative to Lord *Lonsdale*'s Fishing Coops in the River *Derwent*, and affecting the Right to Weirs in the Non-navigable Portions of SALMON RIVERS in *England*."

(*Mr. Dodds.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *April* 1869.

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COPY of the JUDGMENT delivered by the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries at *Workington* on the 10th day of December 1868, relative to Lord *Lonsdale*'s Fishing Coops in the River *Derwent*, and affecting the Right of Weirs in the Non-navigable Portions of SALMON RIVERS in *England*.

SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR ENGLISH FISHERIES.

RIVER DERWENT, CUMBERLAND.

Commissioners:

JAMES PATERSON, Esq. (Chairman).

Captain T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., R.N. | Major Scott.

Secretary - - Thos. F. Brady, Esq.

LORD LONSDALE'S SALMON HALL FISHERY.

WORKINGTON, 10th December 1868.

THE Chairman, Mr. PATERSON, delivered the Judgment of the Commissioners, as follows:

1. *Danger of False Analogies in Law.*—The judgment in this case was postponed in the expectation that some appeals from judgments of the Commissioners in other cases then pending might throw light on many obscurities attending the present state of the law. A decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, 2 L. R., Q. B., 286, has since been given, and it falls to be considered whether that decision furnishes the desired guide for the future disposal of these questions. The first observation that suggests itself on that decision, is that more than half the materials for arriving at a correct conclusion seem not to have been present to the view of the court, and certain matters of fact seem to have been assumed as the latent basis of the conclusions of law, which are not reconcileable with ordinary experience and the previous authorities. These considerations place us in no small difficulty for the future.

2. When a new subject comes before a court of law, it is of vital moment that the matters of fact involved be correctly appreciated, for otherwise the court may be misled by some false analogy. We are told on high authority (Lord Westbury *On Revision of the Law*, H. L., 12 June 1863), that when the liability of provisional committeemen, which was a new subject, came to be dealt with within the last quarter of a century, the judges at first all assumed that a provisional committeeman was on the footing of a partner, and it took many years of misdirected litigation before it occurred to an eminent judge to question the analogy altogether, and the House of Lords at last ultimately settled that it was a false analogy which had been at first adopted and acted upon. This arose from overlooking the essential matters of fact underlying the case. So, "in applying a rule to the rights of running water," as Parke, B., says in *Embrey* v. *Owen*, 6 Exch. 353, "it must be considered what the nature "of those rights is, and what is a violation of them."

3. *Necessity of knowing the Law before* 1861.—It is obvious that until the principles of the law bearing on the legality of fishing weirs in non-navigable rivers previous to the year 1861 be thoroughly explored and ascertained, no satisfactory progress can be made in settling the many intricate and complicated questions now awaiting solution. The first step towards sound legislation is an exact knowledge of the antecedent law. Until that is attained the Legislature may legislate in vain, and only further confuse a subject already too much confused. What is wanted on the part of the Legislature is a firm hand in dealing with these complicated rights; but it is impossible this can be acquired without an accurate knowledge of the law antecedent to 1861. In that year a statute was passed, which is so

expressed that if interpreted in the way suggested by the case of *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, it may prove a retrograde step, and damage incalculably the rights of all the riparian owners in the kingdom, as well as the public, instead of strengthening and protecting them, as was its professed object. The time has therefore arrived for going back upon first principles, and endeavouring to lay sure foundations, so that there may be no legislation in the dark. Another consideration which shows the expediency of reviewing at this stage the whole of the antecedent law is this, that it is only within the last quarter of a century that the law relating to easements in running water, with which branch of the law fishing weirs are closely connected, has obtained a large development, few of the judgments before that period being capable of being quoted without considerable qualifications.

4. *Judicial Knowledge of Facts.*—It is therefore expedient to begin at the beginning of the subject, and to state the essential matters of fact on which the law is founded. A court of law is bound to know the ordinary laws of nature, at least such parts of these as form what is called common knowledge. It may also be assumed that a court of law is bound to know as much of the laws of nature as the statutes show, or assume to be material.

It is true that if matters of fact cannot be understood without a knowledge of scientific rules, these must be brought before the court in the ordinary way by evidence, but a court of law has no right, where a matter is not within judicial knowledge, to surmise a state of facts which has not been made matter of extrinsic evidence one way or the other, especially when that assumed state of facts is contrary to what may be easily proved to be the true state of facts.

5. *Knowledge of Facts necessary before Law can be applied.*—The essential matters of fact to be kept in view in applying the law to the right of fishing in running water are as follows, and these are either to be gathered from a perusal of the statutes which have been passed during six centuries on the subject, or they are capable of easy proof in the ordinary way. Nearly all the great rivers of England are frequented by salmon, a species of migratory fish which can only exist by alternately living in salt and fresh water. The law of their nature is, that the fish are bred in the upper and shallow waters of the great rivers and their tributaries, and at the age of about 18 months they pass down to the sea, and the rest of their existence is spent in passing every year to and fro between the sea and the upper fresh streams. At all times of the year the fish are either passing up or passing down the river. It is true the greater numbers pass up in the summer months, but there are generally some passing up or going down at other times also. They are not bred at all, and cannot be bred, in the tidal parts of rivers, though there they are caught plentifully.

6. To enable the fish to inhabit a river, that is to say, to be found not only in the fresh but the tidal parts of rivers, it is thus essential that the parent fish should have an open passage from the sea to the source, or at least to the upper shallows of the river. The old fish require to go up the river to breed, and the young fish require to come down the river to grow, and after they are grown they still require to alternate between the fresh waters and the sea. If at any point between the tidal limit and the upper breeding grounds a barrier is made which obstructs this passage, the stock of fish is necessarily diminished and gradually annihilated. It thus follows that at the place where the salt water meets the fresh the whole stock of fish of the river and estuary must pass at least once in their lives, either coming or going. This is so in a state of nature, irrespective of all laws. If all the fish must pass a particular spot, it equally follows that they may all with certainty be caught at that spot if certain obvious means for that end are used.

7. *Common Law as to Catching Fish.*—Now, the common law (putting aside all statutes for the present) as to the catching of fish is this: The running water is *publici juris*, and belongs to no one. In the sea and tidal parts of rivers the public have the right of catching all the fish they can by all means which are not inconsistent with the equal rights of each other. In the upper parts of rivers the public cannot go to fish, for they would be trespassers, each riparian owner having the exclusive right of catching all the fish he can up to the centre or *medium filum* of the river adjacent to his own land. But each riparian owner has *ex jure naturæ* only the right to fish in such a way that all the other riparians may be able to fish in the same way, for otherwise each would not have that usufruct of the running water which the laws of all civilised countries allow to him. And a fishing weir is obviously an excessive and immoderate user of the running water, and involves a tort to the other riparians. There is, however, still a part of the river intermediate between the tidal flow and the upper fresh water, namely, where the river is navigable but not tidal. In some rivers there are five to thirty miles of this navigable water which are not tidal, and in all that portion of the river the rule is that the public have the right of passage in boats and vessels, but have no right to catch fish. While navigating this part of the river the public have no more right to dip a net or cast a fly than a passenger along the highway has a right to catch the game or dig the mines there. Vin. Abr., *Prerog. Ba.*; *Davis*, 56*a.*; *Fitzwalter's Case*, 1 Mod. 106; Hale *de Jure Maris*, c. 2; *Murphy* v. *Ryan* (C. P., Ireland, 20 January 1868). The right of catching fish in the navigable and non-tidal part of the river belongs exclusively to the riparian owner, who has the same right precisely as to catching fish there as the riparian owners have in the non-navigable part of the river. It is thus clear that the right to catch fish does not depend in any way on the right of public passage. The public right of navigation and the public right of fishing are entirely separate rights. They are not concurrent

rights

rights except in the sea and tidal parts of rivers, and even there it is well settled that if the rights clash, the fisherman must always make way for the navigator, the right of navigation being the paramount right. This distinction between the right to fish and the right to navigate is important with reference to another part of the subject, as will be shown hereafter, more especially as it seems to have been overlooked in the recent judgment in *Rolle* v. *Whyte*.

8. *River and Estuary unum quid.*—Such being the state of things as regards the instincts of salmon and the common-law right of fishing, it will be at once self-evident that the entire river from the sea to the upper breeding places, is, so far as regards the purpose of maintaining and catching fish, *unum quid*—one and indivisible. The whole area of water, or rather of the soil covered with running water, is merely a vehicle for holding the fish which permeate the water in all directions nearly at all times of the year for one purpose or another. While the water runs one way to the sea, the fish run the contrary way during at least half the year. If access to the breeding ground in the upper fresh waters is cut off, the whole stock perishes, and no fish are to be caught either there or in the tidal parts; if the fish are imprisoned in the upper waters and cannot get down to the sea, they also perish. The public may catch what they can in the tidal part of the river; the riparian owners may alone catch what are to be caught in their parts of the river. But each part of the river is inseparable from and dependent on the other; both must equally contribute to the one result, namely, the supply of fish in the whole river and estuary. If at any point the water is disconnected by a barrier and divided into separate compartments without any means of communication, some fish may exist, but migratory fish cannot exist. A paralysis ensues, and all the members of the river alike decay; the college of riparians suffer, and the public in the estuary equally suffer. This is, however, to be taken with this further distinction. If the riparian owner next to the tidal flow erects the barrier, he having the key of the position may destroy the whole stock of fish in the river and estuary, for all the breeding fish must pass his door. They cannot breed below him, and if they are to breed at all they can only breed above and beyond him; but after breeding, before these can be caught, or are worth catching, they must first go back to the sea. As to those other riparians further up the river, it is with them a question of degree; the further up each is situated, his powers of mischief by erecting barriers are proportionably less, for there is always the chance, according to the size and nature of the bed of the river, that some portion of breeding ground between him and the sea will be left accessible to the fish, and to that extent the stock of fish will be kept from entire annihilation. The gradations of mischief and corresponding loss follow the geographical situation on the river; nevertheless the whole river, including the estuary, is *unum quid*, and must be so viewed before a just estimate of the respective legal rights of parties interested can be formed. The running water must be a continuous medium open at one end towards the sea and stretching considerably inland at the other end, so that the interests of the public are inseparably mixed up with those of the college of riparian owners. The river and its dependent rights are most nearly analogous to a common, and each riparian owner can take his commonage only within the limits of his own land, yet the public have a right of sharing in the common at one end.

9. *How a Fishing Weir Operates on Neighbour's Rights.*—Now, the mode in which a fishing weir operates will be easily understood. A weir is in general terms a kind of fixed structure stretching across a river, the sole object of which is to make a barrier to the progress of the fish, and so as to compel them into certain places or apertures, in which traps, boxes, cruives, or coops are set, which confine and catch the fish. This barrier, which may or may not extend across the whole breadth of the river, is either of solid masonry or of brushwood, or it may be of any substance and texture sufficiently high and closely reticulated to stop the fish, and lead them into the apertures which contain the boxes or traps. Now, if this weir stops all the fish going up the river in course of their annual migration, so that no fish ever reach that part adjacent to the lands of B., a riparian owner, it is obvious that this is a direct and immediate injury to B.'s riparian rights, for which an action on the case will lie. It is quite immaterial how far off the lands of B. may be from the weir, for distance is of no account in the migration of fish up and down a river; a hundred miles distance is the same as half a mile. Whether B.'s riparian lands are far or near, and whether or not there are any number of intermediate owners, the injury done to B.'s riparian ownership is equally direct and immediate. There may be gradations in the amount of damage done according to the distance from the weir, for that will depend on the extent of breeding ground for the fish between B.'s land and the fishing weir, but the cause of action is one and the same in all cases, and extends as far as salmon are in the habit of frequenting the river. It is enough that B.'s land is within the salmon-producing area of the water. Moreover, the injury done is not confined to the riparian owners between the weir and the upper end of the river. Precisely the same injury, though in a varying degree, is done to all the riparian owners between the weir and the limits of the tidal flow. Each and every member of the college of riparians within the area frequented by salmon must have the same cause of action against the owner of the weir, though the amount of damage varies according to the circumstances and situation of each respectively. But there still remain the public who fish in the tidal parts of the river and the adjacent sea to be considered. These also are affected in precisely the same way as the riparians. The public franchise of fishing is a valuable right, and may be the means of livelihood to many. It is true the public have no right to go up the river and take fish with nets at the site of the weir, nor does the owner of the weir come down and take fish out of the tidal water frequented by the public fishermen.

men, but the effects of the weir nevertheless extend into the area of the water used by and in the hands of the public. After a fishing weir is erected, the public no doubt may still cast their nets where they have a right to use them, but they will cast them in vain. The salmon-producing power of the water is gone by virtue of the direct and immediate operation of this weir. To the public it is as immediate an interference as if the moment they hauled in their nets in the estuary the owner of the weir were to go down the river to where they are working, and cut the net before they reaped the harvest of their labour. The injury is the same in kind, though varying in degree. On this view the question arises, whether at common law, irrespective of all statutes, the erection of the weir is not a nuisance to the public. To hold it is not, is to hold that a nuisance to the public cannot be committed by a person who does something on his own freehold, and so long as he does not do it on a highway, or close to it; yet most of the nuisances known to the law, whether nuisances at common law or declared to be so by statute, are nuisances committed on the party's own freehold, and it is as a general rule no answer to an indictment for nuisance that the thing constituting the nuisance, or the immediate cause thereof, was done or arose on the defendant's own freehold, if the public are engaged in some lawful purpose sufficiently near to be directly affected.

10. *How a Mill Weir Operates.*—Such being the state of the facts as regards the operation of a fishing weir in a non-navigable river on the rights of the riparian owners, and also on those of the public who fish in the tidal waters, it is next important to see how the owner of a mill stands in respect of injury to the lands abutting on a river, frequented by migratory fish. A water-mill, in the sense here used, has a dam obstructing the flow of the water in its natural bed, and also a mill-leat or race attached to it, the object of both being to pond and divert the water so that when it reaches the mill the water may fall from a high to a low level, and by its momentum act as a motive power for machinery. In order to attain this end, the miller first builds a wall across the bed of the river to pond up the water, and the higher the pond which he can make, the better it is as a motive power. He then diverts the water from this pond, by means of a mill-race or leat, to his wheel, and after driving the wheel the water is returned to the river by a continuation of the mill-race. The immediate effect of the mill-dam stopping the current of the river is to cause back water, or, as it is called, floodage, on the lands above. This floodage seldom extends beyond a mile up the river, and generally less. As regards the people situated below the mill, at least below the point where the diverted water, after driving the wheel, is returned to the bed of the river through the mill-race, there is no other effect or alteration visibly produced except occasionally a stoppage of the water while the mill-pond is being filled. All the water comes down to these as before. The miller does not use up the water. All he wants is volume or quantity; the quality or contents of the water are in general immaterial.

11. Now, the way in which the miller who first builds a dam, stands as regards the riparian owners above and below him, is this:—Every owner whose land lies between the point to which the floodage, caused by his dam, extends, and the point at which the mill-race returns the diverted water to the original bed of the river, has a right of action against him. Those whose lands are flooded can sue him for the act of flooding their lands; those situated between the dam and the junction of the mill-race and river can sue him for the diversion of part of the river. And if the land, in which the mill-race and mill-leat are dug, is not his own, or the right of aqueduct is not acquired, the owners of that land would also have a right of action against him. This right of action, in these three cases, exists though no actual damage is caused, and none need be proved; for every riparian owner is, *ex jure naturæ*, entitled to have the volume of water passing his lands kept in its normal state and volume, subject only to the moderate usufruct of each of the other riparians; and the miller's dealing with the river is not a moderate usufruct in this sense. Those situated above the range of floodage have no interest whatever, so far as regards the mere volume of water, after it passes their lands, and nothing the miller lower down does, or can do, concerns them, for when it passes their land they have done with it. Those situated below the junction of the mill-race, and of the river, are also seldom affected by the mill, except on the rare occasions of the whole water of the river being detained while the pond is filling. The same quantity of water must ultimately come to them down the bed of the river, and down the mill-race, combined. These relations of the miller to his three neighbours constitute what is familiar to all lawyers as a milling easement, and is treated in this way. It is plain that a mill never can be built at all, unless the miller make his peace with the few riparian owners above mentioned, who are situated between the extreme floodage limit, and the junction of the river and mill-race, for they have a continuing cause of action against him. These alone are interested and damnified by the way in which the miller uses the mere volume of water in the river. And the rule is, that inasmuch as floodage, and diversion, and stoppage of water, and aqueduct, are effects patent to the eyes of the owners damnified, if they make no objection and let the miller alone for the period of 20, or at most 40 years, mentioned in the Prescription Act, he will ultimately acquire a right against them, called an easement, and they will be for ever afterwards estopped from complaining of his mill, so far as floodage and diversion go. This easement becomes, in effect, a burden on the lands of those riparians, or at least is something subtracted from their natural riparian ownership, but inasmuch as they have accepted it with their eyes open, they have only themselves to blame, and are taken by a court of law to have made an implied grant of the right. In this condition, namely, when the prescriptive period has run, the mill is often called an ancient mill, which merely means a mill as to which the owner has acquired this prescriptive right to flood and divert as against his immediate

immediate neighbours. In like manner, if the miller were to purchase all the land lying on both sides of the river, between the floodage limit and the diversion limit, then he can set up a mill without anybody's consent or interference, so far as regards his using the mere volume of water. No prescription is needed in that case. Now, in the books and reports of cases relating to mills, great confusion exists from not accurately distinguishing between these common easements and other rights, which not only the owner of an ancient mill, but every other riparian owner who has no mill, equally enjoy, as against all persons who divert the current of their river, and lessen its volume. It is often carelessly assumed that it is only the owner of an ancient mill who can bring an action against a person higher up the river for diverting the water. The truth of the matter is, that every riparian owner whose lands are washed by the river so diverted has precisely the same right of action as the miller, however ancient his mill may be—the same right, neither more nor less—the only difference between them and the miller being, that while they may recover only nominal damages, the miller will recover substantial damages, because the actual damage to him is greater.

12. All that precedes relates only to the effect produced by a mill-dam, as regards this dealing with the volume of the water in a river and causing floodage and diversion, which every riparian owner has a common interest in resisting, for he is entitled to preserve the flow of water permanently in its normal state. But the effects produced, as regards migratory fish frequenting that river, are altogether distinct, and form a separate chapter of the law. While the books are full of cases all turning on the common easement as to diverting running water, and the effect thereof on the miller, there are few authorities bearing on the question as to the effect of mill-dams on that other riparian right equally stamped on the ownership of all lands abutting on rivers, and which is equally the right of the riparian owner, namely, the right *ex jure naturæ* to have the river maintained as a vehicle for the circulation of migratory fish, and correlatively the right of action against all who directly interfere with that right. That the right to catch fish, especially migratory fish, is a valuable right, and in general far more valuable right than the mere milling capability of the water, is self-evident; and while water is not essential to mills, it is essential to the riparian owner, who cultivates this valuable quality of running water, namely, its capacity to yield and maintain migratory fish. It is necessary, therefore, to consider how the miller stands with regard to the far more extensive range of owners who are interested in the migratory fish, and whose right of property, or rather right of catching them, existed long before the invention of mills, or even the foundations of laws of any kind. It being quite clear that the riparian owner has *a priori* the right to catch migratory fish, and to have the river kept up as a storehouse for migratory fish, and for bringing them to his land, the important thing is to discover when and by what lawful means, and according to what legal principle, that right comes to be taken out of him, and transferred or surrendered to the owner of a weir, which is set up artificially by the hand of man.

13. Now, some mills require only a mill-dam which goes half-way across a river or occupies part of the current. Such a mill-dam cannot possibly in any view interfere with any upper riparian owner's right, or with any public franchise of fishing for migratory fish; the fish having in that case always the means of passing up and down the river and past the end of the mill-dam, nothing more can be desired. Again, some mill-dams are only of moderate height, for example, about three feet. This class of mill-dams, again, may be practically harmless, and may affect no riparian owner's interests of fishing for this reason, that migratory fish have a limited power of jumping over obstacles placed in the beds of rivers, and, as that height is within their ordinary powers, it may be treated as practically the same thing as if the dam were not there. A third class of mill-dams, though of inordinate height, yet contain an aperture or fishway through which fish are also enabled in the ordinary course to pass up and down without much difficulty. This, again, does not interfere with the legal rights of other riparians. But there is a fourth class of mill-dams which are of inordinate height, and are constructed in such a way as to bar entirely the passage of migratory fish. It may be a question of degree in many cases as to the percentage of fish barred, taking into account occasional floods; but wherever the mill-dam is so high as to materially impede the passage of fish, the principle must be the same, leaving out all trifling effects as falling within the maxim *De minimis non curat lex*. To see the effect of this impeding, it is only necessary to recollect, as already stated, that, before a migratory fish is in a catchable and marketable state, the old fish must have been able to go up to the upper shallows of non-navigable streams to deposit their spawn, and the fry, after being hatched, must have gone down to the sea and then come up again. If a fish has to go through all this preliminary migration before the riparian owner can exercise his right of catching it on his own land, the question is, whether any person who intercepts the migratory transit at any one point is not directly amenable to an action at the instance of each riparian owner. Whether the miller stop the parent fish on its way up the river to breed, or the young fish on its way down the river to the sea to grow, can make no practical difference. It is enough that, before the fish can in due course present itself "ready and willing" to be caught on the riparian's land, it has been in some way intercepted by the direct and immediate effect of the mill-dam being built of that height. Nor would it be any answer to an action at the instance of a riparian owner for the miller to say he was not thinking of fish in building his dam, that all he wanted was to grind corn or spin wool, and did not know or care whether fish required to pass his dam or not.

14. In these circumstances have the riparians a right of action on the case against the miller for obstructing them in the use of their fishery? The question has been already

concluded in the affirmative, so far as riparians above the mill-dam are concerned, by the cases of *Weld* v. *Hornby*, 7 *East*, 195, 3 *Smith*, 244; *Hamilton* v. *M. of Donegal*, 3 *Ridg.* 267. But the question is, whether each and all the riparian owners, whose lands are above and below the mill, and frequented by salmon, have not the same right of action. It is true there may be varying degrees of actual damage, but the right of action must be equally competent to all. And how stands the miller as against the public? His dam, though situated on his own freehold, produces the same direct and immediate effect on the public, who have the right of catching these migratory fish in the place where, above all other places, they are in the most fit state to be caught, namely, in the tidal part of the river. His dam prevents, or at least practically obstructs, them in the exercise of a lawful right, namely, that of catching the migratory fish in the estuary. Can it be said that even though the dam is erected on the miller's own freehold, and is many miles up the river where the public have no right to fish or to be, yet there is no nuisance caused to the public franchise, and no remedy, though the mischief is daily experienced, and is most prejudicial to public rights? Distance and contiguity being of no account as to migratory fish, how does it matter whether the dam is close to a highway, or in the tideway, or 30 miles off, if the effect is immediate and direct, as it may be assumed or proved to be? An indictment lies for causing noisome smells which reach a highway; for diverting a river so as to weaken a current of an estuary for navigation, 1 *Hawk.*, P. C., c. 75, § 1; and for making noises so as to frighten people and horses passing along a highway, *R.* v. *Pease*, 4 B. & Ad. 30.

15. Now, if a statute existed which conferred on the miller the right and authority to erect his mill-dam where it is, the consequence of that would be, that the riparian owners and all persons would have to put up with all the incidental and natural consequences, however injurious and damaging these may be to any number of third parties and to the public. Thus, for example, when a railway is authorised by statute to be made, and sparks issue from the engine and set fire to fields of corn and plantations, it has been held that the owners of the corn and plantations must put up with the loss and have no remedy, because the Legislature must have contemplated this as one of the incidents of a railway being made, and so it is treated as *damnum absque injuriâ*. *Vaughan* v. *Taff Vale R. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 679; *Jones* v. *Festiniog R. Co.*, 37 L. J., Q. B., 214; *Fletcher* v. *Rylands*, 4 H. & C. 263.

But will anything short of a statute protect a miller from the consequences of his mill-dam on the fisheries above and below him? The authorities quoted show that his ignorance or carelessness of the mischief he does to third parties is no defence to an action, or even though he used all due care in using his dam. And even if he buy up the individual interests of all the college of riparians, can he buy up the interest of the public, and if so, how? So far from there being any statute authorising mills to be erected, all the statutes for the last six centuries are the other way, and put restraints on mills instead of encouraging them.

Mills are *per se* in no way more privileged than any other modes of industry. The butcher, and the dyer, and the farmer, are just as highly favoured, and these trades are of precisely the same utility in the eye of the law as that of the miller. The miller, before he can set up his mill with safety, must first fight his way with the riparian owners, who are within the range of his milling easement; that is to say, the persons whose lands are flooded above the dam, and the persons from whose lands the river is diverted below the dam, and also the persons in whose lands his mill-race is made; this comparatively limited area has already been defined. But unless he make and maintain an aperture or fishway in his mill-dam for the migratory fish, he must still fight his way also against all the rest of the college of riparians whose lands are frequented by these fish, and also against the public in the estuary.

If there were any incompatibility between the exercise of a milling right on a river, and the maintenance of the fishing rights of riparian owners, it might become a question for courts of law which of the two rights is to give way, but there is no such incompatibility. No mill is or can be materially prejudiced by the making and maintaining of a fishway in the dam, though it is often from interested motives otherwise represented.

The main reason why mill-dams are often found without a fishway, is due to the fact that it is a little cheaper to make the dam without any aperture; and there is possibly a confused notion superadded, that an aperture causes danger to the stability of the structure, and also causes loss of water power, both of which notions are almost entirely unfounded in point of fact; but whether they are so or not, they resolve themselves into the question of expense, and if made part of the original structure of the dam, that expense must always have been trifling in amount.

16. *Effect of both Kinds of Weirs.*—It will thus be seen that a fishing-weir, and also a mill-dam of exorbitant height, erected on a non-navigable river frequented by salmon, have precisely similar effects, and inflict a direct and immediate legal injury on all the riparian owners above and below, and also on the public who fish in the estuary. The fishing-weir differs only from the mill-weir in catching the fish, and so far utilising them while the breed lasts. The mill-dam wastes the present fish, as well as annihilates the breed, because it puts an end to the means of breeding. In both cases the question is one of annihilation of the breed after a few years, more or less, for if the fishing weir owner is left to do as he likes, he can annihilate the breed by catching and killing the present stock, and leaving none to ascend the river to spawn. It is true that in most cases, from motives of self-interest, he does allow some fish to escape up the river; but as this is not to benefit the other riparians, but

but merely himself, and he is almost entire master of the breed, his rights must be viewed as if they were exercised at their maximum, and with regard to what he may do or asserts a title to do rather than with regard to what he actually does.

17. *Fishing Mill-Dams.*—The weirs now spoken of are fishing weirs and mill weirs, but sometimes the two are combined, and in that composite state have been for purposes of classification called, by the Fishery Act 1861, fishing mill-dams, part of the structure being used for catching fish, and the rest for ponding up water for the mill. Now, any structure of this kind is in some respects *unum quid*, but as to most of its effects the same rule would, *primâ facie*, be applicable to it, as if the two things so used in a certain mutual relation were entirely separated. As a general rule, even if the law of easements applied, which is taking the most favourable view to the owner, no alteration of its parts could be allowed or one thing converted into another which in any way increased the injury to the other riparian owners, and it is quite possible that one of its parts may be or become legal, and not the other; but the component parts having been already fully described and dealt with, it is unnecessary at present to notice fishing mill-dams further.

18. *If any Statutes restrain Owners.*—Now, all that has been said relates to the state of facts, and the legal rights thereby involved, without respect to any statute on the subject. The next question is, seeing that any riparian owner situated near the seaward end of the non-navigable part of the river may, almost without exciting notice or suspicion among his neighbours, set up a weir in the middle of his own lands, which may annihilate or damage the whole fisheries of that river or put them in his exclusive power, what is the relation in which he stands towards his neighbours and the public in the eye of the law? Under what legal category or denomination does the right which he thus exercises come? Without giving at present any name to it, it is expedient first to inquire whether the statutes have said anything on the subject, or have in any way controlled a right so remarkable and far reaching in its mischief. It may be assumed that the right of catching migratory fish has been from all times, and it is still, a valuable right, giving in many instances great value to the land adjacent. It may also be assumed that statutes are made to suit the circumstances of a country, and if all the rivers of England are naturally adapted for, and must have from all time maintained, this kind of fish, one might reasonably expect to find some statutory provisions adapted to meet the case of riparian owners and the public whose rights are so inextricably blended together, that the folly or cupidity of anyone may extinguish or seriously damage the rights of all the rest. But of all the parties directly interested, the public are obviously most at the mercy of the riparian owners, who having the exclusive possession of the only places where the fish can breed, can thus, if unrestrained by statute, inflict fatal injuries on the public if they have not the means of self-defence.

19. *Early Scotch Statutes as to Weirs.*—Before, however, referring to the English statutes, it may be well first to glance at the Scotch statutes. Scotland is similarly situated to England with respect to salmon rivers, and the same reasons which would lead the Legislature in one country to interfere and control the owners and the public in the exercise of these common law rights exist in the other country.

About the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries there was a close communication between the sovereigns and great nobles of the two countries, some of the latter holding estates in both countries. The early laws have always been considered identical, the most ancient law treatise accepted in Scotland, called *Regiam Majestatem*, being a copy of *Glanville's* English treatise, which was written in the reign of Henry II. Hale (Hist. C. L. 219,) says, "Many of the laws of Scotland hold a congruity and similitude, and many of "them a perfect identity, with the laws of England, at least as the English law stood in the "times of Hen. II., Rich. I., John, Hen. III., and Ed. I." There happen to be records of the Scotch Legislature preceding the date of Magna Charta by 40 years.

The first statute in Scotland is dated 1177, in the time of William the Lion, and is as follows:—"This is the king's assize of waters, made at Perth by the earls and barons and "judges of Scotland on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Margaret, that the mid-"stream is always to be free to the extent that a swine of three years old, well fed, cannot "touch either side with his head or his tail. And the water is always to be free, so that "no man may take fish from the Saturday evening till the Monday at sunrise."—"Hæc est "assisa domini regis de aquis, recognita apud Perth die Jovis proxima ante festum Sanctæ "Margaretæ, per comites et barones et judices Scotiæ, quod filum aquæ debet esse liberum "usque quaque in tantum quod unus porcus trium annorum benepastus est longus ita quod "neque grunnus porci appropinquet sepi nec cauda. Et debet esse liberum, ita quod nemo "piscem ibi capiat a die sabbati scilicet post vesperas usque in diem Lunæ quando sol ortus "fuerit." This statute, there can be no reasonable doubt, applies to fresh non-navigable rivers, and there is no embarrassment caused by any allusion to navigation. At that early date, it lays down the rule that a fishway is to be left open in all weirs, and there is to be a weekly close time.

20. Other statutes follow, repeating and extending the same rules. An annual close time was declared by statute of an early though uncertain date to be from 15th August to 11th November (1 Thomson, Acts of S., p. 388.) Another statute, Rob. I, 1318, enacted that "all those who have cruives or stanks or mills in waters where the sea flows and ebbs, or "where salmon trouts, smolts, or the fry of any fish of the sea or of fresh waters ascends "and descends, that each heck of the cruives shall be at the least two inches wide, so that "the fry of the fish shall have no impediment in passing up or going down, but that they

"may freely ascend or descend at all times." Another statute of 1424, c. 11, orders that all cruives and yairs set in tidal waters which destroy the fry be destroyed for evermore, and that each heck shall be three inches wide. Another statute was passed in 1469, c. 37, by which sheriffs of counties were to destroy and cast down certain instruments used. Again, the statute 1477, c. 73, declares that "each heck of the cruives shall be three inches wide "as the old statute requires made by King David, and that the said stream be left free by "the space of six feet, and he that does the contrary shall be indicted."

Another statute in 1489, c. 15, declares that "anent cruives and fish yairs which destroy "the fry of fish and hurt the common profit of the realm, it is ordained that the acts and "statutes made before be observed and kept; that letters be written to all sheriffs, baillies, "and stewards to destroy, cast down, and put away all the cruives within their bounds in- "continent without delay. And anent the cruives that stand in fresh water that they stand "not in forbidden time. And let the mid-stream be always free by the space of five feet, "and the Saturdays slap be observed and kept as the act and statute made by King David "requires, and that each heck of the said cruives be five inches wide according to the same "statute. And as for millers that set creels and nets in dams, mill leads, and waters de- "stroying red fish and fry of fish as said, it shall be a point of dittay," (*i.e.* an indictable offence). Again, Acts passed, 1503, c. 72; 1535, c. 16, c. 17. In 1563, c. 68, "it is "statute and ordained that all cruives and fish dams that are within salt waters that ebb "and flow be all utterly destroyed and put down, as well they that pertain to our sovereign "lords as others through all the realm. And anent cruives in fresh waters, that they be "made in such largeness and such days kept as is contained in the acts and statutes made "thereupon of before with this addition following, that is to say, that all cruives and yairs "that are set of late upon sand and schalds far within the water where they were not of "before, that they may be incontinent taken down and put away." Again, Acts passed 1581, c. 111; 1594, c. 254; 1597, c. 265; 1600, c. 11; 1606, c. 5; 1685, c. 20. Lastly, in 1696, c. 33, there is this clause:—"And in respect that the salmon fishing within this king- "dom is much prejudged by the height of mill-dams that are carried through the rivers "where salmon are taken, His Majesty, with consent of the Estates of Parliament, ordains "a constant slop (or gap) in the mid-stream of each mill-dam dike, and if the dike be settled "in several grains (or branches) of the river that there be a slop in each grain except in such "rivers where cruives are settled, and that the said slop be as big as conveniently can be "allowed, providing always the said slop prejudge not the going of the mills situate upon any "such rivers."

21. The general effect of the ancient Scotch statutes on this subject was stated by the Lord Chancellor Westbury to be as follows:—*Hay* v. *Provost of Perth*, 4 Macq. H.L.C. 535; "The principles which these Acts embody, and the objects which the Legislature "sought to attain, were directed to three objects; (1), to ensure to the salmon a free and "unimpeded access to the upper fresh waters, which are the natural spawning grounds of "the fish; (2), to secure the unimpeded return to the sea of the smoult or young fry of the "salmon; (3), to prohibit the selling of unclean fish during the fence months. For the "purpose of accomplishing these objects, which are clearly declared in various statutes "from the very earliest times down to the latest, the statutes rendered it unlawful to erect "any cruives or weirs in the waters where the sea ebbs and flows. Cruives and weirs were "allowed in fresh waters with certain limitations; one was that there should be a mid- "stream, the width of which is carefully defined; the other that the hecks, as they are "called, that is, the interstices between the wickerwork of the cruives, should be at least "three inches wide. Fishing is also prohibited at mill-dams by any description of fixed nets "or engines; and there is an enactment rendering it absolutely necessary that a free passage "should be given both at cruives and at the mill-dams in fresh water from Saturday evening "to the rising of the sun on Monday morning. These are the objects which the statutes "sought to accomplish."

22. *Early English Statutes as to Weirs.*—We will now proceed to notice the English statutes on the same subject, and the earliest now extant is Magna Charta, c. 23, by which it is enacted that "all weirs from henceforth shall be utterly put down by Thames and Medway "and throughout all England, except by the sea coast."—Omnes kidelli deponantur de "cetero penitus per Tamisiam et Medwayam et per totam Angliam nisi per costeram maris."

Now the word kiddel here used is as applicable to non-navigable waters as to navigable (*see* Ducange, *voce* Kidellus), and there is nothing on the face of this enactment to restrict its operation to navigable rivers, the navigation not being stated as the reason for the enact- ment; and indeed the common law must have met the difficulty so far as navigation was concerned.

23. Coke, in his commentary on this chapter of Magna Charta (2 Inst. 38), does not expressly speak to the point, nor state the reason of the statute. Hale (*de jure maris*, c. 3, c. 5), without expressly saying that the statute was passed to protect na igation only, speaks only of its effect on navigation. But if he considered the enactment confined to the protec- tion of navigation, he must have overlooked another reason for its passing, inasmuch as a higher authority than Coke or Hale, namely, the Legislature itself in 12 Edw. 4, c. 7, speaking about 150 years before Coke's time, says this of Magna Charta: "Whereas by "the laudable statute of Magna Charta, among other things, it is contained that all keddels "by Thames and Medway, and throughout the realm of England, should be taken away, "saving by the sea banks, which statute was made for the great wealth of all this land in

"avoiding

"avoiding the straitness of all rivers so that ships and boats might have in them their "large and free passage, and also in safeguard of all the fry of fish spawned within the "same." This may be taken as a legislative exposition of the meaning of the chapter of Magna Charta, and shows that the object was twofold, to protect navigation and to protect the spawn of all the fish, that the rivers might not be blocked up so as to prejudice either interest. But the navigable area, as already shown, is not coterminous with the spawning or fish-catching area, and one might annihilate by means of a kidell all the migratory fish of the river without in the least interfering with navigation. The statute having a double object, and one object being, as far as we know, as important as the other, to hold that the kidells there prohibited meant only kidells in navigable waters, is to give little or no effect to one of the two objects contemplated by the statute. And we may be tolerably sure that in those feudal times, when fishing played a conspicuous part in the pleasures and business of life, that view of the subject would not be overlooked by our early legislators."

24. 13 *Edw.* 1, *St.* 1, c. 47.—The next statute relating to fish is 13 Edw. I, stat. 1, c. 47, (1283), commonly called the Statute of Westminster the Second, and is the first statute now on record which declares a close season. It begins thus:—"It is provided that the "waters of Humber, Ouse, Trent, Done, Arre, Derwent, Wherfe, Nidd, Yore, Swale, Tees, "and all other waters wherein salmon be taken shall be in defence for taking salmon from "the nativity of Our Lady unto St. Martin's day, &c.: And in places where fresh waters "be there shall be assigned overseers of this statute, which being sworn shall oftentimes "see and inquire of the offenders:" and penalties are declared for neglecting the statute. Now, this statute evidently has nothing to do with navigation. Coke says (2 Inst. 477): "Before the making of this Act fishermen for a little lucre did very much harm, and "destroyed the increase of salmons by fishing for them in unseasonable times, which were "between the beginning of September and about the midst of November, and likewise for "young salmons or salmon peals between the midst of April and towards the end of June, "against both which provision is made by this Act. The word river here signifieth the "water or river running between the banks, be it fresh or salt. In this case it was necessary "that such a commission should be granted for preservation of salmons and of their young, "and for avoiding of the destruction of the same, being victual of great and precious "amount; and what is more necessary than increase of victual? yet could it not be newly "raised without Act of Parliament?" Hale (*de jure maris*, c. 5) also says expressly: "The statute extends to all rivers wherein salmons be."

No one can doubt that this statute put a great restriction on all the riparian owners of the kingdom, for at common law they could fish day and night all the year round, whereas this statute says they shall not fish at all for several months, which is a much greater restriction on private owners than the enforcing of a fishway through all the weirs on such rivers would be.

25. 25 *Edw.* 3; 45 *Edw.* 3.—The next statute in point of time is 25 Ed. 3, c. 4 (1350), which begins thus: "Item. Whereas the common passage of boats and ships in the great "rivers of England be oftentimes annoyed by the enhancing of gorces, mills, wears, stanks, "stakes, and kiddels, in great damage of the people, it is accorded and established that "all such gorces, mills, wears, tanks, stakes, and kiddels, which be levied and set up in "the time of King Edward, the King's grandfather, and after, whereby the said ships and "boats be disturbed that they cannot pass in such rivers as they were wont, shall be out "and utterly pulled down without being renewed, &c." This statute recites only the injury done by the things mentioned to navigation, and therefore it may be conceded that this statute applies only to navigable parts of rivers. And the Courts have held that the effect of this statute, and also of the next statute to the same effect, namely, 45 Edw. 3, c. 2, (1369), was to legalise all the weirs then existing in navigable rivers which had been set up before the time of Edward 1, though at common law they must have been equally illegal before that date. *Williams* v. *Wilcox*, 8 A. and E. 314.

It may be observed, however, of these two statutes of Edw. 3, that though they mention only injury to navigation as the mischief that led to these two statutes, they were understood at the period to have also been passed to put down weirs generally, because of the mischief they did to the fish. This appears from passages in the *Rotuli Parliamentorum* and *Liber Albus*, some of which will be afterwards referred to. (See *post*, § § 51, 53, 55, 56.)

26. 13 *Ric.* 2, c. 19.—The next statute is 13 Ric. 2, c. 19, (1389), touching the taking of salmon. It recites the 13 Edw. 1, c. 47, already referred to (*ante*, § 24), which first enacted a close season. It adds a prohibition against using certain nets called stalkers in any water of the realm at any time of the year, and also all other nets or engines whatsoever by which the fry or breed of the salmons, lampreys, or any other fish may be in anywise destroyed. And this statute prescribes a different close season for the Lune, Wyre, Mersey, and Ribble. This statute also clearly applies to non-navigable rivers throughout all England "wherever salmons be."

27. 17 *Ric.* 2, c. 9.—Then comes the important statute 17 Ric. 2, c. 9, (1393), which, after reciting the two previous statutes dealing with the close season, namely, 13 Edw. I, and 13 Ric. 2, adds this:—"Which statutes have not been hitherto duly executed for "default of good conservators, as our said Lord the King hath perceived by complaint to

" him made in this present parliament, wherefore it is accorded and assented that the jus-
" tices of the peace of all the counties of England shall be conservators of the said statutes
" in the counties where they be justices, and that they and every of them at all times when
" they may attend shall survey the offences and defaults attempted against the statutes
" aforesaid." Then follows a new enactment :—" And also shall survey and search all the
" weirs in such rivers that they shall not be too straight for the destruction of such fry and
" brood, but *with a reasonable opening* after the old assize used or accustomed, and that the
" same justices or any of them which shall find default or abuse against the statutes afore-
" said, shall make due punishment of them which be found in default after the content of
" the same statute." Then the justices are authorized to employ sufficient under-conserva-
tors to assist in these surveys. In the current translations of this statute, the original French words *mes de resonable ouverture* are erroneously rendered *but of reasonable wide-ness*, which translation misses the obvious sense. The translation of Rastall in 1611, so renders the words, and succeeding editions copy it—a transparent blunder which may be ascribed to the want of familiarity of the translator with the subject. The learned editor of the *Liber Albus*, Mr. Riley, in translating the same original, correctly gives it as " rea-sonable opening."

28. This statute is important in several points of view. It for the first time takes advan-tage of the institution of justices of the peace, who had been recently then established by Edw. 3, and devolves upon them the permanent supervision of the statutes, an ar-rangement which, however, in the sequel has turned out unfortunate. The statute, which like the two previous statutes as to close time, clearly applies to non-navigable rivers, brings out for the first time the proper mode of dealing with weirs in non-navigable rivers, that is, all weirs, whether mill weirs or fishing weirs. There is no express saving, as in the statutes of Edw. 3, of those set up before Edw. 1. They are all to have a reasonable opening, in other words, a reasonable gap or fishway. The Scotch statutes had defined the exact size of such gap, namely, the size which allows a well-fed swine to turn round in, and also the size of the hecks; but this statute leaves both to the justices to regulate according to what is reasonable. The statute also refers to this " reasonable opening," as according to the old assize used or accustomed, evidently pointing to some previous statutes not included in the ordinary collections of published statutes. We also learn from the Record Commissioners that there are many statutes which have never been printed, not to speak of those which have been lost altogether, and that the usual printed series, even the Record Commissioners' edition, includes only those statutes which the compilers of early days considered sufficiently interesting and important. In any construction of this statute, it is sufficiently apparent that it amounts to a statutory prohibition of weirs which had not a reasonable gap or opening, and rendered it an indictable offence to keep them in that state, and punishable with fine or imprisonment. It must follow as a logical consequence, that no one could set up after that date a weir without a reasonable opening, and no pre-scription could be pleaded in the face of that enactment so long as that statute stood unrepealed, which it did till 1861. Accordingly it was considered one of the regular duties of justices of the peace to survey and search weirs on salmon rivers, as may be seen in all the old treatises and compilations treating of the office of justices of the peace. Dalton's *Justice of the Peace*, 79 (ed. 1697); Lambard, *J.P.* 178.

29. 1 *Hen.* 4, *c.* 12., 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 11.—Up to this point there seem to have issued out of Magna Charta a double stream of statutes, developing the meaning of the 23rd chapter, relating to kiddels. First, there was a series of close season statutes for salmon, the first two of which, 13 Edw. 1., 13 Ric. 2., spoke of close season and said nothing about weirs. The third statute just referred to, of 17 Ric. 2., expressly brought out the subject of weirs so far as concerned salmon, but said not a word about navigation.

The other stream of statutes, namely, 25 Edw. 3, and 45 Edw. 3, spoke only of injury caused by weirs to navigation, and said nothing about the injury they caused to fish; but in the third navigation statute, namely, 1 Hen. 4, c. 12 (1399), after reciting the statutes of 25 Edw. 3, and 45 Edw. 3, it speaks of weirs not only as injuring navigation, but " drown-
" ing, wasting, and destroying of meadows and pastures and lands sowed adjoining to the
" said rivers." The next statute of the same series, 4 Hen. 4, c. 11 (1402), over and above injury to navigation, first mentions the damage to fish also caused thereby, and begins thus :—" Item. Because that by weirs, stakes, and kidels being in the water of Thames
" and of other great rivers through the realm the common passage of ships and boats is
" disturbed, and much people perished, and *also the young fry* of fish destroyed, and
" against reason wasted and given to swine to eat, contrary to the pleasure of God and to
" the great damage of the king and his people." The statute then directs the previous statutes to be put into execution, and that commissions be awarded to certain justices and others in every county to inquire, &c. It will be seen that the supervision of the navigation statutes is not yet devolved regularly on the justices of the peace, but a commission only is to issue to some of them to act *pro hac vice*.

30. 2 *Hen.* 6, *c.* 15.—The next statute, 2 Hen. 6, c. 15 (1423), deals with still a new subject, and begins thus :—" It is ordained that the standing of nets and engines called trinks, and
" all other nets which be and were wont to be fastened and hanged continually day and
" night by a certain time in the year to great posts, boats, and anchors, overthwart the river
" of Thames and other rivers of the realm, which standing is a cause of as great and more
" destruction of the brood and fry of fish, and disturbance of the common passage of vessels

" as

" as be the weirs, kidells, or any other engines, be wholly defended for ever, provided the " possessors of the trinks may fish with them, drawing and pulling them by hand as other " fishers do with other nets, and not fastening or tacking the said nets to posts, boats, and " anchors."

This statute was obviously passed to meet the case of nets fixed, which probably were held not to come within the things previously prohibited, namely, weirs, mill-dams, &c. This statute, at first sight, may be thought to be mainly applicable to navigable parts of rivers, though it may well be doubted whether the allusion to navigation meant more than that that was a good reason for putting down such nets where navigation existed. But it is quite plain that a fixed net in the non-navigable part of a river would do much more mischief to migratory fish than a net fixed in the navigable parts; and the substantial part of the enactment was to put an end to fixing nets and to make it lawful thenceforth to fish only with nets drawn and pulled by hand. Old statutes have always been construed more equitably and according to the mischief declared, than modern statutes are construed.

31. 12 *Edw.* 4, *c.* 7.—The next statute is 12 Edw. 4, c. 7 (1474). This statute differs from the preceding series in being a solemn recital or review of the law from Magna Charta, and has the appearance of blending or consolidating the two previous streams of statutes as to fish already referred to (*ante*, § 22). It begins with the recital that the 23rd chapter of Magna Charta was passed not only for protection of navigation, but for the safeguard of all the fry of fish spawned within the rivers; and if the latter is one of the objects, it would naturally be expected not to be confined to the navigable parts of rivers only. This statute says that " in affirmance of the said statute of the great charter divers statutes have " been after made and ordained, amongst which was the statute 1 Hen. 4." It then recites that statute of 1 Hen. 4 only, and not any of the others, and continues thus:—" Contrary " to which great charter and all the statutes aforesaid (that is, all the statutes made in " affirmance of the great charter) in divers parts of the realm of England both in the " destroying of the fish as aforesaid, and in disturbance of the passages of ships, barges, " boats, and other vessels, divers and many weirs, fishgarths, mills, mill-dams, mill-stanks, " locks, ebbing wears, stakes, kedells, hecks, or floodgates, and divers other disturbances " be daily enhansed, levied, and enlarged to the great damage of our lord the king and of his " faithful lieges. Our said lord the king, graciously considering the premises by the advice " and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and at the request of the said commons in " this parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, hath ordained and established " that the said statute of the great charter and *all other statutes* concerning the premises " shall be duly observed and kept."

32. Now, this statute, unlike the previous ones relating to navigable rivers, gives so great prominence to the protection of fish that the fish are now mentioned first, and therefore the protection of fish may be taken to have been at least of equal value with navigation, and yet if the operation of the statute be confined to the navigable area of rivers, it is quite plain, from the nature of the subject-matter, that the most important of all the fish in the eyes of the Legislature would receive little or no protection. So to restrict the statute would be to impute a want of foresight and insight to the Legislature of that age, which its previous familiarity with the habits of that fish renders very improbable. Moreover, this statute says, not merely that the only statute which is recited (that of 1 Hen. 4) is to be kept; but it says, " all other statutes concerning the premises" are to be kept, and one of those statutes, namely, 17 Rich. 2, beyond all doubt made it a penal offence, subject to fine and imprisonment, to keep a weir without a sufficient aperture for salmon to pass. The statute of 12 Edw. 4 goes on to say that if after 1475, by judgment of the Commissioners assigned by 1 Hen. 4, *i.e.* (persons to be appointed as justices to survey and keep the waters and correct defaults), it be found that such weirs, &c., are made or enhanced or enlarged, &c., the offenders shall have three months allowed them to amend and break down the same, failing which they are to forfeit 100 marks to the king. Then over and above that enactment there is a general enactment and prohibition against all persons (other than those whose weirs were condemned) continuing such weirs, &c., or other " disturbances or impe- " diments as aforesaid." Disturbances or impediments to what? not merely to navigation, for that is not the only care of the statute, but disturbances or impediments to the fish, and the great impediment as regards the migratory fish is the preventing them going up to the natural spawning beds of the river, which almost invariably lie beyond the area of navigation.

33. This statute of 12 Edw. 4, c. 7, was the last of the series of statutes passed in express affirmance of the great charter, and it is evidently intended both from the preamble and its enacting part to be comprehensive of all that went before, so far as regards weirs, and disturbances and impediments *ejusdem generis*, for the previous statutes had no general words following the particular words. Here there is an elaborate and enlarged list of things ending with general words which take in nearly everything that can be conceived to be an impediment or disturbance. Now, the question arises why the statute of 12 Edw. 4 should be confined to navigable rivers, not that it makes much difference as regards non-navigable rivers, because the statute of 17 Rich. 2 left no doubt on that point, and that and all other statutes are expressly confirmed by the statute of 12 Edw. 4. The supposed reason for confining this statute to navigable rivers, namely, because otherwise private owners would be restrained, is untenable, for they had already been restricted by the close season. But

according to the correct construction of the statute nothing is *absolutely* prohibited; the things are merely prohibited *pro tanto* so far as the mischief extends. No one, for example, could contend that stakes or mills were absolutely prohibited, if they neither destroyed the fish nor disturbed the passage of fish. This, which is the proper construction, will be afterwards more pointedly referred to. (See *post*, § 47).

34. None of the authorities or text writers expressly or clearly says whether the 12 Edw. 4 extends to non-navigable rivers. There is nothing in Coke's 2nd Inst., or in the *Chester mill case*, 10 Co. 137, which necessarily implies more than this, that it confirms the 25 Edw. 3, and 45 Edw. 3, which cannot be denied; but it does not follow that it does not confirm other statutes, and it expressly says all other statutes are confirmed, and one of those other statutes was the 17 Ric. 2. Hale (*de jure maris*) does not expressly say that 12 Edw. 4 applies to non-navigable rivers, though it has been shown that he lays it down that 13 Edw. 1, and therefore 13 Ric. 2 and 17 Ric. 2 do apply to non-navigable rivers. It is said that Callis on sewers lays it down that 12 Edward 4 does not extend to non-navigable rivers. But his language, when closely examined, does not warrant this inference. He reviews the chief statute as to navigable rivers in the quaint and now somewhat obscure style of his age. When he comes to the statute, 1 Hen. 4, he says of it:—"Here be two things, which none of "the former statutes took order for. The one is the perishing of the king's people. The "other is the destroying of the fry of fish which were occasioned by the erecting of these "weres, mills, &c. *Yet these are businesses which are otherwise provided for and be not "pertinent to these laws of sewers; and therefore I shall pass them over without any other "further explanation thereof.*" So that Callis repudiates saying anything at all about the relation of weirs to fish, and says they are otherwise provided for. He then comes to 12 Edw. 4, and notices it thus:—"It appeareth *that this statute* speaketh of mill-dams, locks, "hebbingweres, hecks, and floodgates (and he ought to have added, 'and other disturb-"ances and impediments'), so in extent thereof it has the more enlargement. And, in my "opinion, all the foresaid statutes did extend only to navigable streams and rivers, with "ships and boats." What is here meant by "foresaid statutes?" Foresaid to what? Does it include the present statute of 12 Edw. 4, which he is dealing with, and of which he has in the same sentence spoken in the *present tense*, or does it include the 12 Edward 4? The natural meaning must be the former, for if he meant the latter, he would have said, "And "in my opinion this *as well as the foresaid statutes* doth extend only to navigable streams." And it is worth noticing that in all the indices to Callis this is so entered as his meaning. The first edition, dated 1647, has no index. The second edition, dated 1686, and subsequent editions, all have this entry as to the statute 12 Edw. 4, that it does extend to non-navigable rivers; as if translating the text into that meaning. Therefore, those who must have well understood the quaint language of Callis 200 years ago, and were better judges of what he meant than we can be in the present age, seem to have understood him to say, that, while the statutes of Edw. 3, and Hen. 4, which he had been dealing with, applied to navigable rivers, that of 12 Edw. 4, the one he was then dealing with, was more comprehensive, and applied also to non-navigable rivers. But whether that be so or not, it cannot be said that Callis, who lived 200 years after 12 Edward 4, had better materials than we at the present day have for interpreting that statute, and it is enough to say that 12 Edw. 4 confirmed all the previous statutes, and one of those statutes was 17 Ric. 2. Moreover, Callis expressly says that he does not profess to deal with the statutes relating to the preservation of fish; and though he is a high authority on all subjects relating to sewers, there is nothing from the beginning to the end of his book to show that he had given any special consideration to the subject of fisheries.

35. The statute of 12 Edward 4 is the last of the continuous double chain of statutes issuing out of the 23rd chapter of Magna Charta, and though the most important enactments are embodied in those statutes, still the series of statutes was continued, and it will be useful to notice those following it, if only as reflecting light on the earlier statutes. And all the statutes being *in pari materia*, it is legitimate to use them as assisting and explaining each other.

36. *4 Hen. 7, c. 21.*—The next statute in chronological order is a local statute, and may be shortly noticed. The Act 4 Hen. 7, c. 21 (1488), which was an Act for the preservation of the fry of fish, begins thus: "Item, whereas divers statutes and ordinances for saving "and keeping of fry and brood of fish in fresh rivers of this realm before this time have "been made and ordained, but for saving and keeping of fry and brood of fish resorting "out of the sea and salt waters into havens and creeks within the said realm, any ordinance "general hath not been purveyed nor made, &c." Then the statute goes on to prohibit, under a penalty of ten pounds, stall boats fastened with anchors having with them unreasonable nets and engines, which take and destroy in Orford haven as well great fishes unseasonable as the said fry and brood to number innumerable, &c. This statute shows that there were already statutes for preservation of fry of fish in fresh rivers, and these must have been those already mentioned, which therefore must have been understood as fully providing for "fresh rivers."

37. *25 Hen. 8, c. 7.*—In 1533, 25 Hen. 8, c. 7, an Act was passed entitled "An Act against killing of young Spawn or Fry of Eels and Salmon." Its recital is useful as embodying the common knowledge of the time, which ought now to be treated as part of the judicial knowledge, and is as follows: "For as much as great hurt and daily inconvenience have "and do ensue unto all the king's subjects of the realm, by the greedy appetites and "insatiable desire which sundry of them occupying fishings, have used by taking, killing, "and

" and destroying the young spawn, fry, or brood of eels and salmon, as well in salt rivers " as in fresh rivers, lakes, plashes, fens, and marshes, in many parts of this realm, to the " no little hindrance and derogation of the common weal of the same, as also in killing of " salmons when they be unseasonable and not wholesome for man's body, commonly called " kipper salmons. It is therefore enacted by the king, our sovereign lord, the lords spiritual " and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority " of the same, that from the 1st February next coming until 1st July then next ensuing, " and so yearly from thenceforth during the space of 10 years, no manner of person or " persons of what estate, degree, or condition, so ever they be, with any manner of net, &c., " shall take the fry of eels, &c., in any rivers or waters, salt or fresh, within this realm of " England or Wales, or the marches of the same, and over this that during the said 10 " years no manner of person or persons from 1st May 1535, to 1st September then next " following, and so yearly from thenceforth during the said 10 years, shall presume willingly " to take or destroy in or by means of any wele, butte, nett, &c., or by any other engine in " floodgate, salmon pipe, or at the tail of any mill or wear, or in any straits, rivers, rives, or " brooks, salt or fresh, within the realm of England, Wales, Berwick, and the marshes of " the same, the young fry, spawn, or brood of any kind of salmon called 'lukspynkes, " 'smowtes, or salmon pele,' and that no manner of person or persons, of what degree or " condition he shall be, from the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 September,) " to the Feast of St. Martin in winter (11 November), during the said 10 years, shall will- " ingly by any means aforesaid or otherwise, kill or destroy any salmons not in season " called kipper salmons, within any fresh river or salt river, or in places where at that time " such salmons have naturally then repair, within this realm of England, Wales, Berwick, " or within the marches of the same." Then a penalty of 5 *l.* for each offence is declared on the forfeiture of nets and engines.

38. This was a very large extension of the close time enacted for a space of 10 years' thereby restricting all the private owners of fisheries in order that the breed of fish might have time to recover—again showing how the Legislature has treated the rights of private owners subordinate to the ruling public policy of keeping up the breed of fish.

39. 1 *Eliz. c.* 17.—The next statute is 1 Eliz. c. 17, (1558), which was passed mainly for the preservation of the spawn and fry of fish. The previous statutes had dealt with weirs and fixed engines, and with close seasons; but the size of mesh had not been sufficiently defined, except by vague words. By the statute 13 Ric. 2, no nets and engines were to be used by which the fry or the breed of the salmons, lampreys, or any other fish may be destroyed. In 2 Hen. VI., c. 15, it was said the " nets shall be of assize." These expressions seem naturally to imply that there was some standard of mesh appointed by some well-known statute or old assize, of which, as well as of other old statutes, no copy can now be found. The statute 13 Eliz. c. 17, is an elaborate attempt, not only to define the size of mesh, but also the size of fish to be in future legally caught with nets of legal mesh. This statute actually prescribes the minimum size of marketable fish, including salmon, and subjects to heavy penalties those who offend against the statute by taking or killing fish under this minimum size. Some alterations as to the size of marketable fish were made by subsequent acts, 23 Geo. 2, c. 27, § 13, *et seq.*

40. This Act does not throw any light on the question as to weirs in non-navigable rivers, but it expressly applies to rivers and streams, salt and fresh, and is another instance of restrictions put upon private owners in their own waters so as to prevent them destroying the fish " to the great hinderance and decay of the commonwealth," thereby illustrating that the Legislature recognised no such thing as a private right which interfered with the preservation of the breed of fish.

41. 3 *Jas. I. c.* 12.—The next Act of 3 Jas. I. c. 12 (1605), is professedly passed for the better perservation of sea fish and their brood, and enacts that all who set up new weirs along the seashore shall be liable to penalties. This statute, however, seems not to touch the question now in hand, and may be passed over.

42. 4 & 5 *Anne, c.* 8.—Though some of the series of fishery statutes are local, yet these are valuable as throwing light on the general statutes, and one of these is important as showing that the Legislature was fully possessed of so much of the natural history of the salmon as is absolutely necessary for the proper understanding of the mutual rights and relations of riparian owners and the public. In 1705 an Act, 4 & 5 Anne, c. 8, was passed for the increase and better preservation of salmon and other fish in the rivers within the counties of Southampton and Wilts. It recites that " Whereas the salmon and salmon kind " of fish resorting to spawn within the rivers and freshes in the county of Southampton and " southern parts of Wiltshire, are in danger of utter decay, to the great loss of this kingdom, " and the royalties and fisheries in the said counties are in great measure consumed and " destroyed by placing divers engines and other devices in and upon the main rivers and in " the new channels, dikes, and cuts, which now are or shall be cut out of the same rivers, " by means whereof the salmon stripes or kippers, as well as the young fry or smelts are " taken and destroyed, and are prevented from returning to the sea in season. And whereas " the owners and occupiers of the salmon fisheries within the said counties, regarding only " their private and greedy profit, do destroy the stock of the said fisheries by preventing " the breed of good fish to pass in season through their fishing weirs and fishing hatchways " from the sea into the said rivers to spawn, and by killing such as are under-sized, and by

"fishing continually out of season at and in the said fishing-wears and creeks of the rivers "with nets and other devices, whereby not only the increase of the species of the said fish "but also the growth thereof is in a great measure destroyed: And whereas notwithstanding "the many good laws before this time made and still in force with intent to prohibit unlaw- "ful killing or otherwise destroying the game of this kingdom, &c., for remedy whereof be "it enacted," &c. Then the previous statutes, as to close season, are recited and ordered to be strictly enforced; also justices are to see and inquire into offences, to punish those who use unlawful nets, &c.

Then it is enacted that if salmon or salmon kind shall go into any of the dikes, cuts, or water carriages, all owners and occupiers of meadow grounds in and upon the banks of any waters or rivers in the said counties shall permit the said fish to pass or go out of the said cuts or dikes or streams into the main rivers again.

It is also enacted in section 5 that "all owners and occupiers of corn, fulling and paper and "other mills upon any of the waters or rivers in the said counties shall constantly keep open "one scuttle or small hatch of a foot square in the waste hatch or water-course in the "direct stream wherever no water-wheel standeth, sufficient for the salmon to pass and "repass freely up and down the said rivers in the said counties from the 11th November to "31st May in every year, during which season the old salmon and the young fry of the "preceding year retire to the sea, and the breeding salmon come from the sea to spawn, "and shall not make use of any nets, pots, racks, hawks, gins, or other devices whatsoever "to be placed in the said scuttle or small hatch of a foot square in the said waste hatch, in "or about the said mills respectively during the said term, to kill or destroy, or take, any "salmon or salmon kind upon the like pains, penalties, forfeitures, and imprisonment as "aforesaid." The penalty is then declared of one to five pounds for the first offence, double that sum for a second offence, and on default of payment three months' imprisonment in the house of correction. The statute goes on:—"And in case they shall lay any pots or "nets to catch eels after 1st January to 10th March in every year, which they may do, "they shall set racks before them to keep out of the said pots or nets the old salmon or "kippers, which during that season are out of kind and returning to the sea. And after "the 10th March to 31st May in every year they shall lay no pot, net, or engine; but what "shall be wide enough to let the fry of salmon pass through to the sea, or shall take, or keep, "or offer to sale any of the young fry that during the seasons aforesaid are returning from "the said rivers to the sea upon the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and imprisonments as afore- "said."

By the 6th section a close season as to sea trouts is declared to be between 30th June and 11th November.

43. Now, no saving is made of existing mill-dams, some of which might have existed during all legal memory, and therefore might be lawful without a hatch, and no compensation for vested interests is given or alluded to, simply because this matter had always been treated as within the imperial police of the realm, and the enactment of an aperture of a foot square was probably fixed upon, because the Legislature thought that might suffice, and represented really all the interference with these mill-dams that the public good required. It may be well to bring up the subsequent history of this aperture of a foot square in the Southampton rivers.

44. The statute 1 Geo. 1, s. 2, c. 18 (1714), sec. 11, reciting the statute of 4 and 5 Anne, c. 21, alters the close season from the period of 30th June to 11th November, into a period of 1st August to 11th November as to owners of fisheries, but the provision as to scuttles or hatches in mill weirs was not repealed. The 37th Geo. 3, c. 95, however, recited that the last change had been found most prejudicial, and that further provision was necessary for the better preservation of the spawn, fry, or young brood of salmon, salmon peal, and salmon kind, and substituted a new close season for the counties of Southampton and Wilts of 12th September to 1st January. The 6th section then recited that whereas it was expedient to extend the time limited by the said Act of 4 & 5 Anne, c. 21, s. 5, for keeping open such *scuttle or hatch*, "be it enacted that all *owners and occupiers of mills* upon the "said rivers shall constantly keep open the said scuttle or hatch in the manner directed by "the said recited Act from the 11th November to 11th July in every year under the like "pains, penalties, and forfeitures, as are contained in the said recited Acts." Therefore, the Legislature increased the time for keeping constantly open this aperture, and not a word about any compensation for any injury to milling power is alluded to.

45. 1 *Geo.* 1, *s.* 2, *c.* 18.—We now come to a most important statute in the series, which though long posterior to 12 Edw. 4, reflects light upon it, and may well serve to explain its object and scope. The statute of 1 Geo. 1, stat. 2, c. 18 (1714), is an Act dealing with both sea fish and river fish, and *inter alia* is entitled, "An Act for the better preservation "of salmon in the several rivers in that part of this kingdom called England." It prescribes the minimum length of the chief sea fish for marketable purposes, and subjects to penalties all who bring to shore or sell fish under the standard size. The 14th section then begins as follows: "And whereas the several Acts of Parliament heretofore made for the "preservation of fishing within the rivers of this realm have hitherto proved ineffectual in "respect to the rivers Severn, Dee, Wye, Teme, Were, Tees, Ribble, Mersey, Dun, Air, "Ouse, Swaile, Calder, Wharf, Eure, Derwent, and Trent, for want of a due encourage- "ment to be given to such persons who could discover the many illegal practices and "abuses done therein, and by reason of the dilatoriness and expensiveness of the suits and "proceedings

"proceedings directed by the said Acts for punishing such abuses; wherefore for remedy "thereof, and for the better securing the spawn, fry, and young breed of salmon in the said "rivers, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons "whatsoever shall at any time hereafter lay or draw any kind of nets, engines, or devices, "or wilfully do or commit, or cause to be done or committed, any other act whatsoever, in "the said rivers, or in any of them, whereby the spawn or small fry of salmon therein, or "any kipper or shedder salmons, or any salmon not being in length 18 inches, or more, "from the eye to the extent of the middle of the tail, shall be taken and killed or destroyed; "or shall hereafter make, erect, or set any bank, dam, hedge, or stank, net or nets, cross "the said rivers or any part thereof, whereby the salmon therein may be taken or hindered "from passing or going up the said rivers to spawn," or shall fish in close season, or with other nets than allowed by 1 Eliz. c. 17, and 30 Ch. 2, stat. 1, c. 9, &c.; "every person so "offending in any of the said cases, who shall be convicted before justices of the peace, "&c., shall forfeit 5 *l.* for every such offence, besides the fish and nets, &c., and the said "justices shall also cause such banks, dams, hedges, or stanks, made or erected cross the "said river to be demolished and removed, at the charges of such offender, and if the "charges or penalty be not paid, the offender to be committed for three months to the house "of correction."

46. Now, here is an enactment as to which there can be no possible reason for doubting that it applies to the non-navigable parts of the rivers. It clearly applies to all parts of these rivers which salmon frequent; navigation has obviously nothing to do with the statute. Another point is equally clear, that it applies to all dams thereafter to be made, and therefore includes mill-dams, which are as much within the mischief as any other dams; there is no saving or reservation of anything whatever, and it is so comprehensive as to strike at everything that hinders the fish from going up the river to spawn. Another noticeable thing is the preamble. It gives the true reason why it was that the old statutes were not effectual; it says it was because of the dilatoriness and expensiveness of the suits necessary, and the want of a due encouragement to those who could discover the many illegal practices and abuses. There is not a word about the former statutes not having extended to the non-navigable parts of rivers. Now, if the Legislature in 1714 had thought there had been no previous enactment restricting weirs in non-navigable parts of rivers, would the Legislature not at once have given that as the true reason of the new enactment? What better reason could have been given if it was the true reason? Would it not have recited thus: "Whereas the several Acts of Parliament heretofore made for the preserva- "tion of fishing within the rivers of this realm were confined to navigable rivers only, "but the breed of salmon cannot be effectually preserved unless the riparian owners in the "upper and non-navigable parts of such rivers as far as the said fish go to spawn be also "restricted, &c. &c." Now, is it consistent with the language of this enactment that the Legislature thought that there were no previous enactments applicable to the same area? There can scarcely be a doubt on that subject. This statute did not extend the statutes into new ground; all that it did was to enact a new and more stringent penalty, and, as was supposed, a more summary remedy for what before the statute was equally an offence, but remediable only by dilatory and expensive means.

47. But an equally important point remains to be noticed as to this statute of 1 Geo. 1, c. 18, s. 14, and that is, that it will be observed that the prohibition against dams, that is, including all mill-dams which shall be thereafter built, is general and *ex facie* absolute, and the justices are to cause the dam to be demolished and removed, as if implying that the whole dam was intended and authorised to be knocked down, and such was apparently the assumption on which the Court of Queen's Bench proceeded in the late case of *Garnet* v. *Backhouse*, L. R., 3 Q. B. 30. Now, if this were the true construction, one might at first sight suppose that it would be a monstrous thing to prohibit mill-dams on the upper parts of these great and important rivers. But in reality it is not an absolute, it is only a qualified prohibition; the illegality of the dam is only *pro tanto*. A riparian owner might just as fully as before, notwithstanding that statute, set up a mill-dam. He would, of course, still have to make his peace with the immediate neighbours whose lands lie within the limited range of his milling easement, that is, whose lands will be flooded or suffer diversion of water. But as to the dam in other respects, all he would have to do under this enactment would have been to take care that it did not hinder the passage of fish. No other mischief was to be guarded against. This he could only provide against by doing what the statute of 17 Ric. 2 already enjoined, namely, by leaving a reasonable aperture in the dam. The onus would be on him to discover what was a sufficient aperture for the purpose. Therefore, the justices would not in such a case be justified in demolishing the whole length of the dam, nor does the statute so require. It would be enough to demolish a small part so as to make an aperture. Now this was precisely what the Commissioners would also have had to do under the statute of 12 Edw. 4 and 17 Ric. 2. With regard to 12 Edw. 4, so far as the dam stood in navigable parts of rivers, it would no doubt require a very much larger aperture so as to admit boats, but even as to navigable waters the prohibition of dams was only *pro tanto*. But so far as that statute of 12 Edw. 4 applied to dams on non-navigable rivers, all that would be then illegal would be only a part equivalent to the size of a reasonable aperture: *pro tanto* only would the dam be illegal, but *quoad ultra* it would be legal, if the ordinary milling easement had been acquired. Therefore, this statute of 1 Geo. 1, c. 18 is just as general in its language as that of 12 Edw. 4 was, and it is sufficiently clear that both would be required to be construed by the courts, not according to

the *ex facie* absolute generality of the words used, but only *pro tanto* so far as the mischief extended, and no further. If the mischief was impeding the passage of vessels and boats, then a wide aperture would be required; if the mischief was confined to impeding the passage of fish, then only a small and almost nominal aperture would be necessary. This construction of statutes, which are wider in their language than the mischief requires, so as to cut down their generality to suppress the mischief and no more, is one of the common and peculiar functions of a court of law, for the Legislature is constantly passing Acts which require to be cut down to the precise standard which is required to suppress the mischief. And if the statute of sewers be compared with the language of 12 Edw. 4, it will appear that there is no reason why one should apply to non-navigable rivers more than the other. The statute of sewers was extended to non-navigable rivers not by express words, but by reasoning from the subject-matter; so the reason of the thing, namely, the safeguard of all the fry of fish spawned within the rivers, equally requires the statute of 12 Edw. 4 to extend as far as salmon extend. And it is a feature common to both statutes, that weirs are not put down absolutely, but only so far as the mischief requires. Precisely the same reasoning, *mutatis mutandis*, is applicable to both. *See* Callis, 264, 265. And the American courts have taken the same view of similar statutes of their own, for some of their statutes authorised mill-dams to be made, provided they did not impede navigation and the passage of fish. Under such a statute, when dams have been complained of as illegal and exorbitant and closing up all passage, the courts have held that the whole dam was not to be demolished, but only *pro tanto*, so as to make a sufficient aperture for the fish.

48. 45 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 33. (*Local.*)—There were other local Acts extending the summary remedy as to weirs in non-navigable rivers. Thus, the statute 45 Geo. 3, c. 33, (1805) entitled "An Act for the Preservation of Salmon in the Rivers of Carmarthenshire," after reciting the 13 Edw. 1, and 13 Ric. 2, and that it is necessary that provision should be made for the better preservation of salmon and the spawn, fry, or young brood of salmon, salmon peal, salmon kind, sewen, bougies, or sea trout, in the said rivers or waters, and in the several rivulets or streams of water communicating therewith, *inter alia* enacts, that no person shall at any time hereafter make, erect, or set any bank, dam, hedge or stank, net or nets across the said rivers, waters, or rivulets, or any part thereof, whereby the salmon therein may be hindered from passing or going up to spawn, or the young fry or young salmon from going down the said rivers, rivulets, or other waters communicating therewith as aforesaid, &c., on pain of forfeiting for every such first offence 10 *s.* to 10 *l.*, and for every subsequent offence 20 *s.* to 20 *l.* This Act also clearly extended to all streams, however small, which salmon frequented.

49. 46 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 19. (*Local.*)—Another local Act passed for Pembrokeshire. In 1806 an Act for the regulation of the oyster, sole, and salmon fisheries within the harbour of Milford, in the county of Pembroke, and the rivers running into the said harbour, after reciting the statute 13 Edw. 1, and 13 Ric. 2, and enacting a close time and reciting that better provision be made for salmon and the spawn and fry, sea trout, &c., in the said harbour and in the said rivers or waters, and in the several rivulets or streams of water communicating therewith, provides *inter alia* that if any person shall hereafter make, erect, or set up any bank, dam, hedge or stank, net or nets across the said harbour of Milford or across any of the said rivers, waters, or rivulets, or any part thereof, whereby the salmon therein may be hindered from passing or going up to spawn, or the young fry or young salmon from going down the said harbour or the said rivers, rivulets, or other waters, &c., every person shall incur 20 *l.* for every such offence. Here again the statute clearly extends to all streams which salmon frequent in that locality.

50. 58 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 43; 6 & 7 *Vict. c.* 33; 11 & 12 *Vict. c.* 52.—The remaining statutes up to 1861 may be briefly alluded to. The statute 58 Geo. 3, c. 43 (1818) was entitled "An Act for preventing the destruction of the breed of Salmon and Fish of the Salmon kind in the Rivers of England." It deals with close season, poisoning of fish, catching or scaring young fry; but it expressly states that nothing therein contained shall be deemed or construed to legalize or destroy any fishlocks, coops, bays (that is, dams), that may have been lawfully erected; or to extend or alter any local Act. Other Acts of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 33, (1843) and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 52, altered the close season and the penalties, but did not touch the question of weirs in non-navigable rivers. No other statute passed on the subject till the Salmon Fishery Act of 1861; but before noticing that Act, it is necessary to complete the statement of the common and statute law preceding the passing of that Act.

51. *Rotuli Parliamentorum.*—If there was any obscurity as to the meaning of the long series of statutes, many of which are of so great antiquity, it is legitimate to seek some assistance as to their meaning and object by examining the petitions in Parliament, especially in the 14th and 15th centuries, embracing the period between Edw. 1, and Edw. 4. Now, the *Rotuli Parliamentorum* abound with petitions praying for relief against weirs and kiddels on rivers, and though the great majority of them certainly, as might be expected, mention the injury to navigation as the prominent grievance, yet there are also many petitions founded on the waste and destruction of the fish, which do not mention navigation at all. Now, the practice in those early times, was for the Commons to petition the King in Parliament on almost every subject of importance, praying for the redress of some grievance. The judges and great men of the realm assisted the King in drawing up the proper answer. If statutes had already provided a remedy for the grievance, an answer was given

given to that effect. If no statute provided such remedy and one seemed necessary, then the petition was, with some alteration, turned into a statute, and entered on the statute roll for future guidance. The abstracts of these petitions form the *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, which is a repertory of valuable information as to our early legislation.

52. 1 *Edw.* 3. (2 *Rot. Parl.* 331.)—In 1 Edw. 3, (2 Rot. Parl. 331) 1326, there is a petition of the Commons complaining that salmons and other fish of the river Thames were very nearly destroyed by certain engines put in the river, which destroyed all the fry of fish, and that people gave the fry to swine to eat, and praying that trinks (*i. e.* fixed nets) be prohibited, also that salmon should not be taken during certain months, and that no nets should be allowed unless they were of large mesh; and the petitioners add this:— "May it please your highness to try this manner for three years next ensuing, so that all "your people repairing to London or elsewhere near the said river (Thames) will be able "to buy as good a salmon for 2 *s.* as they can now do for 10 *s.*" The answer to that petition is, "Let the statutes be kept and observed, and let commissions issue to inquire, "and duly punish the defaults found there."

This petition with the answer shows that the object of the statutes from the first really was to increase the supply of fish, though it has been lately stated that such an idea as the restraining of private owners in order to increase the supply of fish had never occurred to the Legislature till 1861. It would rather seem to have been the main object kept in view for six centuries, and the attainment of that object occupied no less than two out of the 37 chapters of Magna Charta.

53. 50 *Edw.* 3. (2 *Rot. Parl.* 332.)—In 50 Edw. 3 (1376), 2 Rot. Parl. 332, there is a petition of the Commons of Middlesex and others, that whereas they were wont to fish in times past in the river called Brent in the county of Middlesex (which is a branch of the Thames), to the great public profit, and now lately several people who have land on the said river have made divers weirs for their individual profit to the great destruction both of the said river and fishery as well as of the said River Thames to the public loss, wherein they pray it may be ordained in the present Parliament that the said weirs be put down for the common good, and the said fishery used as it had been used in ancient times, and that no one should fish in the said river but with nets of assize as they used to do, and praying relief. The answer is, "Let the statutes made herein be firmly kept and put in execution."

Now the River Brent is a tributary of the Thames, and only tidal for a short distance, and there is no grievance about navigation here; and this grievance shows how weirs on the tributary of a salmon river were then correctly understood to affect the public interests in the main river, and how the Legislature and great men of that day considered that the statutes then existing met the evil. Those statutes were Magna Charta, 13 Edw. 1, 25 Edw. 3, and 45 Edw. 3; and this entry goes to show that though *ex facie* the two last statutes mention only injury to navigation as the reason of their passing, yet in reality protection to the fish was also the object, and hence this answer to the petition furnishes a *contemporanea expositio* of those statutes of Edw. 3.

54. 8 *Ric* 2. (3 *Rot. Par.* 201.)—In 8 Ric. 2 (3 Rot. Par. 201), 1384, a petition of the Commons says that whereas there used to be in the river of Thames, Medway, and other great rivers in the realm, great plenty of fish, that is to say, trouts, salmon, pikes, roaches, barbels, and other fish, the fry of which, if they were protected and cherished, would be of great profit to the lords and commons of the land; and now it is common for divers persons living near such rivers to take the fry with subtle nets and sell them to swine, &c.; and they pray that no one be allowed to use a net thenceforth which is not as large as by statute it was hitherto. And the answer is, "Let the statutes hitherto made herein be kept and observed and put in due execution." Now there is no statute now on record to that effect; the 13 Edw. 1 only prohibits young fry of salmon being taken at mill pools, but says nothing as to the size of mesh generally. Hence, it is reasonable to conclude that there were statutes before that date, of which we have no copies.

55. 14 *Ric.* 2. (3 *Rot. Parl.* 282.)—In 14 Ric. 2 (3 Rot. Parl. 282), 1390, there is a petition of the Commons reciting the statute 25 Edw. 3, and stating that it was passed also against the destruction of fish in the same river (though that statute *ex facie* says nothing about fish). Then the 45 Edw. 3 is recited; and then the petitioners say, "by virtue of "which statutes, at the time they were executed, there were sold in London a salmon of the "Thames for 16 pence, 17 pence, or 20 pence, and the best for two shillings, and a fresh "lamprey for 6 *d.* or 7 *d.* But now, notwithstanding the said statutes, the said gorces, "trinks, and kidels are set up, as well causing disturbance to ships and boats as a destruc- "tion of the fish of the said waters, so that they take the fry of salmons and other fishes "in so great a multitude that they give them to their swine to eat." Then the petitioners pray that the gorces, trinks, and kidels be utterly put down. The answer is, "A sufficient "remedy has been provided by the statutes already, which statutes the King wishes to be "kept and put in speedy and due execution." This entry, therefore, shows that the statutes of Edw. 3 were not understood to be passed merely for the protection of navigation, though courts of law may now be inclined to put that narrow construction on them.

56. *Liber Albus.*—In the *Liber Albus* there are several charters and ordinances of the Kings of England relating to the Thames, which also assist in the cotemporary exposition of the early statutes as to kidels. In a charter of 8 Ric. 1, p. 428, it is said that the King, for the salvation of his soul, and those of his father and of his ancestors, and also for the common advantage of his City of London and of all his realm, did grant and strictly enact

that all kidels that were in the Thames should be removed, wheresoever in Thames they might be, and that for the future no kidels should be placed anywhere in Thames. Now why should this be read as "anywhere in the navigable waters of the Thames?" It can scarcely have been so understood in early times. This also shows that before the Great Charter of John, there must have been statutes of a sweeping character against these kidels or fixed engines; and that vast importance was then attached to the subject may be inferred from the number of imprecations used. Then another charter of 1 John, p. 428, repeats the same language as to both Thames and Medway, and adds a penalty of 10 *l.* sterling, "owing to the great detriment and disadvantage that did accrue unto the said "city, as also unto the whole realm, by reason of the kidels aforesaid." A chapter in *Liber de antiquis legibus*, quoted p. 431, also states that in 1253, 37 Hen. 3, the sheriff of Middlesex, by precept of the king, caused to be destroyed all the weirs that stood throughout the whole of Thames towards the west; and that would extend up the river at least to Staines, the boundary of the sheriffdom.

57. *Cumberland Placita*, 6 & 7 *Edw.* 1.—At this point it may also be well to refer to several ancient documents, of which office copies were tendered on the hearing of the present case. Thus, there was a duly certified extract from the Public Record Office entitled "*Placita de quo Warranto et de juratis et assisis*, Cumberland, 6 & 7 Edw. 1." It contains a statute concerning fishery, which is a local Act for the county of Cumberland. It begins thus: "The jurors of Lyth and Eske, and the jurors of Cumberland and Allerdale, "have presented that a great destruction has come to pass in the waters of Eden and Esk, "and in other waters in that county, of salmons at the time when the salmons go up to "spawn, and likewise of the young salmon at the time when they go down to the sea, to "the great detriment of the whole county and of all the counties adjacent; and they have "sued on the part of the whole county, that there may be a statute and provision made, by "which the aforesaid destruction may not happen hereafter, and therefore by consent of "the whole county, well as of knights as freemen of that county, no one gainsaying, it is "ordered and provided, &c." The Act then specifies two periods during which fishing was absolutely prohibited, and another period when no net or engine should be set at the weirs except by keepers deputed, and these were to be so large that the small salmon should have passage through the midst, that is to say, that it be of four thumbs length. The punishment is imprisonment. Thomas de Molton of Gillesland is appointed to take amends for unlawful nets. Certain baskets called borachs, put at mills, are absolutely prohibited. Then it is said, "the whole county complaineth that the prior of St. Bega hath two engines, "which are called coops, for taking salmons in the pool of Stainburn to the detriment of the "whole county, where in times gone by he used to have but one only, and another was set "up six years since elapsed without warrant and after the last circuit of the judges, there-"fore he is amerced. And it is enjoined that the other coop be laid aside at the view of "the jurors, at the costs of the said prior. It is ordained, moreover, and firmly enjoined "that in whatsoever pool or weir of the waters of Eden, Esk, and Derwent, and in the "other waters where salmon can be taken, in the thread of the said waters of ancient "custom there ought to be a hole so large that a sow with her five little pigs can enter. "And now they are beyond measure straitened, that is to say, at Cockmue, Camberton, "Staynburn, and Wyrkington, that for the future holes of this sort be enlarged at the sight "of the jurors, at the costs of those who have straitened them." Then certain persons are named conservators of the rivers.

58. Now this statute recognises it as common law or ancient custom at that time, that there should be an aperture or fishway in the centre of all weirs or pools. It passed soon after Magna Charta, and before the first of the close season statutes. It also throws light on the meaning of Magna Charta, and shows that no distinction, so far as salmon were concerned, was recognised between navigable and non-navigable rivers, for the places mentioned are all in non-navigable rivers, and one of them nine miles above the flow of the tide. And it further shows that the practice was to appoint conservators, who took charge of a whole river, and burnt the unlawful nets and enlarged the apertures in the weirs by virtue of their office.

59. *Judgment Roll*, 45 *Edw.* 3.—Another ancient document relating to the Derwent, being a judgment roll of 45 Edw. 3, relates that an action was brought by the Earl of Angus and his wife for injury to their part of the river in their manor of Cockermouth by John of Camerton's weir. The declaration alleged that, from the time whereof memory is not, they had had a certain aperture of the breadth of 24 feet, commonly called the Free water, which aperture ought always to be in the deeper part of the water aforesaid, and in all mill-pools and demesnes from that weir to the sea. The cause of action was that John filled up the aperture with stones to divert the water to his mill, whereby they only took four salmon now for 40 that they took before. The judgment was, that eight feet of the said handiwork of stones was a nuisance, and was ordered to be abated at John's expense.

60. *Inquisition*, 17 *Ric.* 2.—Another document was a commission issued by the Crown in 17 Ric. 2, to certain persons to inquire what franchises belonged to the honour of Cockermouth, and an inquisition was held thereupon, and the return stated that the lord of the honour of Cockermouth, amongst other things, had the searching and amending of the water of Derwent and free water from the sea as far as to the head of the same waters, as well in mill-ponds as in other places whatsover, in the waters aforesaid, and to put the waters

waters in defence time and to punish trespassers by the burning of nets and other engines, and imprisonments and other punishments, as the lord the king and his officers do elsewhere, fines and amercements and other profits whatsoever to be taken thereupon to their own use.

Now, this is a strong contemporaneous exposition of what was meant by the statute of 17 Ric. 2, which authorised justices of the peace to be conservators, and to exercise like authority in rivers. It shows that there was no restriction of the power of amending weirs to navigable waters. On the contrary, it is from the sea to the head of the waters that this police extends.

61. *Eliz. survey* (1577).—In another document, being an Elizabethan survey on the death of the Earl of Northumberland, dated 1577, referred to at the hearing of this case, a memorandum relating to the honour of Cockermouth stated that in the time of Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, uncle to the Earl that now is, and before that time, ever since, until about 24 years ago last past, the river of Derwent was a free water, and kept open in all places without coop, fishgarth, or any other let from the sea or foot of the said river unto an old coop or fishgarth now decayed, which stood about Cockermouth castle. And diligent search was made from time to time by the said Earl, his farmers, whether the said river were kept open as aforesaid or not, and if any default were made and found in stricting or stopping thereof, the same was pulled down and laid open as before. The which said river is now stopped and shut up with a fishgarth, made of late years by Sir Henry Curwen, knight, to the prejudice of the said Earl, his inheritance, and to the great damage and loss of his lordship's tenants and farmers, as well in the said town of Cockermouth as also in Darwent Fells, the Five Towns, and elsewhere, within the precincts and limits of the said honour."

62. *Old authorities in English Law.*—Such being the statutes and the ancient documents which give a legislative exposition to those statutes, it may be well to notice other authorities in the law. In the *Capitula Itineris*, or articles of the Eyre (1 Stat. Realm, 234a), two of the pleas of the Crown were stated thus: "Of those who have set up a warren "on their lands without warrant of our lord the King; of those who fish with kidels "and weirs." See also Fleta. Nothing is said about navigable rivers. Bracton, who wrote in the time of Hen. 3., clearly lays down that a grant of an easement will only be implied from long possession that is open, peaceable, and uninterrupted, which implies knowledge and ability to interrupt—"*longus usus, nec per vim nec clam, nec precario,*" Bract. 222b. And in another passage (B. 4, tit. 44,) (which Fleta, B. 4, ch. 27, tit. 7, repeats) Bracton gives as an illustration of the law the case of a weir being set up in a river where the owner had both banks, and though the injury done to the neighbouring tenements may be *damnum absque injuria*, and as against mere private interests could not be interfered with, yet on account of the injury done to the public it shall be abated or suppressed; which would seem to imply (for he does not hint at navigation) that in non-navigable rivers it was well understood at that time that a weir must prejudice the public as destroying the breed of migratory fish.

In Vin. Abr. Nuisance E. 3. it is said assize of nuisance lies for raising of a gorce or weir to intercept the course of fish coming from the sea *usque ad gurgitem meam superiorem.* See also Fitz. N.B. 184 A.; 46 Ass. 9. In Vin. Abr. (Nuisance A. a.) it is said that in nuisance for enhancing of a pool, the enhancement only was to be abated and no more.

Hale (*de jure maris*) as already stated, agreeing with Coke, says in several places that the statutes of 13 Edw. 1, and 13 Ric. 2. and 17 Ric. 2, apply to every river wherein salmon are, though not to rivers which are not salmon rivers. And Hale clearly states that all rivers, fresh as well as salt, are subject to the servitude of the public interest, as regards the laws for conservation of the fish, thereby implying that that matter is without the pale of private ownership altogether. Thus, Hale says (*de jur. mar. c.* 1) "Though "fresh rivers are in point of property, as before, *primâ facie* of a private interest, yet as "well fresh rivers as salt, or such as flow and reflow, may be under these two servitudes or "affected with them, namely, one of prerogative belonging to the king, and another of "public interest, or belonging to the people in general." Again (in c. 2) Hale says, "The Crown, by an ancient right of prerogative, had a certain interest in many fresh rivers, "even where the sea does not flow or reflow, as well as in salt or arms of the sea," and he says, "The Crown had an interest of jurisdiction in reference to common nuisances in or "by rivers as where the sewers were not kept, which gave rise to the Commission of "Sewers, as well for fresh rivers as for salt. *Vide* Stat. 23 Hen. 8, c. 5." Now, we know from Callis also, that the statute of sewers was held, on reasoning which is equally applicable to the conservation of fish, to apply to all streams whatever. Then Hale, in c. 5, after noticing the 23rd chapter of Magna Charta, and some of the statutes as to weirs, says, "But yet this that I have said may be taken with this allay, which I have in "part premised: 1. That this interest or right in the subject must be so used as it may "not occasion a common annoyance to passage of ships or boats, for that is prohibited "by the common law and these several statutes before mentioned, namely, erecting new "weirs, enhancing old, fixing of pikes or stakes and the like, in order to fishing, for the "*jus privatum* that is acquired to the subject, either by patent or prescription, must not "prejudice the *jus publicum*, wherewith public rivers or arms of the sea are affected for "public use. 2. That the fishing that a subject hath in this or any other private or public "river or creek, fresh or salt, is subject to the laws for the conservation of fish and fry, "which are many. And this gives me occasion to divert to the examination of those com-

" missions that have been granted on common rivers, commonly called commissions of " conservancy or water bailiffs."

Then he alludes to the statute of 1 Eliz. c. 17, and the statutes of 13 Edw. 1, 13 Ric. 2, 17 Ric. 2, clearly stating that the latter statutes applied to all rivers " wherein salmon be."

Therefore Hale's authority confirms the view that the right of the subject to close up a river by a weir without an aperture was never recognised, but it was subject to the police of the realm.

63. *Weld* v. *Hornby.*—Now, the chief case on the subject of weirs in non-navigable rivers is *Weld* v. *Hornby*, 7 East 195, 3 Smith, 244, where a riparian owner, situated above, sued the owner of a fishing mill-dam situated below, for obstructing the passage of fish. Though neither of the reports expressly states the fact, we know the locality, and that the site of that weir is above the tidal flow, and is in non-navigable water. In that case it was not necessary for the court to say whether the weir was a public nuisance or not. Yet Lord Ellenborough, referring to the statute 1 Geo. 1, c. 18, and Magna Charta, and 12 Edw. 4, said this: " And I believe there does not exist in Great Britain a single undis- " puted weir in any river, built entirely across the river. In a case which I happen to " know, and which occurred with respect to a river between England and Scotland, it was " not permitted to be contended for, until there was some compromise by which the par- " ties were satisfied. I happen also to know, from my attendance in another place, that " the laws of Scotland, which are pretty full upon this subject, correspond nearly with the " article in Magna Charta. At the Eden, where the corporation of Carlisle and Lord " Lonsdale had stells for the catching of fish, it was held that the keeping of them close " day and night was a public nuisance. When Buller, J. came to try that cause he ad- " mitted evidence of usage, however, thinking that under certain restrictions these stells " might be allowed by usage." Now, though Lord Ellenborough's view of the status of a weir in a non-navigable river is only a *dictum*, it is valuable, because we happen to know from other cases and from briefs and opinions in those cases which we have seen and read, that he had, in the course of his practice at the bar, been several times engaged in some of the most noted of this class of cases, and apparently they have been of rare occurrence in anyone's professional life. The stell fishery case at Carlisle, one of the memorable cases of the time, was apparently a standard illustration with Lord Ellenborough, and he alludes to it on another occasion. In *R.* v. *Cross*, 3 Camp, 224, an indictment was tried against a stage coach proprietor, who had an office near Charing Cross, and kept his coaches standing in the street too long, soliciting passengers, and taking in parcels. It was urged that the practice had prevailed there ever since the building of Westminster-bridge. But Lord Ellenborough said this: " Every unauthorised obstruction of a high- " way to the annoyance of the king's subjects is an indictable offence. Upon the evidence " given, I think the defendant ought clearly to be found guilty. The king's highway is " not to be used as a stable yard. It is immaterial how long the practice may have pre- " vailed, for no length of time will legitimate a nuisance. The stell fishery across the river " at Carlisle had been established for a vast number of years, but Mr. Justice Buller held " that it continued unlawful, and gave judgment that it should be abated."

64. Now, we have seen counsel's brief for the losing party in this stell case referred to, but which case is not reported. We also know the *locus in quo*. It was an action by an upper riparian owner against the corporation of Carlisle for keeping a stell net, that is, a net fastened to stakes across the whole bed of the river, which at the place was non-navigable, though an attempt was made at the trial to prove it was navigable, for on one occasion an adventurous man took a small vessel over the weir in a flood. The stells obstructed the fish passing up the river to the plaintiff's lands. The corporation proved that they had a grant of the fishery in that part of the river from the Crown in the time of Edw. 3, that it had been used in the same way as far back as the then living memory could go, and the corporation books were produced showing the rental paid for the specific fishery for 200 years back. Buller J. first tried the case and seems to have held it a nuisance and would not allow any evidence of ancient right. But on a motion for a new trial Lord Mansfield said: " I shall lean excessively to support a possession of 400 years," and a new trial was granted. Heath J. tried the case on the second occasion, and it is true there seemed to have been an attempt to prove some show of navigation at the spot. But the judge's direction was, " No acquiescence in a nuisance will create a right; " it stands upon public right; nothing can be presumed in favour of a nuisance, because " the public are interested." The jury seems to have found for the plaintiff, and the stells have long disappeared. It does not appear that the statutes of Ric. 2 were cited in that case, though the statutes of Hen. 4 and Hen. 6 were.

65. *American Law.*—The law of America has been well developed on the subject of fishing weirs. Chancellor Kent (3 Kent Com. 411) says:—" The right of fishery in rivers " not navigable is also subject to the qualification of not being so used as to injure the " private rights of others, and it does not extend to impede the passage of fish up the river " by means of dams or other obstructions. The impediment was at common law a nuisance, " and in Massachusetts it subjects the party creating it to a penalty given by statute." And the authority for this last statement is *Weld* v. *Hornby*, 7 East 195, which contains the *dictum* of Lord Ellenborough already referred to. That case seems to have been again and again adopted by the American courts without question, though it was only a dictum, as it agreed with the principles of the common law, apart from any statute. Chancellor Kent in another passage says (3 Kent Com. 418):—" In rivers and streams not navigable as tide

" waters,

"waters, the owners of the soil over which they flow have at common law, and "which common law has been generally recognised in the United States, the ex- "clusive right of fishing each on his own side, and such right is held subject to the pub- "lic use of the water as a highway and to the free passage of fish, and in subordination to "the regulations to be prescribed by the Legislature for the general good." In the state of Massachusetts a statute in 1789 enacted that a fish passage should be made in all weirs. In 1633 a grant of the right to erect a mill weir in a non-navigable river had been made and enjoyed, and it was held that the statute applied. Parsons, C. J. said:—"Every owner of "a water-mill or dam holds it on the condition, or perhaps under the limitation, that a suf- "ficient and reasonable passageway shall be allowed for the fish. The limitation being "for the benefit of the public, is not extinguished by any inattention or neglect in com- "pelling the owner to comply with it, for no laches can be imputed to the Government, and "against it no time runs, so as to bar its right." *Houghton* v. *Baker*, 4 Mass. 527 (1808); *Shaw* v. *Crawford*, 10 Johns. 236; *Commonwealth* v. *Ruggles*, 10 Mass. 391; *Commonwealth* v. *Chaplin*, 5 Pick. 199. In a later case the owner of a dam in a non-navigable river, which obstructed the passage of fish, was indicted for nuisance. But the dam had been made, before the statute passed, under a patent which was held by the court to have conferred the absolute right to erect the dam as high as the patentee pleased without any restriction; and on that ground, though otherwise recognising *Houghton* v. *Baker*, the court held that the owner of this dam was not affected by the statute, or if he was, then that the statute was void. *People* v. *Platt*, 17 Johns., 195 (1819).

In many of the States of America, mills being expressly authorised and encouraged by statute, are on a higher footing than in this country, where they grow up at common law by consent of the owners of the land immediately affected by the milling easement. Yet the American courts have held that, unless the milling privilege was granted absolutely, before any statutory restriction was declared, the weirs are subject to the general regulations from time to time made by the Legislature, and prescription is not allowed to encroach on the public interest, or to be set up against the right of eminent domain. *Commonwealth* v. *Upton*, 6 Gray, 472. *People* v. *Cunningham*, 1 Denio, 524. *Mills* v. *Hall*, 9 Wendell, 315. *Hyde* v. *Russell*, 2 Cush., 251. *Commonwealth* v. *Alger*, 7 Cush. 53.

66. *If weir is an easement.*—But let us assume now that all the statutes relating to weirs, which destroy the breed of salmon, are mere works of the imagination, not meant to be enforced, and which any person could violate with impunity, then arises the question what is the status or legal denomination of such a right as that of maintaining a fishing weir in a non-navigable river? Is it within the category of easements, and if so, is it within the Prescription Act.

67. *What is an easement.*—What is an easement? It is a right to do something either on one's own land or on a neighbour's land, the immediate effect of which is to restrict or burden the neighbour's ownership of his land. It is a right over and above the ownership of land in the dominant owner, and a right subtracted from the ownership of the land in the servient owner. Thus, if the owner of close A. has a right of way over close B., this right is held as additional to the ordinary rights of ownership in close A., and correlatively it is so much subtracted from the ownership of close B. What it amounts to is this, that A. would have a right of action against B. for obstructing A. while using the way or for ploughing up or otherwise using his land so as to interfere with A.'s right of way on such land. The question whether the right to maintain a fishing weir across a non-navigable river is an easement burdening all the other riparian ownerships will not be solved by assuming without examination that it is an easement, but by considering whether it has the characteristics of an easement. We must proceed analytically, by first comparing their respective qualities and effects before we can decide to what category of the law this right belongs.

68. *Easements created by Grant.*—The first characteristic of an easement is that it is solely and exclusively created by grant. Before the dominant owner of close A. can acquire such a right over close B. he must have obtained a grant of the same from the owner of close B., who alone has power to give away what must, according to the common law, have been once part of his ownership. It is often said that an easement may be created either by grant or by prescription, the latter consisting in long user and enjoyment; but in reality there is only one mode of its creation, namely, by grant, for prescription is merely the evidence of, or a mode of proving the grant. Inasmuch as these rights are seldom created by an express grant, the law allows an easy mode of proving or implying some grant now lost, the grant being implied from a certain kind of user. But it has always been the law, and is now the law, that if the right is not capable of being the subject of a grant, or has been used in such a manner that a grant could not be reasonably implied, then it cannot be proved by prescription.

69. *Prescription Act.*—Moreover, the Prescription Act does not change the previous law even as to those easements included within it with regard to the following particulars:

An easement is a definite and known restriction on the servient owner, the effects of which restriction are patent and obvious to such servient owner, and involve such a claim as a servient owner or his predecessor was capable of granting, and such as it is reasonable in the particular circumstances and from long subsisting relations between the properties to presume; and a right which the servient owner must be taken to have known to exist and be

claimed, and which such owner had the ready means of interrupting by some reasonable and inexpensive means as well as by action.

70. Before the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4, the rule was, that an easement, if legally acquired, otherwise than by express grant, was presumed to have existed before the time of legal memory, *i.e.* before 1 Ric. 1, 1189; and hence if the servient owner could prove that the alleged easement had been first used or was non-existent in any part of that long time, the claim to such easement was effectually defeated. That law still exists except as to those easements which are included in the Prescription Act; and many easements are not so included. The Prescription Act deals only with a select class of such easements, or quasi easements. Thus easements in gross are not within the Prescription Act, which only deals with easements as between the owner of a dominant tenement and the owner of a servient tenement. *Shuttleworth* v. *Fleming*, 19 C. B. N. S., 687.

So it has been settled that negative easements are not within the Prescription Act, which only deals with easements which are used in and upon the servient tenement, and are capable of interruption by the owner of the servient tenement. *Webb* v. *Bird*, 10 C. B. N. S., 268; 13 C. B. N. S., 841. *Murgatroyd* v. *Robinson*, 7 E. & B., 391.

And lastly, prescription either before or since the Prescription Act cannot apply to a right which has been expressly prohibited by statute, unless the grant be presumed to have been made before such statute was passed.

Nor can such right be claimed against the public, if it directly operate as a nuisance to a public right or franchise.

Now, a weir crossing the non-navigable part of the river, and stopping the fish from going up to spawn, operates just as fatally and directly in obstructing the public franchise of fishing in the estuary as if the structure were erected in the estuary itself. And one question will be whether it makes any difference that the weir, instead of being erected within the area where fishermen exercise their calling, is erected a little out of this area, but sufficiently near to operate as an obstruction.

71. *Easement implies Servient Tenement.*—Now, the first characteristic of an easement, unless it is an easement in gross, which we need not stop to notice, is that there must be a dominant and a servient tenement. The tenement on which the weir is erected must in that view be the dominant tenement, and each and all of the lands above as far as salmon go, and below the weir as far as the tidal limit, must be servient tenements respectively. This must follow as a necessary consequence. But then there is the public who fish in the estuary, and whose public franchise is just as much obstructed in their part of the river, as the right of each riparian owner to catch fish within the area of his own land is in his part of the river. Yet no one can contend that the estuary is a servient tenement, or that any grant can be presumed from the public. Nothing that has taken place since legal memory, or at least since the statute of 12 Edw. 4, if that statute applies, can possibly be held legally to have authorized any encroachment on this public right of fishery, for the public right to fish is quite as old and inalienable a franchise as that of navigation, or of passage along a way which has been once created a highway.

72. *Easement implies Contiguity.*—Another usual characteristic of an easement is the vicinity of the dominant and the servient tenements. Here again a remarkable anomaly exists if a fishing weir is to be deemed an easement. The servient tenement may be a hundred miles from the dominant tenement, for each riparian owner at the highest point of the river frequented by salmon must be in the relation of a servient owner to the owner of the weir. Now, the vicinity or contiguity of the tenements is generally the main ingredient for furnishing the means of inferring a grant. The theory of easements, where no express grant exists, is that the alleged dominant owner has constantly, in the face of or before the eyes of the servient owner, been using on his own property, or exercising as of right on the servient owner's property, something injurious to or incompatible with the entire ownership of the servient tenement, which he (the dominant owner) would not be entitled to do unless he had the assent of the servient owner; and it is on the strength of this open, visible, known exercise of a possible inconsistent right, that the inference of a grant is made, it being inferred that otherwise the conduct of the parties would be incomprehensible. But the effects of this non-contiguity come also under another head, namely, means of knowledge, which will be noticed hereafter. (See *post*, § 81.)

73. *Easement a definite restriction.*—Another characteristic of an easement is that it is a definite and known restriction on the servient owner such as is patent and obvious. This, in other words, implies that the servient owner knows, or has the ready means of knowing, precisely how his land is injuriously affected by the alleged easement. This is true of all easements known to the law, both affirmative and negative easements. In the case of an easement of way, the servient owner being reasonably presumed to know what goes on upon the surface of his own land (though even that may be an element of difficulty), sees day by day the dominant owner walking or driving over it. A right of way is a definite known injury to the servient tenement, the length and breadth of which the servient owner can see and estimate without trouble. So in the common milling easement of flooding a neighbour's lands or diverting the water from his lands, both are known visible and definite injuries. So again as to the negative easement of window light. The dominant owner's house is built close to the boundary of the servient owner's land, and the latter can see standing before him day by day the length and breadth of the ultimate injury this neighbour's

bour's house will do to his own land if the neighbour's light is allowed to ripen into an easement. So as to all other easements, they are definite, visible and easily known burdens or restrictions on the ownership. Now, many rights have been lately rejected from the category of easements simply and solely because it was impossible to define the precise way in which the alleged easement affected the servient tenement.

74. *Chasemore* v *Richards.*—The most notable instance of this was in *Chasemore* v. *Richards*, 7 H. L. C. 349, where a miller brought an action against a neighbouring owner for digging in his (the owner's) own land, and intercepting the underground water that percolated through the strata of such land into the river, and so swelled its volume and kept the mill going. The mill was an ancient mill, and may have existed centuries, and had acquired what is called the ordinary milling easement. The miller complained that he had a good title to this mill against all the world, and had an easement over all the lands through which the water percolated into the river. There was no doubt that the relation of cause and effect existed between the digging of wells and the reduction of the volume of water which from time immemorial he had used for his mill. Yet the Courts decided that he had no such easement against owners of riparian lands, because it was impossible for owners to tell from looking at the surface of their lands whether water percolated underneath them or not, and so that it was too uncertain and indefinite a thing to operate as any restriction on the natural right of a freeholder to dig in his own lands as deep as he pleased. That case went through all the courts to the House of Lords, and is one of the leading authorities on the law of running as well as of underground water. And it shows that let a mill be as ancient as legal memory, still before the miller can carry his easement beyond the common milling easement, he must prove that the owner whose right of ownership he seeks to restrain was aware of some definite and easily ascertainable effect on his own land which resulted from the use of the mill.

In that case of *Chasemore* v. *Richards*, p. 349, Wightman J., said: "any such right "against another founded upon length of enjoyment, is supposed to have originated in "some grant, which is presumed from what is called the owner of the servient tenement; "but what grant can be presumed in the case of percolating waters, depending upon the "quantity of rain falling, or the natural moisture of the soil, and in the absence of any "visible means of knowing to what extent, if at all, the enjoyment of the plaintiff's mill "would be affected by any water percolating in and out of the defendant's or any other "land. The presumption of a grant only arises where the person against whom it is to be "raised might have prevented the exercise of the subject of the presumed grant; but how "could he prevent or stop the percolation of water?" In the same case Lord Wensleydale said: "As to that part of Mr. Justice Coleridge's opinion in which he relies on the pos-"session of the mill for 30 or 60 years, I think he is wrong. I do not think that the "principle on which prescription rests can be applied; it has not been with the permission "of the proprietor of the land that the streams have flowed into the river for 20 years or "upwards—*qui non prohibuit, quod prohibere potest, assentire potest.* But how could he "prevent it? He could not bring an action against the adjoining proprietor, he could not "be bound to dig a deep trench in his own land to cut off the supplies of water, in order to "indicate his dissent. It is going very far to say that a man must be at the expense of "putting up a screen to window lights to prevent a title being gained by 20 years enjoyment "of light passing through a window. But this case would go very far beyond that. I "think that the enjoyment of the right to these natural streams cannot be supported by "any length of use if it does not belong of natural right to the plaintiff."

75. *Easement implies easy mode of interruption.*—Another characteristic of an easement is that the servient owner has some ready and easy or expensive means of guarding himself against the burden sought to be imposed on him by the dominant owner. In *Webb* v. *Bird*, 10 C. B. N. S., 283, 13 C. B. N. S. 841, Erle, C. J., says: "I am clearly of opinion "that the Prescription Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 71, s. 2., was meant to include only such ease-"ments upon or over the surface of the servient tenement as are susceptible of interruption "by the owner of such servient tenement so as to prevent the enjoyment on the part of the "owner of the dominant tenement from ripening into a right." And in the same case Willes, J., said: "In general a man cannot establish a right by lapse of time and acqui-"escence against his neighbour, unless he shows that the party against whom the right is "acquired might have brought an action or done some act to put a stop to the claim with-"out an unreasonable waste of labour and expense."

Now, *Webb* v. *Bird* was the case of a man who was owner of a windmill. The owners of the lands near it began to build high houses, and these houses took the wind out of the sails of the mill, and he relied upon the easement which he said he had acquired, inasmuch as he had uninterruptedly used this mill 20 years and upwards. Erle, C. J., says, and his words and illustrations are important as closely analogous to the present case of a fishing weir: "Is this "a claim to an easement to be enjoyed or derived upon, over, or from any land within the "meaning of the second section of the Prescription Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 71. § 2? It appears "to me that this section was not intended to give a right after 20 years to every sort of "enjoyment which may be classed under the general term easement; but that it was meant "to apply only to the two descriptions of easement therein specified, namely, the right to a "way or watercourse which may be enjoyed or derived upon, over, or from any land or water. "I do not think the passage of air over the land of another was or could have been contem-"plated by the Legislature when framing that system. They evidently intended it to apply "only to the exercise of such rights upon or over the surface of the servient tenement as

" might be interrupted by the owner if the right were disputed. It is clear to my mind that " that was the intention of the Legislature, because the section provides that the claim shall " not be defeated where there has been actual enjoyment for the period mentioned ' without " interruption.' I am at a loss to conceive what would be an interruption of such a right " as is here claimed. In the case of a way the exercise or enjoyment of the right may be " interrupted by the erection of a gate or other impediment. So of the analogous right " to water. So a claim to lights may be obstructed or interrupted by the erection " of a hoarding or other screen by the owner of the servient tenement. But I am utterly " unable to see how the access of currents of wind and air to a mill which is necessarily so " constructed as to present its face to whatever quarter the wind may blow from could pos- " sibly be interrupted. Suppose the same individual to be the owner of all the land round " the mill beyond a radius of 20 or 25 yards, must he, in order to prevent the acquisition of " a right by the owner of the mill, build a wall all round it? Here there is neither grant nor " prescription to sustain the claim; nor does it, as I conceive, come within the statute. A " grant of such an easement as this would operate as a prohibition to a most formidable " extent to the owners of the adjoining lands, especially in the neighbourhood of a growing " town."

And in the same case Willes, J., said: " If any right here exists it must be founded upon " Lord Tenterden's Act, and for the reasons given by my lord (Erle, C. J.) I think that " statute is inapplicable. Light stands upon peculiar grounds. That which is claimed " here amounts to neither more nor less than this, that a person having a piece of ground " and building a windmill upon it, acquires by 20 years' enjoyment a right to prevent the " proprietors of all the surrounding land from building upon it, if by so doing the free access " of the wind from any quarter should be impeded or obstructed. It is impossible to see " how the adjoining owners could prevent the acquisition of such a right, except by com- " bining together to build a circular wall round the mill within 20 years. It would be " absurd to hold that men's rights are to be made dependent on anything so inconvenient " and impracticable." And Wightman, J., in the Court of Error, 13 C. B. N. S. 842, adds: " In the present case it would be practically so difficult even if not absolutely impossible to " interfere with or prevent the exercise of the right claimed, subject as it must be to so " much variation and uncertainty, that we think it clear that no presumption of a grant or " easement in the nature of a grant can be raised from the non-interference of the exercise " of what is called a right by the person against whom it is claimed as a non-interruption " by one who might prevent or interrupt it."

76. To the same effect is the decision in *Arkwright* v. *Gell*, 5 M. & W. 203, where Lord Abinger, C.B., said in reference to a claim of servitude over a certain mine: " How " can it be supposed that the mine-owners could have meant to burthen themselves with " such a servitude so destructive to their interests, and what is there to raise an inference of " such an intention? The mine-owner (*i.e.*, the alleged servient owner) could not bring any " action against the person using the stream of water, so that the omission to bring an " action could afford no argument in favour of the presumption of a grant, nor could he " prevent the enjoyment of that stream of water by any act of his except by at once making " a sough at a lower level, and thus taking away the water entirely; a course so expensive " and inconvenient, that it would be very unreasonable, and a very improper extension of " the principle applied to the case of lights, to infer from the abstinence from such an act, " an intention to grant the use of the water in perpetuity as a matter of right. . . . . " The whole purview of the Prescription Act 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 71, shows that it applies " only to such rights as would before that Act have been acquired by the presumption of " a grant from long user. The Act expressly requires enjoyment for different periods " without interruption, and therefore necessarily imports such an user as could be inter- " rupted by some one capable of resisting the claim, and it also requires it to be of right. " But this was incapable of interruption by any reasonable mode, and as against them " (*i.e.* the alleged servient owners) it was not of right."

77. In another case of *Partridge* v. *Scott*, 3 M. & W. 220, Alderson, B., said: " If " the law stood as it did before Lord Tenterden's Act 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 71, section 2, we " should say that such a grant (of easement of support to land) ought not to be inferred " from any lapse of time short of 20 years after the defendants (the servient owner) " might have been or were fully aware of the facts. And even since that Act the lapse " of time under these peculiar circumstances would probably make no difference. For " the proper construction of that Act requires that the easement should have been en- " joyed for 20 years under a claim of right. Here, neither party was acquainted with " the fact that the easement was actually used at all, for neither party knew of the exca- " vation below the house. We should probably, therefore, have been of opinion that there " was no user of the easement under a claim of right, and that Lord Tenterden's Act " therefore, would not apply to a case like this. However, the facts of this special case " do not raise that point."

78. In *Staffordshire Canal Company* v. *Birmingham Canal*, L. R. 1 H. L. 254, Lord Chelmsford, L. C., says:—" The 2nd section of the Prescription Act 2 and 3 W. 4, c. 71, " applies to a claim to the use of water which may be lawfully made at the common law by " custom, prescription, or grant. Custom and prescription are here out of the question, and " if the respondents could not have granted the use of the water to the appellants the Act " is wholly inapplicable. To impose such a servitude upon the water in their canal as that contended

"contended for by the appellants would have been *ultra vires* of the respondents, and con-
"sequently length of user could never confer an indefeasible claim upon the appellants
"under the Prescription Act, as no grant of the use of the water could have been lawfully
"made by the respondents." Lord Cranworth in the same case observed: "I do not think
"that the facts of this case would justify a jury in presuming a grant, even if the
"respondent's canal had been private property, subject to no statutable duty. Such pre-
"sumptions are made when without them enjoyment long continued or acquiesced in
"cannot be reasonably accounted for, but here there is no occasion for any presumptions
"whatever." And Lord Westbury said: "If the Prescription Act had been at all
"applicable, it would be incumbent on the appellants to prove that the right founded on
"the claim by user might, at the beginning of or during that user, have been lawfully
"granted to them by the respondents."

79. *Easement must be reasonable.*—Another characteristic of an easement is that it must be reasonable. This is said to be common as well to easements and customs, as to profits à prendre. An instance of the last is to be found in *Bailey* v. *Stephens*, 12 C. B. N. S. 91. The doctrine was authoritatively reviewed and commented on recently in the House of Lords, and though the case was one of custom of a copyholder in a manor to dig clay on the copyhold estate, and not an easement, yet in this respect, namely, that reasonableness is an ingredient, both rights are alike. Lord Cranworth, in *Marquis of Salisbury* v. *Gladstone*, 9 H. L. C. 692, said this:—"This is not a custom by which any person is affected
"besides the lord and the particular tenant insisting on it. It is not like the custom
"pleaded in *Broadbent* v. *Wilks*, Willes, 360, a custom to lay coals to an indefinite extent
"and for an indefinite time on the lands of other copyholders, whereby their lands might
"be made practically useless, although they would still be liable to pay their rents and
"perform their stipulated services to the lord. Nor is it a custom like that set up by the
"copyholders in *Wilson* v. *Willes*, 7 East 121, namely, a custom to take turf in an unlimited
"quantity from the common for the improvement of their copyhold tenements under which
"the rights of the other copyholders in the common might be totally destroyed. Nor is
"it a custom like that insisted on by the lord in *Hilton* v. *Granville*, 5 Q. B. 701, which
"would have enabled the lord to undermine the houses of the copyholders, and without
"any notice to them to cause their houses to fall and crush those residing in them, and
"that without making them any compensation. The custom here insisted on is one which
"affects no one except the lord and the tenant insisting on the custom, and I can see no
"ground for holding it was impossible or even improbable that it might have been the
"result of arrangements between the lord and his tenants before the time of legal memory."
And one of Lord Wensleydale's remarks in the same case is this:—"When there is no
"express grant but one which is sought to be implied by usage, as a custom is, it is a con-
"dition required by law that the custom should not be unreasonable, otherwise the preva-
"lence of the use is to be referred to the ignorance or carelessness of those whose property
"is affected by its exercise, rather than to a grant."

80. *Easement as against Public.*—Again, all public nuisances are caused by something done on private property, there being, strictly speaking, no other place where nuisances can be created, as all the real property in this country is vested in some individual or corporation, and the public *qua* public having nothing but certain rights of passage over parts of such property. A right of navigation can in general be obstructed only by something erected in the navigable water, presenting some physical obstacle, but the other public franchise, that of fishing, which is a public right of the same kind and of almost equal value, may be obstructed not merely by things done within the area of the public fishery, but by something done beyond the area, in private waters communicating with such area. Now, the only legal way by which the public could have been excluded from fishing in an estuary is by some grant of the Crown made previous to Magna Charta taking away the public fishery, converting it into a several fishery, and granting it to some individual. If, then, the erecting of a weir in the non-navigable part of a river which obstructs the passage of fish, and so annihilates the breed of fish, and causes the fishery to be useless to the public—inasmuch as it prevents fish being in the area of the public fishery, the effect is precisely the same as if the public were excluded altogether from entering the area. They may spread their nets, but if, by something done further up the river by a riparian owner, or by the whole combined college of riparian owners, no fish are allowed to come, the public may as well cast their nets on the dry land. Their franchise is destroyed in the one way as effectually as in the other. It would be a strange result, therefore, if the public could only be excluded from fishing in an estuary by a grant of the Crown made before Magna Charta, and yet that the same fishery could be made utterly useless to them and extinguished by a riparian owner against whom the public have no redress. This only shows the absurd consequences to which the doctrine leads, that a fishing weir or any other weir which obstructs the passage and so extinguishes the breed of migratory fish, is a mere common easement, like a right of way or a right of light, as between the owners of two neighbouring closes.

As between A. and B., the owners of two adjoining closes, whether A. has or has not a right of way over B.'s close, or B. has a right of window light over A.'s close, cannot in any shape or form concern the public, who are as well off whether A. and B. have settled between each other or not the mutual enjoyment of their fields and houses, in whatever way they please. But it is an entirely different thing to the public when A. has erected a fishing weir on his part of the river, and whether B. has assented to A.'s so doing, or not, cannot in

any way bind the public, or be allowed to prejudice the public. The two rights are altogether different things, and do not stand in the same category.

If migratory fish grew out of a bed of a river, like mushrooms, and would flourish equally well there if all the other parts of the river were extinguished, or separated by barricades from each other, there might be some foundation for the doctrine that what one riparian owner does in one part of the river may ripen into an easement against his neighbour. But where it is absolutely necessary that each part of a river which produces, or rather which holds or sustains, migratory fish should have its communication open with the sea, and not only this, but that there shall be some breeding places between it or beyond it and the sea, to which the fish have free access, then the law must bend to that state of facts, and the facts are not to be made to bend to some arbitrary rule of law. A farm may keep and maintain game, and the game may flourish, and continue to do so forever, though such farm were physically separated from all other farms and the rest of the globe; but if the game could not live or exist on the farm without going down half of every year to the seaside, and coming back again, that state of things would necessitate the application of entirely different rules of law for the maintaining and vindicating of the right to such game.

81. *Knowledge of Weir, how implied.*—Now, assuming that a weir which obstructs the passage of fish is only an easement, let us see how a riparian owner is situated as to his means of knowledge and remedy. A riparian owner has the right at common law to fish, that is, to catch as many fish as he pleases in the half of the stream adjacent to his bank of the river. But though he has the right to fish, he is not obliged to do so, and his not doing so does not in any way diminish or cause any forfeiture of his right (*Sampson* v. *Hoddinott*, 1 C. B. N. S. 590). Suppose that A., a riparian owner lower down, say 20 miles off, has set up a weir which obstructs the passage of fish to B.'s part of the river. The water flows on past B.'s land just as it did before, notwithstanding the weir, for the volume and surface of the water show no difference and tell no tale. B. cannot tell by merely looking at his part of the river whether somebody 20 miles off has set up an obstructive weir in the river. Suppose, by his want of success in fishing, he suspects that there is an unjustifiable interference with his right somewhere or other, what can he do? He cannot go down the river banks, for these are private property, and he will render himself liable to an action at the instance of each and all the riparian owners whose banks he traverses. But suppose B. runs that risk, and walks down the river till he comes to a weir or structure across the river. Assume that he is told it is intended by A. for the catching of fish, must he still further wade in and grope all under the water near the foundations before he can tell whether there are openings sufficient to let some of the fish escape up the river? What, then, can B. do? He cannot protect himself by setting up a similar weir in his part of the water; nothing he can do in his own waters or land can help him. Suppose, again, it is a mill weir, the height of it alone would be *primâ facie* objectionable, and no one by merely looking at a weir can tell the exact height; and if it be three feet to-day, when he returns next month it may be, for aught he can guess, four feet high. Now, a foot or six inches may make all the difference in the mischief done to him individually. Or, if the weir is too high for fish to jump over, an aperture may be made in the body of the weir which would remove all objections; but must B. wade into the middle of the river before he can judge of this matter? Is B. to take with him theodolites and surveying instruments each time he goes to a mill weir, in order to register its exact height and conformation, for if it is four feet high to-day, and after 20 years A., the owner, legally acquires an easement to keep a weir of that height, then, if it is six inches higher the next time he visits it, and 20 years have not intervened, B. would be entitled either to demolish that six inches by abatement *brevi manu*, or at least to bring an action against A. for adding those six inches. Now, all mill weirs are made higher and higher, by imperceptible gradations. Each time it is rebuilt we may be sure, according to the course of human affairs, it is added to and not diminished, and how or at what stage of this process is the alleged servient owner to take action and interrupt the process? And why is he to be deprived of his property without any compensation, because he hesitates to incur the expense and risk of an action which would be his only remedy, besides resorting to the natural but dangerous right of abatement? Now, looking to the enormous difficulties which B. has to encounter, first, in discovering that a weir exists—for in order to do so he has to trespass on the lands of all the intermediate owners—and when he sees the weir, which we may assume to be a cause of action, he has still the difficulty of exactly knowing the length and breadth of the mischief it does to his own land, and the necessity for his putting a stop to it; in the face of all this, what can be more unreasonable than for a court of law to presume that B. has made a grant to A. of the right to do B. all this mischief for ever, as a legal right? A court of law is bound in all things, especially where it has the duty of drawing an inference from human conduct, to act reasonably; and what can be more unreasonable than to hold that a man consents to and grants away his property for a cause which he may never have heard of or known, may have no reasonable means of estimating when it is known, and has no means of interrupting or preventing, except by an enormous expenditure of time, money, and risk to himself? Yet all this injustice must be perpetrated if it is a correct doctrine that a weir which obstructs the passage of fish is an easement within the Prescription Act. Because he is ignorant of the cause of action, and because he is helpless and without a ready means of self-defence, and because he does not ruin himself by attempting redress by some proceeding at law, he is, according to that doctrine, to be taken to have voluntarily surrendered a most valuable portion of his right of ownership, without any compensation, and without any rational objects, as far as anyone can discover or suggest.

82. Another

82. Another reason why it would be most unreasonable for a court of law to presume that a riparian owner has made a grant to the owner of a weir merely because he has not brought an action against such weir-owner, is this:—When a weir is set up there may be a hundred riparian owners above it, who are each and all equally prejudiced by it. It is, no doubt, true that there are degrees of injury—the *quantum* of damage may vary, but the injury is the same in kind. A right of action lies at the instance of each severally, for unless the public generally is injured, no indictment would lie, and each must sue by a separate action for his own particular special grievance. Still, if the weir is illegal *quoad* one riparian, it would be either illegal *quoad* all, or at least the removal of the weir would equally enure to the immediate benefit of all. Hence, if one out of the 100 were to fight the battle single-handed, all the 99 would equally profit, without contributing to the expense. This, in the ordinary affairs of life, would be a very sufficient reason why one owner would not undertake the expense and risk of the battle, and a court of law which takes judicial notice of the ordinary course of human affairs must bear this in mind, when a man is to be punished and to be taken as forfeiting his rights, merely because he did not vindicate them in an unnatural and expensive way. Moreover, an owner so prejudiced by something unseen and unapparent is not bound to bring his action until he is actually prejudiced. *Backhouse* v. *Bonomi*, 9 H. L. C. 503.

83. *The Salmon Fishery Act*, 1861.—Now, such being the antecedent law, we have to consider what was done by the Legislature in 1861 bearing on this subject. The Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, was passed because the salmon fisheries of England had of late been greatly injured, and for the purpose of increasing the supply of salmon. It was not passed to legalise mill weirs and fishing weirs, or to give a Parliamentary title to them, if these were not already legal; but it was intended, or at least it might be expected to be intended, to carry on the chain of legislation which, as we have seen, began or rather preceded Magna Charta. At the date of that Act of 1861 the idea of establishing a court for the express purpose of trying the legality of these weirs was not thought of, and therefore no provisions were inserted to meet such a purpose; and when the Act of 1865 was passed, no adequate provisions seem to have been even then inserted to meet the evils, but the former Act of 1861 was merely consolidated with the Act of 1865.

84. Anyone who compares the Acts of 1861 and 1865 with the previous legislation, which extended over six centuries, cannot fail to see that the Legislature had in 1861 lost the thread of the subject, and instead of providing proper machinery for administering the then existing law, which was all that was wanted, it unfortunately repealed all that law, without taking care that the old statutes in their spirit and tenor were re-enacted and consolidated, or an apt or better equivalent substituted. This repeal of the previous statutes, without taking care to re-enact their essential parts, may lead to difficulties which otherwise would not have arisen, and may irretrievably prejudice rights which were intended to be protected; for as Callis says (Sewers, p. 287), "There is required as great foresight, judg-"ment, and as sound discretion and mature deliberation in repealing of old laws as in "making new ones."

85. Now, the Legislature in making new laws, sometimes mistakes the antecedent law, but such mistakes of the antecedent law are not binding on courts of law which are supposed to have superior means of knowledge. Thus, to take only the latest example, *R.* v. *Mayor of Oldham*, L. R., 3 Q. B., 474, we find that the Legislature assumed the law to be that property held for public purposes, meaning thereby not purposes of government, was exempt from rateability to the poor, and legislated on that assumption, whereas the courts of law 30 years after the Act was passed, declared that the antecedent law was the reverse of what the Legislature had assumed. Now, such a mistake on the part of the Legislature though not binding on courts of law generally, may yet have a considerable effect on the construction to be put on the statute which has been passed under such misapprehension. It is not, however, necessary for us to go into the question, how far the Legislature in 1861 may have misapprehended the antecedent law. This is shown chiefly by the omission to provide for things which had been provided for by the previous statutes.

86. *Grant, Charter, or Immemorial Usage.*—But at present we have only to deal with the two late Acts so far as fishing weirs and fishing mill-dams are concerned. The Act of 1865, sect. 42, says, that the Commissioners may inquire into the legality of all fishing weirs and fishing mill-dams, and do certain things to those which are illegal; and on looking back to the Act of 1861, sect. 12, that Act seems to have assumed all these fishing weirs and fishing mill-dams to have been legal in their then state, which were "lawfully "in use at the time of the passing of the Act of 1861 by virtue of a grant or charter or "immemorial usage." It would have been perhaps better if, instead of saying "lawfully in "use by virtue of a grant, charter, or immemorial usage," the statute had simply used the words "lawfully in use" without adding more, and that is really the substance of all that could have been meant. What the Legislature, however, did was to go on and attempt to explain the only heads of law under which, as it conceived, these things could have been "lawfully in use"; and these heads are "grant, charter, or immemorial usage." Now, when examined by the light of the antecedent law, those words are strictly correct, and they entirely exclude the notion that the Legislature thought that the Prescription Act could have anything to do with such a right; and having regard to the nature of the thing itself, and of the long series of statutes, it is obvious that it must be so. The Prescription

Act only applies to such rights as could be granted by the servient owner during each or any part of the prescriptive period. (See *ante*, sects. 75–78.)

Now, if the right was either prohibited by existing statutes, or derogated from previous public rights, it is plain it could not have been granted during the last 20 years, and therefore could not be reasonably presumed by a court of law to have been so granted, for there is nobody authorised to give away, or surrender public rights. *Vooght* v. *Winch*, 2 B. & Ald. 662; *Mayor of Nottingham* v. *Lambert*, Willes, 117.

Moreover, even if there were no statute touching the subject before 1861, and if the right in no way affected the public interest, still there is the series of decisions already referred to, that the Prescription Act does not apply to any negative easement (and this is substantially a negative easement, if any), or to any easement which could not have been interrupted during the alleged prescriptive period, without an unreasonable waste of labour and expense. Therefore, even though we regard the antecedent statutes as inapplicable, yet according to the doctrine of the common law, the Prescription Act could not apply. (See *ante*, sections 69–80.)

87. If, then, the Prescription Act could not apply, the establishment of the right must be thrown back on the antecedent law of prescription, which was based on the doctrine that the right claimed had been exercised from the beginning of legal memory, that is to say, from 1 Ric. 1 (1189), or to have been expressly granted since that time, by some one cognisant of the claim, capable of interrupting it, and capable of granting the right. And it follows also, further, that those who resist the claim may now defeat it by proving its non-existence, or impossibility of existence, any time subsequent to 1189. Now, the words "grant and charter" sufficiently cover all possible modes of acquiring the right otherwise than by immemorial user, and immemorial user means user since the year 1189, if the Prescription Act does not apply.

88. The only qualification necessary to be made to this statement of the law would be on the hypothesis, that the statute 12 Edward 4, applied to the case, and legalised all weirs then existing or all weirs existing before Edward I.; but, inasmuch as the same evidence that would generally establish the legality of a weir by reason of its existing before 12 Edward 4, would also establish its existence before Edward I., the slight difference on that ground would be trifling, and in either view the words "grant or immemorial usage," would cover both hypotheses.

89. *Rolle* v. *Whyte*.—Now, the Court of Queen's Bench, in the recent case of *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, L. R., 3 Q. B., 286, which was an appeal from a decision of the Commissioners as to the legality of a weir in a non-navigable river, has laid down certain propositions of law, which seem necessarily to overrule the great array of conflicting authority already referred to. That decision seems to lay down the following points:—First, that there was no statute before 1861 which prohibited any weir, either fishing weir or otherwise, in a non-navigable river, however destructive to the riparian owners, or to the public franchise of fishery. Second, that a fishing weir is an easement. Third, that it is an easement within the Prescription Act. Now, with great deference, each and all of these propositions seem irreconcileable with the statutes and the authorities previously cited.

90. First, as to the statutes. The court has arrived at its conclusion, by confining its attention to two or three only out of the series of statutes, while it omitted to notice the most important statutes of Edward 1, and Ric. 2, which, Coke and Hale both say, extend to every stream, however small, which salmon frequent. The only authority referred to by the court for this construction of the statutes is an obscure dictum of Callis, which, as already observed, when fairly construed, bears rather the contrary meaning to what was given to it; but whatever that meaning may be, Callis expressly repudiated giving any opinion on the statutes, so far as they concern fisheries, and "other business not pertinent to sewers," and therefore his opinion cannot in any view be of much value, especially if it be taken to overrule Coke and Hale. Moreover, the court seems to have proceeded on the tacit assumption of fact, that fish could not pass over a mill weir, unless the whole weir were demolished, thereby implying that mills were incompatible with the free passage of salmon. Now, there was no evidence in that case, which could possibly have led to this conclusion, and if a judicial knowledge of that fact was assumed, it is irreconcileable, not only with the recitals in the statutes already quoted, as to the natural history of the salmon, but with ordinary experience and observation.

91. Another assumption, on which the court seems to have proceeded, was, that it is because the public have the right to navigate, that they have the right to fish; treating the right to fish as incidental to, and coinciding with, the right to navigate; for the court says this, "Again, as regards the fish, inasmuch as the public generally have a right to "fish in navigable rivers, the destruction of the fry, by means of weirs in such rivers, was "matter of public concern, and became a fit subject of imperial legislation." Now, it has been already shown that the public have no right to fish in navigable rivers, unless the tide extends to the spot, and there may be 5, 10, or 20 miles of navigable river, where the public have the right to navigate, but no right to fish, and therefore the protection of fish in navigable rivers only could not in that view be of any public concern. Again, the court says, "The idea of prohibiting an easement which might otherwise be lawfully acquired, "and thus to interfere with private rights, in order to secure to the public a larger supply of

"of an article of food, does not appear to have occurred to our earlier legislators." Now, it has been already shown, that this increasing of the supply of salmon was the main object of all the statutes, not only according to the authority of Coke, but according to the rolls of Parliament in the time of the first three Edwards. (See *ante*, sections 52–55.)

The sole object of the greater part of the series of the statutes is expressly stated to be to secure the public a larger supply of fish, and a petition of 1 Edw. 3 has been quoted from the Rolls of Parliament, saying that salmon have become five times dearer in consequence of the weirs in the Thames; and all the legislation for six centuries proceeded on the footing of restraining private owners in order to secure a plentiful supply of salmon. What else was the institution of a close season, which has existed since the time of Edward I, and has prohibited all the private owners of the kingdom from catching fish for several months in the year, but a restriction put on private owners, for the purpose of providing a larger supply of salmon? Coke says, "Salmon is victual of great and precious account, and "what is more necessary than increase of victual?" So that it cannot have been from any delicacy on the part of the Legislature in restraining private owners, for there was the statute of 17 Ric. 2, enforcing on all the weir-owners of the kingdom a reasonable aperture in their weirs. It may be said with accuracy, that for five-and-a-half centuries the Legislature has taken out of the pale of private ownership anything that interferes unduly with the preservation of the breed of salmon, and treated the subject as within the common police of the realm.

92. In the next place, the Court of Queen's Bench, in *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, assumes that a fishing weir is an easement. Now, no authority is referred to for that proposition, and as there was no evidence given in that case which could have warranted any such conclusion, it is obvious that the court must have proceeded on some judicial knowledge of the facts as to the operation of a weir, and the mutual relations of parties affected by it. Whatever may have been the details of that judicial knowledge, it is irreconcileable with the statutory account of the natural history of the salmon, which may be read in the recitals of the statutes for the last six centuries. Before a court of law can arrive at the conclusion that a weir is an easement, it ought to have some evidence of the facts pertinent to that conclusion, and which have been already sufficiently referred to.

93. *Blind Enjoyment.*—But the court not only assumes in *Rolle* v. *Whyte* that a fishing-weir is an easement, but it seems also to assume that an easement may be acquired otherwise than by grant, for the court, after reviewing some of the early statutes, says this: "For these reasons it seems to us clear, that, though weirs in navigable rivers are illegal, "unless they existed before the time of Edward I, such an easement may be acquired in "private waters by grant from other riparian owners, or by enjoyment; in short, by any "means by which such rights may be constituted." This implies that a grant is merely one out of several ways of constituting an easement, and in particular that "enjoyment" is something different from a grant, not to speak of the other words—"any means by which "such rights may be acquired." Now, it has always been well settled in the law of easements, that there is no other way known to the law by which an easement can be legally created or acquired than by grant. Thus, to take only one of the most recent cases, Lord Cairns, in *Rangeley* v. *Midland R. Co.*, 37 L. J., Ch., 25, lays down this as an elementary proposition: "Every easement has its origin in a grant, expressed or implied, and the person "who can make that grant must be the owner of the land." If the grant or deed cannot be produced, or is lost, then prescription or immemorial usage is merely its indirect evidence —the evidence of a lost grant. Mere enjoyment *per se*, mere blind enjoyment, continued for any length of time, will never constitute an easement; it must be an enjoyment under peculiar circumstances, and accompanied with certain well-known characteristics, all of which are conspicuous for their absence in the present case. Now, these qualifications seem never to have occurred to the court in deciding the case of *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, and on that ground the decision is irreconcileable with the previous authorities. The court seems to have assumed that there was some mode of acquiring an easement called "enjoyment," which was distinct from a grant, for another sentence in the judgment is this: "It is im-"possible to suppose that the Legislature intended to make a distinction between an ease-"ment acquired by grant and one acquired by length of enjoyment," thereby implying that the two things are distinct; and then the court goes on to state what is said to be a liberal construction of the Salmon Fishery Act, in order to give effect to this view of the law as to "enjoyment."

94. Now, if authority be necessary to show that mere enjoyment *per se* is no proof of a grant, it may be enough to refer to two cases, besides the authorities already quoted (*ante*, sects. 74–78).

In *Gray* v. *Bond*, 2 B. & B. 671, Dallas, C. J., thus speaks of blind enjoyment:—"I "agree with the argument, that mere lapse of time will not of itself raise against the "owner the presumption of a grant. When lapse of time is said to afford such a presump-"tion, the inference is also drawn from accompanying facts; and here, where there is no "direct evidence whether or not the owner of the land had any knowledge of what passed, "the inference to be drawn must in a peculiar degree depend on the nature of the accom-"panying facts; and the presumption in favour of a grant will be more or less probable, as "it may be more or less probable that those facts could not have existed without the consent "of the owner of the land." So, in *Daniel* v. *North*, 11 East 172, Lord Ellenborough, C. J., said: "The foundation of presuming a grant against any party is, that the exercise of the

"adverse right on which such presumption is founded was against the party capable of "making the grant; and that cannot be presumed against him unless there were some "probable means of his knowing what was done against him." And Le Blanc, J., says, that "the presumption is only made 'because an immediate and palpable injury is done to the "'possession of the land held by the servient owner.'"

95. And this brings us to the last comment on the case of *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, which is this, that even if it be admitted that a fishing weir is an easement, still it is not an easement within the Prescription Act. Now, on this subject the court has again adopted a construction of the Prescription Act, which is at variance with the whole course of decisions under that Act since it passed in 1832.

What the court in *Rolle* v. *Whyte* has said on the subject of the Prescription Act, is this: "Under the old law a jury would have been told to presume a grant from a user of 60 "years. The Prescription Acts have substituted fixed periods of enjoyment for the fiction "of lost grants." Now, there is only one Prescription Act, namely, the 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 71, and it was well settled law before this decision, that that Act did not in any way alter or dispense with the necessity of presuming a grant where a grant required to be presumed before that Act, and no authority is referred to for saying that mere "enjoyment" has become a substitute for the fiction of lost grant. The only case in which mere enjoyment, or as it may be more properly called, blind enjoyment, is substituted for the fiction of lost grant, is the case of window lights, and that is put on a new and independent footing; and even in that case the dominant tenement, with its incipient easement, is a known definite visible thing, and the servient owner has the means of protecting himself by erecting a screen in front of his neighbour's windows so as to interrupt the enjoyment, and so preserve his right.

96. But in all other cases it is settled that the kind of easement as to which 20 or 40 years' user is accepted as conclusive evidence under the Prescription Act of the right claimed must have these characteristics; it must be a positive easement, that is, it must be an easement enjoyed *in and upon* the neighbour's land; the easement must have some visible and patent effects, so that the servient owner may judge what is the precise definite injury it does to his land; it must inflict an injury which the servient owner is capable of interrupting, and not only of interrupting, but of doing so without an unreasonable waste of labour and expense. Now, each and all of these characteristics are awanting as to a fishing weir, and hence it follows, as a logical necessity, that it cannot be an easement at all; or at all events it is not an easement within the Prescription Act; and if it is not within the Prescription Act, then the alleged servient owner may defeat the claim by showing that it has been first used or enhanced since the beginning of legal memory, that is, any time since the year 1189, or 1 Ric. 1, or if the statutes of 17 Ric. 2 and 12 Edw. 4 apply, that it was not in existence before those statutes. (See *ante*, sects. 69–82.)

97. *Effect of Rolle* v. *Whyte*.—Now, the effect of the decision in *Rolle* v. *Whyte* seems to amount to this:—If any person who owns a fishing or mill weir in a non-navigable river, and can prove a blind enjoyment of it, *i. e.*, an uninterrupted enjoyment of it for 20 years, he has at the end of 20 years, or at the utmost 40 years, acquired a good title against all the world; and this is so, even though all the rights of fishing of the riparian owners for a hundred miles up the river are rendered thereby useless, and also the right of the public in the estuary rendered utterly unprofitable, and though 99 out of these 100 riparian owners may never have known even of the existence of such weir, and have had no reasonable means either of knowledge or of self-defence against the injury it has thereby created and perpetuated; in short, the rights of all the riparian owners of the river and of the public in the mouth of the river may be confiscated, not only without compensation, but even without their having any knowledge or suspicion of the existence of the cause of injury. We think this is the logical result of that decision of *Rolle* v. *Whyte*.

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98. *Salmon Hall Coop Fishery*.—The present claim was made by the Earl of Lonsdale to maintain a coop or fishing apparatus at Salmon Hall, on the river Derwent in Cumberland. The river at that point is not navigable nor tidal, the coop being situated about half a mile above the tidal flow, and only about three miles from the sea. The coop is a box constructed within an aperture of a weir or dam, which is built diagonally across the whole of the river from bank to bank, and as it was used before 1861, it had no gap or opening during the fishing season. There is at this part of the river an island which may be said to form part of the dam, the river being thereby subdivided into two branches. That branch which is the larger one next the left bank, contained two coops, called the upper coops, and the smaller branch of the river contained a single coop, called the lower coop. The lower coop has been since 1861 closed up altogether, and one of the upper coops has been converted into an open fish pass, so that now one coop only is used and claimed. But, practically, it makes little difference what number of coops may be in a dam, if the rest of the river is closed up at the place, and all the fish that wish to pass must go into the only coop or coops which are placed in the dam.

The Derwent is a salmon river of great value. At Cockermouth, which is about eight miles further up than Salmon Hall, the river receives a large tributary called the Cocker, and the upper parts of these rivers run through several large lakes, one four miles long, other two being each three miles long; there being also smaller lakes, and beyond these lakes,

lakes there are tributaries well adapted for breeding salmon, whereby the value of the river banks for all those distances is greatly enhanced to the owners, and must have been so "since the globe assumed its present form."

Before 1861, when the Salmon Fishery Act passed, the coops, together with the weir or dam in which the coops were fixed, entirely obstructed the river, and the owner of the coops might have prevented every fish going up the river during the open season, subject to a qualification prescribed by the Solway Amendment Act of 1809, as to the width of the interstices forming the back or upper side of the coops. Beyond such fish as were small enough to struggle through those interstices of the coop, the owner of this coop allowed fish only to pass at his discretion, there being, however, occasional floods during which, probably, a few fish escaped over the top of the dam and coops. Since the Act of 1861 passed, the fish pass referred to, was made by throwing open one of the coops, in order to comply with the 12th section of the Act of 1861, which enacts that no fishing weir or fishing mill-dam shall be thenceforth fished, unless it has a pass approved by the Home Office. The issue which we have to try is, whether this dam or weir was legal as it stood before 1861, for no larger right can have been gained since that date.

At this stage, it may be proper to notice the local Acts which were passed in 1804 and 1809, to regulate the fisheries of the Solway and the tributary streams thereto, including the Derwent. By the Solway Fisheries Act, 44 Geo. 3, c. 45, an annual close time and other things were prescribed, and in section 15 it was enacted that "no person whomsoever shall "use any grate, heck, gate, or other engine or device whatsoever used for the purposes of "a grate, heck, or gate in any fishery, fish-lock, coop, bay, or other work in any river, &c., "whereof the bars or staps shall be otherwise than perpendicular, and of an oval shape, "with the edges rounded off, and whereof the width or space between each bar or stap shall "be of a less size square or width than three inches." The only other material sections of that Act, the 13th and 14th, enacted that nothing in the Act should affect the construction of any mill-dam, caul, dam, dyke, or fish-gap, theretofore legally established; and nothing should legalize or demolish, or take away or destroy any net, fish-lock, coop, bay, or other work which might have been lawfully erected, put, placed, fished, or used, nor the present modes or methods used for taking and killing fish other than are particularly mentioned. The result of these three sections so far as related to the Salmon Hall coops was this:— The Act neither legalized them if previously illegal, nor made them illegal if previously legal, but left them exactly as if the Act had never passed, except that it made it peremptory on the owner, be they legal or illegal, to make the hecks thereof perpendicular, and the bars or staps at least three inches apart from each other.

In 1809, that is, five years after the Act just mentioned, a private Act passed, 49 Geo. 3, c. 2, entitled an Act for amending the other Act, so far as respects part of the river Derwent. This Act recites the close season that was enacted by the Act of 1804, and the provision as to the bars of the hecks being perpendicular, being of rounded edges, and being three inches apart; and that it had been the usage or custom in Lord Lonsdale's fishery in the Derwent to use grates, hecks, and gates of the width of one inch and a half, and that the restriction of and from using grates, hecks, or gates of the width of three inches had been, and would be, a great loss to the said Lord Lonsdale, unless some relief be granted to him in those respects; then the 2nd section enacted that "it shall be lawful for the said Earl "of Lonsdale to erect, place, and make use of any grate, heck, gate, net, or other device "for the taking or catching of fish of the width or space between each bar, stap, or mesh, "of one inch and a half, anything in the said recited Act notwithstanding."

Now, one of the questions raised in this case was, what was the precise change made by the second Act upon the first Act, as to the kind of hecks and bars to be thereafter used in the Salmon Hall fishery. On the one hand, it was contended that the only alteration permitted by the second Act, was as to the width between the bars, but not as to these bars being perpendicular, or of oval shape; while, on the other hand, it was contended that the amending Act permitted any grate whatever to be used, either perpendicular or horizontal, and that as they used to be horizontal before the Act of 1804, it must be presumed the Act of 1809 permitted the owner to revert to the original mode of user. We are of opinion, that the correct construction of the second Act was, that the only alteration in the former Act effected thereby, was as to the width between the bars, and that Lord Londsdale acquired under that private Act no authority to use the bars horizontal. Anyone conversant with fisheries knows the great difference as regards the facility of passage of fish between bars of the same width when placed horizontally and perpendicularly. That Act being a private Act, and every degree of closeness in the hecks being at the expense of the other riparian owners, and also of the public, so far as they were interested, and none of whom were parties to that Act of 1809, in such a case, the correct principle would be to construe the Act most strictly against Lord Lonsdale. And, inasmuch as it is not expressly stated in the private Act, that the bars of the hecks might be used horizontally instead of perpendicularly, the presumption is, that the Legislature did not intend to sanction horizontal bars, for if so that important point would have been expressly stated. Whatever relaxation of the Act of 1804 was effected, must be taken as *strictissimi juris*. But, we are further of opinion, that the effect of Lord Lonsdale using the bars horizontally, and, therefore, illegally, between 1809 and 1861, was not to cause a forfeiture of his right to use the hecks at all. The only remedy was for parties who felt aggrieved to have proceeded for the penalties defined by the Act of 1804, and if they allowed such illegal user to go on, and if they suffered damage therefrom, they had only themselves to blame. We think the fact of the Act of 1804 being violated, did not in point of law operate as any forfeiture of the right to keep the coops, if there was any such right before.

The result, therefore, is that these two Acts of 1804 and 1809 do not at all affect the question of legality or illegality of the coop at Salmon Hall, but leave the question as they found it. The title must thus rest on grounds independent of these two statutes.

99. *Titles relating to Fishery.*—It was proved that the manor of Seaton, now the property of Lord Lonsdale, extends from a point nearly half a mile above the coops down the right bank of the river to the sea. The manor of Stainburn extends from a point more than half a mile above the coops on the left bank to the Workington mill weir. The manor of Workington extends from the Workington mill weir on the left bank of the river down the same river bank towards the sea.

In reference to the issue of legality of this Salmon Hall fishery, numerous ancient deeds and documents have been put in evidence both by the claimant and by the other riparian owners as well as by those representing the public. There was a local Act of 6 & 7 Edw. I. for the county of Cumberland, already referred to, *ante*, section 57, from which it appears that a gap must, at that time, have been in the mid-stream of all weirs on the rivers in Cumberland; and at that period there seemed to be no weirs which had not that gap, or at all events, which were then legal without such gap. And the weir or weirs at Stainburn and Workington, mentioned in that local Act, were described as having those gaps at that period. Now, that local statute being made since the time of legal memory, the inference from its terms is, that if Salmon Hall weir then existed, the gap must have been filled up since. Another ancient document, the judgment roll of 45 Edw. 3, already referred to, *ante*, section 59, confirmed that law and the state of facts to be presumed at that time. And so did the Inquisition, 17 Ric. 2, *ante*, section 60, which was dated the same year that the general statute of 17 Ric. 2 was passed, enforcing reasonable apertures in all weirs throughout England. The extract from the Elizabethan survey, already referred to, *ante*, section 61, is consistent with the other evidence, which all points to this conclusion of fact, that though there seem to have been coops put up at Workington weir some time about the reign of Elizabeth, there is no allusion to anything corresponding to the present coops at Salmon Hall, and the inference is that no such coops then existed.

The office copy of a decree in Chancery, dated 1613, and also produced, stated that Philip, Lord Wharton, exhibited his bill of complaint against Nicholas Curwen, reciting that plaintiff's grandfather by deed granted for ever, at a rent of 10 *l.* and 30 salmons per annum, the free and several fishing in the river Derwent at Workington, to Sir Henry Curwen, with full and free liberty to make weirs and stops in the said river, and to place ark nets and other engines in the said river, to take fish therewith in the same river at Workington, with power to distrain for the rent; that complainant's grandfather died, and complainant's father, the son and heir, became entitled; and that defendant's father held and occupied the said fishing, and had made arks and engines for fishing in the said water, and though then in arrear for five years' rent, he refused to pay, he having acquired possession of the original grant or conveyance, whereby the plaintiff had no remedy, and was unable to recover the said rent and arrearages. The defendant's father made answer that he was seized of the manor and fishing, and was entitled to the fishery in his own right as lord and owner, time out of mind, and traversed the material points of the bill. The cause came to a hearing, and the defendant's father having died, the suit was revived against the defendant, and ultimately, by consent, the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere by decree ordered that the defendant should not claim any fishing under a grant from the plaintiff, and the plaintiff should not demand any rent from the defendant, but that the plaintiff might take what remedy he could at common law for the arrears.

There was also produced an exemplification of an order and decree of the Commissioners of Sewers, made in 1653, which recited that whereas the fishgarth of Seaton upon the river Derwent belonging to Sir Patricius Curwen, was complained of that the same was an annoyance and nuisance to several the inhabitants living near the said river, and was very prejudicial to the good and benefit of the country, by reason of the enhancement in height and breadth of the said fishgarth, contrary to the ancient and accustomed height thereof, as was pretended; that on a view and survey and examination of witnesses on oath, as by the verdict more at large appeared, and on mature and deliberate consideration of the premises, the Commissioners were fully satisfied that the said Sir P. Curwen, had not enlarged nor enhanced the height and breadth of the said fishgarth, contrary to the ancient and accustomed height and breadth thereof, as had been used and accustomed time out of mind, whereof the memory of man not to the contrary. Therefore, "the Commissioners "do order, declare, and decree, that the said fishgarth is of a lawful height and breadth, "and that the same ought not to be lessened or diminished, nor the said Sir P. Curwen "molested and disturbed in the peaceable possession, &c., and that the said fishgarth "may be continued of the same assize and scantling in height and breadth as now it is."

The verdict referred to in the above decree describes the weir as lying within his manor of Workington, Stainburn and Seaton, and this identifies the weir which was the subject of that inquisition and decree as being not the present weir at Salmon Hall, but the weir called Workington mill-dam, which is more than half a mile further down.

There was further produced an indenture dated 16th June 1742, whereby Charles Pelham, in consideration of a rent of 50 *l.*, demised for 21 years to Andrew Green, all that the said salmon fishing or piscary in the river Derwent, situate, lying, and being at or near the townships or villages of Workington, Seaton, and Stainburn, in the said county of Cumberland, together with all and singular fishgarths, coops, fishings, fishing-waters, and liberties of fishing, &c., with liberty to take stones, whins, &c., to repair the said coop, fishgarth, or weir, making reasonable satisfaction for damage by working of quarries. This deed is of great importance when taken in connexion with the next deed now to be referred to.

By

By a grant and release dated 29th August 1751, Charles Pelham sold for 3,750 *l.* to Henry Curwen, certain messuages and *inter alia* " also all that his free and several salmon " fishing and piscary, for taking salmon and all other kinds of fish whatsoever in the river " Derwent, situate, lying, and being within and parcel of, or reputed to be parcel of, the " respective manors of Seaton, Stainburn, and Workington, in the said county of Cumber- " land, together with the fishgarth and coops *now placed and being nigh* Seaton Miln within " the said manor of Seaton, and all and singular coops, &c., which said salmon-fishing is " now in the possession of one Andrew Green, as under-tenant thereof," except nevertheless certain liberties as to cutting hazel and getting stone in the manor, together also with full and free liberty to and for the said Henry Curwen, his heirs and assigns, and his and their servants, agents, and workmen in that behalf from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to make and erect any new or other weir or weirs, fishgarth or fishgarths, and coop or coops, for the better enjoyment of the said fishings or piscary across, and in any other part of the said river Derwent, within the said manors of Seaton and Stainburn, than where the present coops and fishgarth are now placed as to the said Henry Curwen, his heirs, or assigns, shall seem meet and convenient, provided nevertheless that no damage be done to the mill-race or weir, or any other damage be done to any of the water corn-mills of the said Charles Pelham, situate on the said river Derwent, near Seaton, aforesaid, or to any of his lands, tenements, or grounds adjoining to the said river by such new weir, fish-garth, or coops, which the said Henry Curwen, his heirs, and assigns, are hereby em-powered to erect as aforesaid, or by removing or altering the said present weir, fishgarth, and coops, or any of them, and for that purpose to take and carry stones, gravel, &c., with-out paying for the same, as may at any time hereafter be wanted for such new erections, or for the repairs of the present fishgarth, coops, and weir near Seaton mills aforesaid, or for the repair of the mills or mill-garth of the said Henry Curwen, situate at Workington aforesaid, on either side the channel of the said river Derwent within the said manors of Seaton and Stainburn, the said Henry Curwen making compensation for any damage done in so repairing the fishgarth or coops, or altering or removing them.

By deed of lease and release, dated 17th and 18th September 1751, Henry Curwen, in consideration of 4,275 *l.*, sold and conveyed to Sir James Lowther, the same messuages embraced in the deed last quoted, and the description of the fishgarth at Salmon Hall is repeated *verbatim*.

In 1758, Charles Pelham sold to Sir James Lowther the manors of Seaton and Stainburn, and others.

On 8th March 1762, Sir James Lowther demised for 99 years, at a rent of 40 *l.*, to William Hicks and others, a piece of ground called Barepotts meadow, with liberty to erect furnaces and forges, and to make a trench out of Seaton mill-race, and to draw water from the river Derwent so far as no damage should happen to the working of Seaton mill, or to the fishery in the river Derwent, with liberty to Sir James Lowther to hang locks at the flood gates.

On 19th December 1798, Andrew Green sold to Anthony Peat for 500 *l.*, certain tene-ments known as Salmon Hall. On 2nd October 1802, Lord Lonsdale demised for one year to Anthony Peat " all that his free and several salmon fishing and piscary, for taking " salmon, and all other kinds of fish whatsoever in the river Derwent, in the said county " situate, lying, and being, and part of the respective manors of Seaton, Stainburn, and " Workington in the said county, together with the fishgarth and coops *now placed and* " *being nigh* Seaton mill within the said manor of Seaton, and all and singular other," &c.

In 1853, Anthony Peat and others, in consideration of 2,750 *l.*, conveyed to the Earl of Lonsdale the Salmon Hall estate.

The title of Lord Lonsdale to the various parcels of property acquired at the above dates, respectively, is undoubted, but the question is, whether the title to maintain this weir or coop has been proved. It is necessary, however, first to notice the oral evidence also given in the case.

100. *Oral evidence.*—The oral evidence given by aged witnesses was to this effect: One aged witness recollected when the hecks were used perpendicular, and that they were after-wards, when he was a boy, changed to horizontal, and so continued till 1861, and the other evidence was to the same effect. This evidence corroborates the statement of Lord Lonsdale's advocate, that the hecks had been made perpendicular after the Act of 1804, but when the Act of 1809 passed, they were changed into horizontal bars, and had ever since been so used. During the last 60 years, the height of the weir had not been changed in the general arrangement and situation of the coops, except as to this change of hecks from perpendicular to horizontal. No witness remembered whether, before 1804, the date of the first Solway Fishery Act, the hecks had been horizontal or not. Besides the perpendicular hecks placed in the apertures of the weir or dam, there was also a set of horizontal hecks extending all along the top of the weir or dam, and placed almost close to the dam. These weir-hecks have the effect of preventing fish jumping over the weir, which the fish might otherwise do but for these hecks.

These weir-hecks not only completely prevented fish attempting even in floods getting over the weir, but the kipper fish, in coming down the river, were often stranded on these weir-hecks, and found dead. The men sometimes kicked them off into the river, and as many as nine fish had been seen lying dead at one time on the weir-hecks. These weir-hecks were continued during all the close season as well as the fishing season, and as far as any witness remembered, they had always been there.

The only other matter of importance in the oral evidence was as to an action which was brought against Lord Lonsdale's tenant for keeping this coop at Salmon Hall. In 1819 an

action on the case was brought by Wilfred Lawson against John Peat for erecting stells and coops, which prevented the fish coming into the plaintiff's fishery, situated higher up the river, and prevented him, the plaintiff, using his fishery in so ample a manner. There were also counts for erecting and maintaining coops higher and closer than they ought to be, and keeping the hecks in a horizontal instead of perpendicular position, also keeping coops in a different position from what they ought to have been. The defendant pleaded the general issue; the parties went to trial, and the plaintiff was nonsuited. Several reasons were suggested why that action broke down; but it is enough to say that the result of the action makes the owner's claims to the coop neither better nor worse for the purpose of this inquiry. No action seems to have been brought before or since 1817. But one of the oldest witnesses, who was a servant of the lessee of the fishery, said that the Cockermouth people, *i. e.* the people living about eight miles further up the river, had often threatened in his time to come and pull the coops down.

A witness was called for the opponents of the weir, who had been present at the trial of 1817, and it was proposed to ask this witness what one of the witnesses, examined in his presence at that trial, and since deceased, had said as to the origin of these coops. It was contended that this evidence was admissible, and the case of *R.* v. *Bedfordshire*, 4 E. and B. 535, was referred to. On the other hand, it was contended that such evidence was inadmissible, as being that of a deceased person, not disinterested, and not *ante litem motam*. We rejected the evidence. It was further proposed by the opponents of the coops, to put in evidence counsel's notes on his brief of the evidence of the witnesses at the trial of 1817, both witnesses and counsel being since deceased, but we also rejected this evidence.

The opponents of the coops also tendered an aged witness who had frequently heard his grandmother, since dead, who was a daughter of the lessee of the fishery, say that the coops had been removed by her father about 1741 to Salmon Hall, from the Workington weir, where they had formerly been used, and which weir is half-a-mile further down the river. The owner of the coops objected to this evidence as hearsay, but the opponents contended that as this was in the nature of a restriction on a public right, and was a nuisance prohibited by ancient statutes, the evidence of hearsay for and against public rights was admitted. We admitted the evidence, but we feel bound to say that it is quite unnecessary to rely on that evidence, inasmuch as we have come to the conclusion the deeds themselves clearly prove the same fact, which it was the object of that hearsay evidence to establish.

101. *Contention of Parties.*—It was contended by the owner of the coop, and some evidence was offered to prove, that he had a several fishery in the tidal part of the river below the coop, down to the sea, and that the public had no right to fish there, and so could have no possible interest in this weir, whether it was legal or illegal, and that it was entirely a question as between the owner of the weir and the other riparian owners, and that either by virtue of the Prescription Act, or at all events on some ground or other arising from the long user, this coop was legal in all its parts as now used, both in the coop hecks and the weir hecks; that the owner was willing that the lower coop be permanently shut up, and was also willing to level the floor of the present pass, if we considered it objectionable on the ground of its present bed being higher than the bed of the river, and so tending to hinder the fish getting through. With regard to the point as to Lord Lonsdale having a several fishery from the sea to the site of the coop, we do not consider it necessary to come to any conclusion, and what we decide does not and is not to be taken to affect that question one way or the other, as we think there is enough to proceed upon without deciding that identical point.

On the other hand, it was contended by the opponents of this coop, that it was illegal altogether in all its parts; that the deeds and documents in evidence showed that the coops had been for the first time set up some time between 1742 and 1751, and that this was clearly proved on the face of the deeds themselves; that if that was the fact, then this fishing weir could not be legal, either by virtue of any grant, charter, or immemorial usage, and that the Prescription Act did not apply to the case, and therefore they were entitled to show a modern origin within legal memory, and if proved, then it followed that the coop was illegal; that at all events, the floor of the present pass was not level with the bed of the river, and ought to be made level, and that the weir hecks were altogether unjustifiable in any point of view, and ought to be abated and removed.

102. *Principles on which to be decided.*—We are of opinion, for the reasons already stated at great length, that the Prescription Act has nothing to do with the present question; and that if it can be proved that the coops have been set up since legal memory, not as a continuation of previous coops, but independently, or, at all events, if set up since the statute of 17 Ric. 2, or, at the very latest, since 12 Edw. 4, the coops are illegal. But then the Court of Queen's Bench has laid down the law in *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, which was also a case of a weir in a non-navigable river, to be, that the Prescription Act has everything to do with the present question, and if the owner can prove that he has used without interruption this weir and coop 20 years before this inquiry, or at most 40 years, that he has acquired a legal title against all the world; and though the effect may be, and necessarily must be, all but to confiscate the most valuable riparian rights of all the owners further up the river, and its lakes and tributaries, who may never have had the knowledge, or the means of knowledge or of resistance, yet the legal result must be that all these owners have now forfeited these valuable rights for ever, and surrendered them as completely to Lord Lonsdale as if they had met in public meeting at Cockermouth, and with one consent resolved to make a present of all their common-law rights in this river, and that without the shadow

of

of a motive, far less without the shadow of a valuable consideration, for their so doing. We have already stated, that we can find no legal principles to support any such conclusion, and have stated what are the principles which would lead us to the contrary conclusion.

103. *Conclusions of fact and law.*—The conclusions of fact we come to in the case are as follows:—We hold it to be clearly proved on the face of the titles themselves, that the Salmon Hall coops were first put up somewhere between 1742 and 1751, and we hold that, notwithstanding the user since that date, which apparently has not been interrupted except by the unsuccessful action in 1817, the coops and hecks are now altogether illegal. We also have come to the conclusion that this is not a fishing weir pure and simple, but a fishing mill-dam, inasmuch as the apertures in the weir devoted to fishing purposes, and through which the water flowed, could not be further enlarged without injury to the milling power. That the combination of the solid parts of the weir and of the coop openings does not more than suffice for the milling power, and though in our opinion the requirements of the mills could not according to any legal principle be allowed to interfere with the passage of fish to the upper waters, we think that no larger milling easement has ever in any view been required than what is represented by the solid parts of the weir. It is true that when the lower coop was open, the milling easement must have been further subject to the deduction of water which flowed through that aperture. But the gain of water for milling purposes which will be caused by now shutting up the lower coop may be set off against the loss of water which would be caused by the aperture now partly filled up by the upper coop being made clear of its present obstruction. Therefore, in our view of the law, part of the proper judgment in this case would be to accept the shutting up of the lower coop, so as to make it part of the solid mill weir; for if the upper coop and all fishing apparatus there were cleared away from the present aperture at the upper coops, this would enable the correct balance of water-flow to be left in favour of the mills, and no injury would be done to the milling power, since the extent of milling easement hitherto acquired does not include more water than would be under that alteration supplied.

104. *Decision.*—But even if we had come to the conclusion that the coops were entirely legal, there would still remain the question whether in any view the weir hecks could be justified. These hecks in their present state inflict a wanton injury by killing large numbers of spent fish, which would otherwise help to maintain the stock, and they also prevent the fish jumping over the weir. As Coke says, "Salmon is victual, and what is more precious "than victual?" Now, that that is worth the protection of law is implied by Coke. It would also follow that nothing can be claimed as an appurtenance to an easement, which is not necessary to the reasonable enjoyment of that easement. Here the weir hecks are not an essential part of the easement of a fishing weir, even if it be assumed that a fishing weir is an easement; and therefore, even in the most favourable view of this case, we could not be justified in permitting these weir hecks to be continued in connexion therewith. If a bridge is necessary for the use of the coops, then it must be made in such a way as not to intercept the spent fish, and must be kept at a distance from the top of the dam, so that fish may either go up or come down over the weir without unnecessary impediment.

The Court of Queen's Bench having, as already stated, laid down a contrary rule to what we should otherwise act upon, we are in this difficulty. The Legislature has provided for an appeal being brought against any of our orders to either of the three superior courts of common law, but no further appeal is provided from the decision of whichever of these three courts may be selected. Hence the judgment of such superior court is final, and concludes the parties. Now, the principles and authorities we have so fully entered into lead us to the conclusion that these coops are entirely illegal. But if we were to decide according to our view of the law, the owner would no doubt appeal (and no one could complain of his doing so) to the Court of Queen's Bench, when that court would probably say it had already decided the point in *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, and might, according to the usual practice, decline to re-open the question or hear further argument, and so reverse our judgment, and thereby the rights of the upper riparian owners would be concluded for ever. If, on the other hand, we decided in opposition to our own view of the law, and in deference to the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench, which we are bound to do whatever may be our own opinion, then this consequence will follow, that the riparian owners will not be concluded, but will have it in their power to appeal against our order, not to the Court of Queen's Bench, but to one of the other two superior courts. Though we feel bound by the authority of *Rolle* v. *Whyte*, as decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, either of the other two superior courts would not be bound by that authority, but would hear the arguments and judge for itself, and thus enable this case to be reviewed for the satisfaction of the riparian owners of the kingdom, whose interests are so largely involved in the question. These considerations, therefore, point out the proper course for us to follow. We will make our order that the coop in its present state is legal, subject to the bed of the pass being made level with the bed of the river, the alterations to be made to our satisfaction, and further subject to the weir hecks being wholly removed, or at least removed so far from the top of the dam as not to interfere with the passage of the fish over the top of the dam. The sum of the whole, therefore, is, that for the reasons stated, and in the peculiar circumstances in which the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench and the statutes place us, notwithstanding we are clearly of opinion that the riparian owners who oppose this coop are entirely right, we must decide against them.

FISHERIES.

COPY of the JUDGMENT delivered by the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries at Workington on 10 December 1868, relative to Lord *Lonsdale's* Fishing Coops in the River *Derwent*, and affecting the Right to Weirs in the Non-navigable Portions of SALMON RIVERS in *England*.

(*Mr. Dodds.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
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REPORT

ON THE

OYSTER AND MUSSEL FISHERIES OF FRANCE,

AND THE

APPLICABILITY OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM

TO

BRITISH WATERS.

MADE TO

THE BOARD OF TRADE

BY

H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL, Esq.,

Inspector of Oyster Fisheries.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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permanent fishery commission consisting of a president and nine members, of whom M. Coste, the Inspector General of Fisheries, is the first. There is also a special department (the Bureau des Pêches) attached to the Ministry of Marine for fishery purposes, presided over by M. Pelasne de Champeaux, Capitaine de Vaisseau, who has under him a sous-chef and several employés.

Statistics.

One of the principal duties of the executive staff is the collection and preparation of fishery statistics. For this purpose an inspector, syndic, or garde-maritime, as the case may be, usually attends at each port, and either personally examines the catches of the boats, or obtains the necessary information from the fishermen.

The statistics for each quarter are arranged by the commissary in charge, and forwarded once a year to the Minister of Marine. They contain in a tabular form the following information, arranged so as to show the increase or diminution, as contrasted with the previous year:

Number of men employed in each description of fishery.
Number and tonnage of boats ditto.
Total produce in money ditto.
Remarks and general information.

Enclosures Nos. 1 & 2.

Special statistics are also collected of the quantity and value of fish, lobsters, mussels, oysters, &c., placed in and sold from the various artificial growing and fattening ponds and parks in each season. Specimen returns are appended.

The statistics for 1866 have this year, for the first time, been published officially in the form of a book, of which, by the courtesy of the editor, I have been furnished with a copy.* I understand that the publication is to be annual in future.

I gather from my inquiries that these statistics, though doubtless of the greatest value as giving an indication of the general condition of the various fisheries, are in many cases incomplete, owing to the practical difficulties of a personal inspection and valuation of the cargoes of fishing boats on the one hand, and, on the other, the disinclination of the crews themselves to afford accurate returns. The officers state that there is a general impression amongst the men that if they show their fishing to have been profitable some additional tax or impost will be levied.

General Regulations for Oyster and Mussel Fishery within the 3-mile Limit.

Reservation of Fisheries.

The public shell fisheries of all kinds in each quarter are reserved exclusively to the fishermen of that quarter, and no one who is not an "Inscrit" (enrolled in the Inscription Maritime) has a right to participate in them.

Public Beds, &c. Close Time.

Art. 11. Decree 10 May 1862. Enclosure No. 2 A.

The sale of oysters in shops or markets for consumption is prohibited from the 1st May to the 31st August, as also the consumption or export of oysters of less diameter than two inches in the widest part of the shell. M. de Champeaux informs me that a law is about to be passed prohibiting the export, or carrying about, or sale for market, of any oysters whatever between the 15th of June and the 1st September, the close time fixed for the waters between the two countries.

The above are, strictly speaking, the only general regulations on these points as applicable either to private or public beds.

The close time for all the public oyster beds of France is, however, regulated annually by a local commission for each quarter, which visits the various beds or banks, generally about October, and directs whether any and, if any, what part of each bank shall be opened for fishing, what part reserved for restocking, when the fishing shall begin, and how long it shall last, and what other measures in the way of stocking, "cultching," &c. should be adopted for the improvement of the beds. The entire fishery of any district can also be closed for any given time if it is thought necessary. All the recommendations of the local commission are in each case submitted to the Minister of Marine or administrative officers for approval, but the commission have power immediately to close a fishery if they think the ground is being over-dredged. Official notices of all openings and closings of beds are given by local placards, of which specimens are enclosed showing the practical working of the system as exemplified in the case of the Arcachon fisheries in 1865.

Enclosure No. 3.

* Statistique des Pêches Maritimes: extrait de la *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*. Paris, 1868.

The commission is presided over by the local inspector of fisheries, or officer commanding the fishery guard, and is composed as follows:

The inspector of fisheries or a syndic.
The officer commanding the fishery guard.
Two gardes maritime.
One fisherman. Master of a boat.

A copy of the detailed instructions issued for the guidance of the commission is annexed, but the following embrace the more important principles laid down: Enclosure No. 4.

(Art. 2.) The beds should not be opened for fishing until the spat has acquired strength to resist the action of the dredge; until the end of January, for example.

(Art. 5.) When a bed has well established breeding capacities, a fourth or fifth part of its total area should be set apart as a reserve, and dredging over such part entirely prohibited.

(Art. 10.) When a bed is foul or encumbered with weeds or other matter noxious to the development or adherence of spat, it should be opened for dredging until cleaned.

(Art. 11.) Beds on which spat is never found should be opened all through the season.

(Art. 12.) After the working of any bed is over, it should be carefully inspected, and, if necessary, replenished with proper "cultch," stones, shells, &c.

(Art. 6.) A fishery guard boat should, whenever practicable, overlook the working of each bed.

Trawling is prohibited within 525 yards of any oyster bed.

Private Beds, &c.

Excepting the two general restrictions of size and season in regard to oysters sold for consumption, the owners of private oyster fisheries, and the recipients of government concessions, are allowed to work their beds and dispose of their produce when and how they like. There is only one other exception to this rule, viz., where portions of already existing public beds have been conceded to individuals, as, for instance, at Arcachon, in which cases these beds remain liable to government supervision and regulations.

Imperial Fisheries.

In most of the principal centres of the modern system of oyster culture the government has reserved to itself portions of ground for the creation of parcs or breeding grounds,—"Imperial Parcs" they are called. These serve both for experimental purposes and as models for the instructions of the local fisherman in oyster culture. They also furnish centres from which supplies of oysters are furnished to fisheries or individuals in need of such assistance. This assistance is very liberally dispensed.

Concessions.

In France the control of the foreshores is vested in government, but they cannot be sold or permanently alienated or ceded. It thus results that all concessions are, strictly speaking, by law revocable at pleasure, and this legal uncertainty of tenure, in the opinion of the French officials, acts prejudicially upon the development of the oyster fishery, the people, not unnaturally, hesitating to invest labour and capital in property which may at any moment be resumed by the state, or at their deaths be given to strangers. Practically, however, the concessions assume a quasi-permanent character.

There are two classes of concessions for different purposes, one class, as above described, of a quasi-permanent nature, granted by the Minister of Marine; the other of a character altogether temporary, granted by the local commissaries.

Quasi-permanent Concessions.

This class embraces the following descriptions of fisheries, whether above or below high-water mark, viz., natural beds, "parcs" or breeding grounds, "claires" or fattening pits, fish reservoirs, fishing weirs or "écluses," merchants' oyster depôts, and mussel farms or "bouchots." These concessions were established by the General Fishery Law of 1853 (now out of print and partly obsolete), and regulated by decree of 10th November 1862, Enclosure No. 5., and note of 22d of May 1865, already enclosed (No. 4.) Enclosure No. 5.

The mode of procedure is as follows :—the applicant writes to the Minister of Marine, with a plan and description of the concession he desires; the Minister forwards the application to the local Commissary of Marine, who forthwith orders an "inquiry;" that is, the applicant is directed to prepare and post up for fifteen days in the commune a printed notice containing a plan and descriptive particulars, and notifying that any objections can be made at the Commissary's in a register opened for the purpose. A similar notice is also given on behalf of the Mayor. The Mayor forwards any objections he may receive, together with his observations thereon, to the Commissary; the latter appends his own objections and observations, and transmits them to the commissary-general, who in like manner forwards them to the Préfet, who sends them to the government district engineer. This officer, having reported, returns the papers and reports to the Préfet, who finally transmits them to the Minister with his own observations. The minister having decided, the result is communicated through the same channels to the applicant, who, if the decision is favourable, at once takes possession without further formality.

Enclosure No. 6.

Annexed is a copy of the usual form and conditions of the instrument granting the fishery.

The cost of this circuitous process, which is borne by the applicant, is merely nominal, seldom exceeding a few shillings, but the time occupied varies from six to eighteen months, averaging about a year, and is described by the officers as a great grievance, and hindrance to the number of applications.

The fact of an applicant having already received one or more concessions is not considered as any objection to a fresh grant; on the contrary, the ability and energy he may have shown and the experience he must have acquired in working the original grant are regarded as constituting an additional claim.

Assistance is frequently given to concessionaires in supplies of oysters and collectors (tiles, &c.) from the imperial parcs.

Temporary Concessions or Allotments.

These consist of small areas of foreshore which are allotted by the local commissary to the fishermen as depôts for storing their oysters or mussels until a favourable opportunity occurs for disposing of them.

The best development of this system that I met with was at Cancale, where there are at present about 400 oyster depôts in occupation, each from ten to twelve yards square. To the masters of boats somewhat larger allotments are granted. The allottees pay a rent to the government varying from 2*d.* to 5*s.* a year, and out of this fund the government pays for watchers or guards for the depôts. At Oleron I examined some mussel depôts similarly established. The allotments are not excavated, but are simply marked out on the foreshore by lines of stones.

Description of the different Classes of quasi-permanent Fishery Concessions.

Omitting concessions of natural oyster beds, which are of course similar to those of England, the following are the several classes of fisheries for which concessions are granted.

For Oyster Fisheries.

1. *Breeding grounds or "parcs."*—These are spaces of foreshore, extending usually from some distance above low-water mark of neap to low-water mark of spring tides. They are marked out either by rows of tiles or large stones. The area thus enclosed is sometimes excavated to a depth of one or two feet, sometimes left flat, and is occupied at intervals with rows of tiles or stones. These breeding parcs, in which the spat is collected, are the great feature of the modern French system of oyster culture. The size of the parcs varies considerably, but the most common is about fifty yards square. Special concessions of much larger size, as, for instance, forty or fifty acres, are, however, granted when the claims of individuals make it advisable. Sometimes, but not often, the parcs are used as growing beds.

2. *Fattening pits or "claires."*—These are pits of various sizes, from one to two feet deep, excavated on marly ground, the line of pits usually commencing just above high-water mark of neap tides. It is in these pits that the celebrated green oysters are fattened. The area of the pits varies from ten to sixty yards square, the average being from forty to fifty yards square.

3. *Oyster depôts.*—These are constructed on the foreshore, in some cases above the temporary depôts of the fishermen. Those that I examined were surrounded by permanent walls of stone and wood, about 2½ feet high, to retain the water. They belong to oyster merchants, and serve as store depôts for market, and for the preservation of the oysters from the sun or frost. The size varies from 20 to 100 yards square.

For Mussel Fisheries.

4. *Mussel farms or "bouchots."*—Permanent erections of posts and brushwood on the foreshore.

Besides the foregoing, there are two classes of fisheries for catching or keeping floating fish which are made the subject of concessions, viz., "fish reservoirs,"—tanks commonly constructed above high-water mark, and often on private property,—and fishing-weirs made either of stones or brushwood, and constructed on the foreshore.

"Natural" and "Artificial" Systems.

It will probably be convenient that I should describe briefly the two systems of oyster cultivation generally pursued throughout France, and commonly distinguished by the somewhat inaccurate terms "natural" and "artificial."

The natural system is usually (though not always) confined to the cultivation of beds which are never uncovered by the sea, and is principally carried on by means of the dredge. It consists in cleaning the beds, in maintaining on them a proper stock of breeding oysters, and in "cultching" them, *i.e.* throwing down stones, shells, &c. for the spat to adhere to.

The artificial system, so far as France is concerned, is on the contrary entirely confined to the foreshores and ebb-dry grounds. It consists in the placing of "collectors," tiles, large stones, or fascines, arranged in rows or heaps, sometimes flush with the surrounding shores, sometimes in hollows and artificial excavations, but always so as to be covered by the sea at high tide. These "collectors" serve to collect the spat, which is carried to them by the tide, either from neighbouring deep-sea beds, or from breeding oysters laid down amongst the collectors.

Account of particular Fisheries visited.

Arcachon.

The first place I visited was the basin of Arcachon, the most southerly of the more important oyster fisheries on the Atlantic. In form the basin is irregularly circular, having a water area of about 30,000 acres, of which some two thirds are uncovered at low water. This ebb-dry soil is all of the same character, viz., blackish mud, in most places from one to two feet deep, too soft to admit of walking without "mud-boards," and covered with a grass-like weed of about a foot long.

Natural Beds.

In former years a highly thriving oyster fishery was carried on at Arcachon, the annual produce, according to ancient official documents, having been from seventy to seventy-five million of oysters, representing a value of about 9,000*l.* Towards 1840–41, however, the fisheries began to be exhausted. The cause is thus described in a letter which I have received from M. Huas, the Local Commissary of Marine: "In consequence of the new facilities afforded by the creation of railways for the sale of oysters at Bordeaux, these fisheries were dredged to death ('pêche à outrance'), and things grew worse year by year until the stringent law of the 19th January 1852 opened a new era."

Under this measure (already described) the natural fisheries of Arcachon are gradually but steadily improving, and whether the artificial system should eventually fail or succeed, there can be little doubt of the continued and ultimate prosperity of the natural beds of the basin.

Arcachon is one of the few places where the natural and artificial systems of oyster culture have been carried out on any considerable scale side by side. It also represents a feature in oyster culture of great interest, and unknown, as far as I am aware, in other fisheries—that is the cultivation of ebb-dry ground on the natural principle, *i. e.*, with "cultch," &c. in lieu of artificial collectors, and the substitution of hand labour for that

of the dredge. The most considerable portion of the natural beds of the basin is cultivated in this manner, the character of the soil being that before described.

A good stock of breeding oysters is always kept on the grounds, of which portions are every year closed entirely from fishing, and reserved for this purpose. The other portions of the beds are thrown open to the fishermen from time to time according to the direction of the annual commission, and when the fishing is over the oysters left in the reserves are distributed over the rest of the ground. "Cultch" is also laid down occasionally whenever required. On these beds there has been no heavy spat since 1866, which was also the last good spatting year for the "collectors" or artificial system at Arcachon; but I found on the natural beds spat and brood of 1867–68 sufficient to prove that there had been nothing like a total failure on them. This was confirmed also by the statement of the inspector. The officers informed me that there was always a certain amount of spat on these beds, whether the season was good or bad, and that, in consequence of the small cost of working them, even in the worst of seasons the produce was sufficient to afford a remunerative return for the outlay, an observation which applies as well to the natural beds below low-water mark, and worked by the dredge, as to those more particularly above referred to, and worked by hand. These facts are, as will be presently shown, exactly reversed in the case of the parcs worked with artificial collectors, and their great importance as bearing upon the practical utility and adaptability of the two systems will at once be recognized.

Another fact noticeable at Arcachon, and interesting in an ostra-cultural point of view, is the presence on the spatting ground of the grass-like weed before referred to. The officers are of opinion that this weed probably helps to retain the spat and to prevent its being carried away by the tide, and that it certainly also protects to some extent both young and old oysters from the effects of heat and cold when the beds are uncovered, which they usually are from two to three hours at neap, and from three to four hours at spring tides.

I examined some years ago a very prolific oyster bed in Galway Bay, in which precisely the same characteristics of weed and ebb-dry were present; the only difference being that the sub-soil was less muddy than at Arcachon. In this case also the local fishermen considered that the weed helped to retain the spat, and the extraordinary quantity of brood upon the ground favoured the conclusion that the weed was in some way or other favourable to their development.

In some parts of the basin of Arcachon the weed when left to itself grows so rank and thick as to be very prejudicial, instead of favourable, to the oysters, both by collecting mud and in other ways. In order to thin it to a proper length small channels are cut over the beds which draw off the superficial water, when the weed, being left without moisture, is dried up by the sun and can be readily removed. This is usually done in February and March. On the best part of the ground, however, no such precaution is necessary.

In 1860, which was one of the best recent spatting years, a considerable area of natural breeding ground at Arcachon was conceded to private persons, the Government retaining, however, in all cases a general right of supervision. The best recent spatting years on the natural beds of Arcachon have corresponded with those on the artificial collectors. They were: 1858–59, very good; 1860, bad; 1861–62, good; 1853–54, bad (no spat whatever on tiles); 1865, excellent; 1866, very good, both on natural beds and tiles; 1867–68, bad (no spat whatever on tiles). The present season has throughout been characterized by extraordinary heat and tranquillity.

Of natural beds below low-water mark there are about a dozen situated in different channels throughout the basin. They are all under the immediate supervision of the Government, and the restrictions are rigidly enforced by means of the annual commission.

The Government also itself cultivates a considerable extent of natural ebb-dry breeding ground at Arcachon, from which supplies of stock-oysters are furnished to the neighbouring public beds, and to the private parcs, as required.

Artificial System.

The system of artificial oyster-culture at Arcachon was commenced by M. Coste in 1859, and the greater number of concessions were made in 1860.

When the experiment was instituted in 1859 the Government laid out portions of the ground as breeding parcs, and placed in them collectors made of wood, coated with small shells stuck on with resin. These collectors succeeded perfectly in the two following years 1861–62, and the brood were very readily and conveniently detached from

them, but their cost was considerable, and the wood becoming destroyed by the action of the sea they were not renewed, but in 1863 were superseded by earthenware tiles, which have been since almost exclusively employed throughout the basin. The tiles are twenty inches long by six wide, and cost about one penny each. They are arranged on the ebb-dry ground, in all cases flush with the soil, and amongst them breeding oysters are scattered. The most favourite form of arrangement for the tiles is what is termed a "ruche." This consists of five rows of tiles laid transversely one above another, fastened together with wire to resist the action of the sea, and resting on two strips of plank to keep them out of the mud. In the winter the "ruches," when covered with oysters, are removed to neighbouring channels cut in the mud of sufficient depth to keep them generally covered at most states of the tide. This is a precaution against cold. In some good spatting years the tiles in the Imperial and private parcs became completely coated with oysters. Some tiles of 1866 were shown me which were in this condition. I also examined a number of tiles containing the spat, such as it was, of 1867–68, and the number on each tile would not have averaged more than from two to four, both seasons inclusive.

Most of the tiles were very dirty and foul with weed, and what is called "ross" by the English dredgermen,—a substance considered to be very objectionable on an oyster bed. The tiles are theoretically supposed to be cleaned, by scraping roughly with a spud, every second year, but it seems to me to be doubtful if this is practically carried out with any regularity.

When the concessions for breeding parks were first granted at Arcachon a stipulation was attached by Government that a certain number of "collectors" should be placed in each concession; since 1863, however, this rule has been given up, the production from the collectors not having repaid the outlay. The failure of the produce of the collectors to repay their cost was not confined to private cultivators. Even in the experimental parc of the Government, which was constructed on the most favourable part of the ground, —a natural breeding ground,—the officers informed me that the produce would not have nearly repaid the outlay, and that therefore, however successful as an experiment in oyster culture, the result was, in a commercial point of view, a failure. They had not been able to come to any definite opinion as to the cause of the failure of the tiles.

The total extent of foreshore artificially cultivated by tile-collectors is about 800 acres, most of which was originally oyster ground, so that the first stock for supplying the collectors was already on the spot.

The limit of extent for a single concession at Arcachon is fixed, by decree of 7th February 1863, at eight acres. A space of at least thirty-nine inches is left between each concession, which is further indicated by a number at one of the corners painted on a board, and fixed to a pole, so as to be visible at all states of the tide. A space of fifteen metres (sixteen yards nine inches) is to be left between the lowest points of the concession and the lowest water-mark. Both the concessions and natural beds are marked out by poles or booms, inside which walking, and grounding of boats are prohibited. There are no "claires" at Arcachon, and the greater part of its produce goes to Marennes to be there fattened for market. The oysters which I tasted on the spot were salt and thin. They have a very slow growth, not being usually marketable before nearly three years old. The market price last season was 2*s.* 6*d.* per hundred.

No record of the temperature of the water is kept at Arcachon, or elsewhere at the French fisheries which I visited, so that I am unable to give the statistics on this point. According, however, to the tables of atmospheric temperature which I obtained by the courtesy of Dr. Hameau, Inspecting Physician of Arcachon, the climate must be extraordinarily warm and equable. On the occasion when I tested the water it averaged about 70°, the weather not being at all remarkably hot. There is little or no frost in the winter.

The following is a statement of the total number of oysters produced from the basin of Arcachon in the years named:

Season 1st Sept. to 30th April.	No. of Oysters produced.
1864–65	10,584,550
1865–66	7,052,000
1866–67*	4,185,210
1867–68	8,599,675
Total	30,421,435

* *Note.*—The oysters being usually sold at somewhat less than three years old, the greater part of the spat of June 1864 is shown in the above table in the produce of the season 1866–67.

Marennes.

The existing oyster industry of Marennes is divided into two classes, pursued at different places; viz., the artificial breeding system by tiles, carried on at Rocher d'Aire, and the system of greening and fattening of oysters in marl-pits, the principal centres of which are at Marennes and at La Tremblade.

I will deal with the artificial breeding parcs first.

Artificial System.

The Rocher d'Aire, situated nearly opposite the Ile d'Oleron, and some distance below the debouchment of the river Seudre, is a large extent of flat muddy foreshore, from which at spring tides the sea recedes nearly three quarters of a mile over the mud, which is of a marly character. There is in many places a slight partial coating of fine powdered shell over the mud, but in others, and where it is allowed to collect, there is no covering whatever, and the foot sinks readily through. The subsoil is sandy. When the parks were first formed a good deal of surface-mud had to be cleared off. A large area of this foreshore is occupied by artificial breeding parks. The system here pursued is practically identical with that at Arcachon, the same description of tiles being employed as collectors, and there being no excavation of any kind, or other mode of retaining the water in the parks; the only difference is that the tiles are not arranged in bundles or "ruches," but in rows of various patterns, usually two and a half feet apart, and instead of wire bindings and wooden rests the collectors are simply secured on the top with stones of which the upper part of the shore furnishes an ample supply. The demarcations of the parks are generally formed in the same manner. The tiles are not coated in any way. Each concession is ordinarily 45 yards square, and is distinguished by a number engraved on one of the corner stones. The artificial system at Rocher d'Aire was first initiated by M. Blanchard in 1860. He commenced with fascines, which he informed me succeeded very well, but they were all swept away the same year by storms. In 1861 he substituted tiles, which are now used exclusively in the parcs, and obtained an excellent spat—as many as 150 oysters per tile. In 1862 he obtained less; in 1863 less still; and since then hardly any, one or two per tile, perhaps, and this has been the case in all the other parcs at Rocher d'Aire. The tiles, like those of Arcachon, are supposed to be cleaned every two years, but they were quite as "rossy" and more muddy than those at the latter place, and a considerable proportion of the parks are entirely abandoned, and rapidly becoming filled with mud. M. Blanchard's park has been one of the most successful throughout, and has had a great deal of care and labour bestowed upon it, but notwithstanding this the produce has only been as stated, and on 20 tiles that I carefully examined there were only 29 oysters. The Rocher d'Aire oyster is large and of rapid growth, as large, in fact, at one year old as an Arcachon oyster is at three or four. In shape and growth it is not unlike some of the Solent oysters, while the oyster of Arcachon more nearly approaches in type that of the Thames. The measurements of the Rocher oyster are somewhat as follows: 14 months, two and a half inches; two years, three inches; three years, four inches. In consequence of this rapid growth the park owners remove their oysters from the tiles every season, about August, laying them down in the mud between the rows of tiles to grow for another year, the tiles themselves being replaced in their original position. At about two years old the oysters are sold to the owners of the neighbouring fattening pits, and last season the selling price was 40*s.* per thousand.

In 1860, when M. Blanchard commenced his experiments, no parent stock whatever was laid down, the spat being brought to the breeding parcs by the tide. The nearest known bed containing oysters was "Charet," about two miles distant. The other parcs, which were established principally in 1865, were stocked in the same manner. Within the last five months, however, Government has sent a supply of stock-oysters for the parcs from the Imperial fisheries at Arcachon.

The parcs nearest low-water mark of spring tides were, both here and at all other places I visited, considered the most productive. Frequently, however, a parc, even favourably situated, will have no spat at all in it, when the parcs both above and below are well supplied.

No definite opinion was given to me as to the cause of the failure of the spat on the tiles at Rocher d'Aire during the last five seasons; but it is evident that the chances of obtaining a good spat are now yearly diminishing, owing to the neglect and abandonment of many of the parcs, the increasing foul condition of the collectors, and the encroachments

of the mud amongst the stones and tiles generally, which, if they collect nothing else, form excellent breakwaters and collectors for the ooze.

The water at Rocher d'Aire is slightly freshened by the neighbouring river Seudre.

Claires or Fattening Pits.

The other branch of oyster industry is that for which Marennes has been celebrated for several centuries, the fattening of oysters in marl-pits, or "claires," whilst imparting to them at the same time the green colour so much esteemed by French epicures. The claires occupy a strip of low-lying clay country on each side of the river Seudre, those of Marennes proper lying on the north, and extending in an irregular line some three miles along the shore, and about a quarter of a mile wide, from a little above high-water mark. The character of the ground on which the claires are excavated resembles in almost every particular those portions of grass-covered foreshore lying outside the sea wall of Essex, locally termed "saltings." It is intersected with channels and gullies through which the tide ebbs and flows, the interspaces of grass being submerged only at very high tides.

The soil is wholly marl (i.e. a mixture of chalk and clay) of various colours, greyish blue or black, greyish yellow, and, in some cases, I was informed, red. It has no doubt been submerged at no very distant date, together with a great part of the country lying between Marennes and Rochelle.

The fattening pits are of all shapes and sizes, from 10 to 60 yards square, which latter is about the maximum, the usual size being from 40 to 50 yards square. The bottom is not "cultched" or prepared in any way. The average depth is about a foot, or a little more, but round the margin of each claire a trench or channel is excavated a yard or two wide, and an extra foot deep, the object of which is to equalize the temperature when the shallower water becomes too hot or too cold. One portion of the side of each claire is cut down to the depth at which it is wished to keep the water; this depression communicates with the nearest gully or natural channel, and at spring tides (when only the water in the claire can be changed) the tide winding its way up the channel finds ingress and egress.

The same channel also serves to carry away the waste water whenever it is wished to lay the pits dry, for which purpose the simple method is adopted of digging a hole in the clay bank, which is readily stopped up again when desired. During the summer months the sea has free ingress and egress to the claires to purify them, and the coating of blackish mud which has collected on the surface during the preceding year is also removed. In August they usually stop up the gaps in the banks in order that the continued action of the sun on the soil and water may produce the greenish looking creamy scum with which the surface mud of all the claires is covered. The water also assumes a slightly greenish hue. A certain stock of oysters is for convenience usually kept in some of the claires all the year round, but they do not fatten or "green" until late in the autumn and winter. September and October being the two best months. When I visited the claires in August the oysters were so thin, salt, and disagreeable as to be hardly eatable. Once in the course of the winter they transfer all the oysters from one pit to another for the purpose of change.

A large quantity of oysters will live well in the pits, but they will not fatten if two numerous, consequently when it is wished to fatten them rapidly for market they place but a small number in each pit. I was informed that 1,000 to a pit of 50 yards square was about the proper allowance, but I think this must be considerably understated, or it is hard to understand how cultivation in the pits can be made profitable. There is no doubt, however, that the fewer oysters there are placed in a pit the more food there will be for each of them, and the quicker they will fatten. Under favourable circumstances an oyster will fatten and green in 15 days. The oysters in the pits neither grow, nor, I am informed, so far as experiments have gone, breed,—in the sense, that is, of producing spat which will adhere and grow,—although there is no doubt that in many cases they present all the usual appearances of fecundity. It would be easy to account for this non-productiveness under ordinary circumstances, inasmuch as there is nothing in the pits for the spat to adhere to, except the parent shell, which is commonly too much covered with mud to be fit for the purpose, but experiments have been repeatedly tried with proper collectors of various sorts in the pits, and no spat has adhered to them.

Dr. Kemmerer, one of the most eminent of French oysterculturists, who has bestowed great thought and microscopical research upon the physiology of the oyster, is clearly of opinion that the oysters of the claires are usually sterile. Dr. Kemmerer is of opinion that over-fatness is probably the cause in most cases. Exposure to frost and cold, and a

consequent paralysis of the reproductive organs, is another cause to which Dr. Kemmerer attributes the " constant sterility " of the oysters in the claires. The origin of the greenness in the Marennes oyster has also been a vexed question with French and English scientific men. Some, amongst whom is M. Sellier, would attribute it to the absorption of a green matter produced by a combination of several elements,—a somewhat vague explanation, to say the least of it; others think that it is caused by the presence of a microscopic animalcule which penetrates all parts of the animal; and others again, amongst whom Dr. Kemmerer occupies a prominent place, attribute it entirely to the effects of the sun's rays passing through the shallow water, which, it is alleged, produce the green colour in the oyster, as it does in the leaf. I confess that the facts which have come under my own observation lead me to attribute the greenness of the oysters in the claires to a much simpler cause, viz., the nature of their food. It is well known that for the purpose of fattening an oyster one of the most important food-constituents is that of the diatomaceœ, a family of microscopic vegetables, if vegetables they indeed are, produced almost like a greenish cream upon the surface of most water-covered mud. The germs are believed to drop into the water, and to be vivified at the bottom by the action of the sun. Of all soils producing diatomaceœ in abundance, the particular soil of which the claires are formed, marl, is perhaps the most favourable, and the shallow heated water with which they are covered is again the most favourable element for their production. There are many distinct species of diatomaceœ readily recognizable by the microscopist, but they are almost all of a yellowish or pale greenish hue, and I am disposed to believe that it is the presence of great quantities of diatomaceœ in the claires which is the cause of the green colour. It certainly is not any mineral matter contained in the soil itself, as whatever be the colour of the marl from which the pits are excavated the oysters fattened in them all became green. It is evident, if my theory is correct, that September and October, and not August, are the best months for diatomaccœ in the claires, as in these months the oysters there fatten best; moreover it is only in the beginning of August that the special conditions for the production of diatomaceœ are created, by closing the tanks, &c., yet in specimens of the marly scum taken from the claires in August, which I submitted to Dr. Griffith, the presence of large numbers of diatomaceœ was at once detected. I have made arrangements for specimens of green oysters, &c. to be sent to me next month, when I shall hope, with Dr. Griffiths' assistance, to obtain some further information on the subject. If the green oysters possess the superior nutritive and hygienic qualities claimed for them by the French, there is no reason why our own waste trial lands should not be utilised in so profitable an industry.

I am acquainted with an Essex oyster merchant, who produces in pits some green oysters of most excellent flavour and quality, but, in consequence of the groundless prejudice which exists against them in this country they are all exported to foreign markets. No doubt the public confound them with the Falmouth oysters, the green of which is indisputably produced by the presence of copper. This oyster was exported to France, and caused great dissatisfaction and some cases of illness, but after six months in the claires the noxious qualities were found to be eliminated.

The industry at Marennes was described to me as being prosperous, and always remunerative at the worst of times, i.e., when oysters were scarcest. At present they pay about 5*s*. a hundred for their oysters, and sell them, when green, at 8*s*. 4*d*., the difference representing the gross profit, deducting a small per-centage for losses from frost and excessive heat. More often the loss is from heat than frost, especially from the sudden influx of the cold tide into the heated pools. Before marketing the oysters they usually place them in a small clean tank for two or three days, to cleanse them from mud both internal and external.

Claires, like breeding parks, are the subject of concessions by the French Government, under regulations similar to those for the latter class, and a good many have been made, but not at Marennes, because all the available ground is already occupied. Wherever I have heard of these pits being constructed they have succeeded. When once the claires are constructed, the labour and expense involved in working them are comparatively small.

The specific gravity of the water in the claires was 23°, and I found it to be nearly the same in the river Seudre itself.

At La Tremblade, on the south side of the Seudre, there are nine miles of similar fattening pits, but the system and results, both here and elsewhere, being the same in all important respects as those above described, I shall not further refer to them.

The absence of the Commissary prevented my being able to obtain any statistics of this fishery, but M. Blanchard, junr., and M. Rifaux, two local oysterculturists, were so good as to give me every general information and assistance. I am especially indebted to the former gentleman.

Oleron.

From Marennes I proceeded to Rochfort, en route to the Ile de Ré. At Rochfort M. Bitteau, the Commissary General, informed me that the fisheries of the Ile de Ré were now hardly worth seeing, having been almost destroyed by mud, "enfoncées dans la vase." He strongly recommended my returning to Marennes, with a view to visiting the breeding parcs of the adjacent island of Oleron. These parks, M. Bitteau said, were now the only ones in France in at all a thriving condition. Under these circumstances I thought it advisable that I should visit them.

The nature of the foreshore and soil, as also the system of artificial parcs and tiles, pursued at Oleron, are similar to those at Rocher d'Aire, and need not therefore be described. The only difference is that near to low-water mark there are set apart spaces as "growing" (not fattening) grounds, in which they lay the young oysters when removed from the tiles. It is found that on these grounds, the sub-soil of which is somewhat like that of Marennes, the oysters grow twice as fast as when transferred to the fattening pits. The oysters were laid thickly, probably from 30 to 40 on the square yard. They detach the oysters from the tiles at from 18 months to two years old, and calculate on a loss of 20 per cent. from the process in summer and winter, and only 5 in spring; the reason being that in spring the oyster makes shell, which is soft and easily gives way.

The parcs at Oleron were practically commenced in 1855–66, which were two very good spatting years for the tiles. They have had no spat since. There was a very large stock of oysters in the ground, and they have not yet touched some of the tiles of 1866, which I examined, and which must contain from 20 to 50 per tile; others were partially cleared only. Their first stock, as at Rocher d'Aire, came with the tide, naturally, from a rocky bed said to be about seven miles off.

The total number of acres under cultivation is about 650, and the total number of concessions 4,615, the increase last year being 1,519 concessions, covering 272 acres. On a rough estimate the parcs employ 900 men and women, but principally women, for three hours a day, for 12 days a month. Female labour is generally employed in the parcs throughout France. The following figures show the number of oysters grown on the parcs and exported.

Season.	No. of Oysters exported.	Value.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1866–67 - -	3,943,000	6,092	0	0
1867–68 - -	2,844,000	7,688	0	0
Total - -	6,787,000	11,780	0	0

There is still, as stated, a large stock remaining on the ground, though not equal in quantity to what has been already exported. In 1866-67 the price was 38*s.* per 1000, and in 1867–68, 40*s.*

There can be no doubt that up to the present time the oyster culture at Oleron has been a great success, but it is a success yearly diminishing, and for the recurrence of which there is no guarantee. It was the result of the very favourable spatting season with which it commenced, and on that only it still exists. In the meantime the mud is increasing amongst the parcs; and the local Inspector of Fisheries gave it as his opinion, that unless there was a good spat next season a considerable portion of the parcs would be abandoned, as at Rocher d'Aire, the Ile de Ré, and elswhere.

The specific gravity of the water at Oleron was 27°, and the temperature at some distance from the shore 70°, the weather not being particularly hot.

No cause for the failure of spat upon the tiles, unless it were the increase of mud, could be assigned to me by the local officers.

Mussel Depôts.

There are a number of concessions for mussel depôts on the foreshore at Oleron, a considerable mussel trade being carried on with Rochfort, Bordeaux, and other places.

Claires.

All the ground at Oleron available for claires has also been conceded, and the industry is prospering.

Quarter of Rochelle.

Natural Oyster beds.

The natural beds in the Quarter of Rochelle are stated to be extinct, or almost entirely so, in consequence of over-dredging.

Artificial Oyster Parcs.

There are, in the neighbourhood of Rochelle, a large number of breeding parcs very similar in character to those already described, the total extent of foreshore thus cultivated being 344 acres, and the number of concessions 2260; an increase of only three over the number in existence in 1865. Here also the industry was described to me as being in a state of decadence, not to say abandonment, and the same state of things existed with regard to the muddying up of the parks, tiles, &c., as at Rocher d'Aire, consequent on the continued failure of spat on the tiles for the last two years. M. Bellenfant, M. de St. Martin's predecessor in the office of Commissary, and to whom I am indebted for much interesting information, stated to me that on one of these parcs belonging to him, 15 yards long by 20 broad, and which was constructed in 1860, he had, in 1863, 200,000 oysters. In the same parc at the present moment he had not 200.

At Aiguillon some artificial breeding parcs on the same principle as those of the Ile de Ré were established some years ago, but they have no oysters or spat in them, and are at present entirely abandoned.

The following figures show the value of the produce of the breeding parcs of Rochelle up to the present time.

Year.	Value of Produce.
1865	2,320 francs.
1866	1,800 „
1867	560 „
Total	4,680 „

These figures need no comment.

Mussel Culture at Aiguillon and Chatellaillon.

Aguillon is a small bay about five miles north-west of Rochelle, the soil of which is mud of great depth and tenacity. The river Sevres Niortoise and two other smaller streams debouch in the bay. These furnish a constant supply of fresh water highly favorable for mussel cultivation.

The "bouchots," or mussel farms, which extend from the lowest mark of spring tides to within a short distance of high-water mark, are divided into two classes, viz., "bouchots battisses," or those lowest down on the foreshore, and "bouchots d'amont," situated nearest high-water mark. The former class, which consist simply of rows of posts driven into the mud, are used for breeding purposes, that is, for the young mussel spat to attach itself to. The bouchots d'amont, on the contrary, are used solely for the purpose of growing and fattening. They consist of long lines of posts like those already described, but interlaced with boughs, "clayonage," resembling that used in the construction of sheep hurdles, but coarser and much less closely woven, perhaps from two to four inches apart. In this clayonage the young mussels are placed, and are secured in the first instance by being rolled up in lumps about the size of a half-quartern loaf, and roughly enveloped in pieces of old netting, which are then thrust in between the interstices of the clayonage. The net becomes rotten in a few months, but in the meantime the mussels have firmly attached themselves by their bysus so as to withstand the action of the waves. The bouchots battisses are entirely uncovered by the tides about ten days out of fifteen.

Formerly the bouchots were constructed in the form of a V, with the apex pointing seaward, but it was found that in this form they accumulated mud to an inconvenient extent, and recently a great improvement has been introduced by M. Bellenfant, who substituted for the V-shaped bouchots, long parallel rows of posts from 25 to 50 yards apart, all pointing directly seawards, so that the tide makes a clean sweep of the mud as it advances or recedes. The V-shaped bouchots also formerly answered the purpose of écluses or weirs.

The posts composing the bouchots battisses, and also used in the construction of the bouchots d'amont, are large and strong, a diameter of half a foot being perhaps the most

common thickness. The interlacing boughs average from 12 to 18 feet in length, and from one to two inches in diameter at the thickest end. A distance of seven tenths of a metre, or about two feet, separates the posts, and a space is left between the bottom of the clayonage and the ground.

The spatting time is February and March, and by the end of May the young mussel has become the size of a lentel. In July it is as large as a haricot bean, and about this time it is transplanted to the bouchots d'amont. After remaining 10 or 12 months in the bouchots d'amont the mussel is about an inch and a half in length, and is fit for market. If left longer on the bouchots d'amont they would doubtless increase somewhat in bulk, but at the age at which they are now sold they are smaller than the mussels usually found on the coasts of the British Islands. In the markets of Paris a much larger mussel finds favor, and some of the mussels from the Mediterranean, which are fully three inches in length, command the highest prices. The mussels are sold almost entirely for consumption, and are considered wholesome all through the year; the two best months for them, however, being August and September. The price of a basket of mussels called a "mannuquen," and containing about 96 lbs., varies from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*

It is a curious fact that, except in very favorable seasons, the young mussels hardly ever attach themselves in any quantities to the clayonage or posts of the bouchots d'amont; whilst on the bouchots battisses they literally swarm in clusters and layers one over another, presenting the appearance of swarms of bees. The layers are easily detached by the hand, peeling off almost with the ease and regularity of a roll of cotton-wool, and under one layer may constantly be found a second.

During the winter months the collecting posts of the bouchot battisses are all carefully cleaned of the mud, weed, &c., which they have accumulated, so as to be ready for the next year's spat.

In the bay of Chatellaillon, eight miles from Rochelle, and five from the mouth of Charente, a large and thriving mussel fishery is also established, the method, soil, and cultivation pursued being in all respects similar to those at Aiguillon.

The total number of concessions for mussel farms in the quarter of Rochelle is 1375, being an increase of nearly 200 over the number in 1866. The value of the produce for the three years ending 1867 is as follows:—

Year.	Value of Produce.
	£
1865	28,000
1866	31,600
1867	28,080
Total in three years	87,680

All these mussel fisheries are believed to be stocked entirely by the natural spat from the coast, and it is not considered possible to form artificial beds, except in spots where there are mussels naturally.

A muddy soil, and the presence of fresh water, are also considered essential elements for successful mussel culture. This is the result of the experience both at Aiguillon and other places in France where the experiment has been tried.

The cost of working the mussel farms is estimated at about one third of the receipts.

Ile de Ré.

Ile de Ré is, perhaps, the most celebrated of all the centres of modern French oyster culture. The foreshores consist principally of mud over a sandy sub-soil, the line of the shore near high-water mark being in many places thickly strewn with a white argillaceous limestone, belonging to the middle oolitic group, and closely allied in structure to the lithographic stone of Solenhofen. The number of acres of these foreshores under cultivation as breeding parks reached in 1865 the extent of 400 acres, embracing 4,022 concessions, granted since the beginning of 1857. Only 54 concessions have, however, been granted since; the numbers granted during the last five years being respectively 498, 298, 72, 3, and 51.

There are two principal differences between the method of oyster cultivation pursued at the Ile de Ré and that described at the other places previously visited. (1.) The

substitution of the stones for tiles as artificial collectors, and (2) the placing of these collectors in excavations, in lieu of flush with the surrounding shore.

The favourite size of these excavations is about forty yards long by twenty broad, the soil being removed to a depth of one and a half or two feet. Both the walls and collectors in these excavated parks are formed of the loose surface stones above mentioned (comparatively few tiles being used), and the bottoms are loosely paved with the same materials of a smaller size.

The stones used as collectors average in size from one fourth to three fourths of a foot in diameter, and are arranged usually in rows or lines from one to one and a half feet high, and three to four feet wide. A park of twenty yards by forty would usually contain four or five of such rows of collectors, the walls themselves also serving the same purpose. In other parks, which are constructed flush with the foreshore, the stones are merely scattered irregularly over the surface.

The parks are to a considerable extent situated below low-water mark of ordinary neap tides, and are uncovered about five out of every 14 days.

The parcs at the Ile de Ré were originally stocked entirely from the spat naturally brought to them by the tide, and both the Inspector and Commissary assured me positively that the nearest oyster beds of any sort were 45 kilometres (about 26 miles) distant, and they conclude that the spat came from thence. Since the commencement of the system in 1857 they have had good spats at the Ile de Ré every year until 1862 inclusive, and since then there has been an almost complete failure.

The condition of the parcs which I examined fully corroborated the observations made to me by the Commissary General at Rochfort, that the whole of the industry was in danger of being destroyed by mud. Of the number of concessions already mentioned, 800 have been actually returned on the hands of government, about 1,000 have been entirely abandoned, and a considerable portion of the remainder it is to be feared are practically valueless for collecting purposes. The excavated character of many of the parcs at the Ile de Ré affords even additional facilities for the accumulation of mud, which is thus protected, as it were, from the natural cleansing action of the tide. The proper time for the cleaning of the parks and collectors is in April, May, and the beginning of June, so as to be ready for the spat which, in the Ile de Ré, usually falls towards the end of June or July. During the cleansing process the whole of the mud from the bottom, sides, and collectors should be carefully removed, and old collectors replaced by fresh ones, but this season a large proportion of the parcs have not been cleaned at all, and but few have been stocked with new collectors. Only a small stock of breeding oysters now remains in some of the parcs nearest the sea, which here, as elsewhere, were regarded as by far the best for collecting purposes.

The following figures will show the number of oysters collected and sold from the parcs from 1857 to 1867. The sale, such as it is, for the present year, has, of course, only commenced.

Year.	No. of Oysters.	Value.
		£
1857	Nil.	Nil.
1858	Nil.	Nil.
1859	157,500	126
1860	401,350	321
1861	1,615,000	1,315
1862	2,780,740	2,120
1863	5,650,250	4,535
1864	2,376,440	1,818
1865	1,919,900	2,020
1866	1,181,000	1,516
1867	879,713	1,245
	18,051,893	14,816

The young oysters are usually removed from the stones at one year old.

The cause assigned by the officers for the recent failures was the improvidence of the concessionaires in selling off all their stock as soon as it was marketable, and leaving none from which to replenish the beds. The water of the Ile de Ré appears to be pure salt water, or nearly so. The temperature, which I took several times during the day, varied from 68° to 70°.

Some concessions for fattening pits have also been made at the Ile de Ré which have succeeded perfectly, both as regards the fattening and greening of the oysters laid down in them.

Ecluses or Weirs.

In the previous part of my report I mentioned the "écluses" or weirs upon the foreshore as among the fisheries for which the government grants concessions. One class of these weirs is found at the Ile de Ré. These weirs consist of semicircular enclosures formed by walls of loose stones about two yards high, the circular portion being nearest the sea, and the two extremities approaching high-water mark; a number of openings are left in the walls, to allow of the egress of the water, and these are covered by gratings or nets, to prevent the escape of the fish which may be left by the tide. The area of the weirs varies from 2,500 to 250,000 square yards; and as they of course retain all the fish, large and small, that are enclosed in them, the destruction of fry is very great. The danger to navigation must also be considerable, and, indeed, I learn as a matter of fact that several shipwrecks have occurred upon them. There is another species of écluse formed of posts and clayonage, resembling the bouchots or mussel farms at Aiguillon. These are constructed in the form of a V, the point being nearest the sea. The length of the sides varies from 100 to 250 yards, with an opening of a similar or somewhat greater width at the mouth. At Cancale there are a large number of these wooden écluses, which extend in an uninterrupted sweep round a greater part of the bay, and cannot but be most injurious to the fisheries, which at Cancale show a gradual falling off of late years. Sardines, whiting, plaice, soles, mackerel, sturgeon, and sometimes salmon are taken in the écluses. Formerly the écluses were not allowed to be closed during the three principal "fry months," June, July, and August.

St. Brieuc.

I arrived at St. Brieuc on 29th August, but was informed by M. Victor Thomas, Commissary Adjoint, that they have no oyster fisheries of any importance in the district, the nearest parks being some 20 miles distant. I accordingly proceeded without delay to Cancale. Before leaving, however, M. Thomas gave me the following account of the experiment which was tried by the French government some years ago to stock the bay with oysters. When M. Thomas was first appointed he discovered a large quantity of brood oysters in several parts of the bay, where none had been known previously to exist. All dredging was at once stopped for three years, at the end of which time the oysters were found to be full grown and very abundant. The produce realized 9,600*l.* No subsequent renewal of the stock occurred, but in 1857 or 1858 M. Coste, the Inspector General, conceived the idea of stocking the bay afresh, and for that purpose a large quantity of oysters were laid down in favourable spots in deep water over a radius of forty miles, and above the oysters thus deposited fascines and other collectors were fastened for the purpose of collecting the spat. The collectors partially succeeded. I have been informed by an English oysterculturalist who examined some of the fascines that they were plentifully covered with spat. In a short time, however, by the action of storms and sand, they were unfortunately entirely swept away and destroyed.

Cancale.

The natural oyster fisheries of Cancale, once the most important in France, are at present in a condition of almost complete exhaustion, and are still declining. An account of the rise and fall of this industry, which, together with the statistical production during the present century, has been obligingly furnished me by M. Le Couppe, Commissary of Marine, is appended. The following is a summary of his account:— Enclosure No. 7.

From 1800 to 1815 was a period of almost constant naval warfare between France and England, and during that time the dangers of capture, and the draughts of the inscription maritime, greatly reduced the number of Cancale dredgermen. During this period, therefore, the oyster fisheries enjoyed comparative repose. At the termination of the war an immense stock of oysters was found to have accumulated on the beds, in some places to a depth of more than a yard, and the annual catch immediately quadrupled, and went on steadily increasing until 1847, when its maximum, 71,000,000 of oysters was reached. In the meantime, however, the wealth of the beds had attracted to Cancale largely increased numbers of dredgermen, who thought the stock inexhaustible; the beds began to be over-dredged and reproduction diminished, until in 1854, a period of only seven years, the catch had sunk from seventy-one to twenty millions, or little

more than a fourth. In six years more it had sunk to one-ninth, and in five years more (1865) to one-twentieth. The actual figures for these years are as follows:

Year.	No. of Oysters produced.
1814 (war.)	400,000
1815	800,000
1816	2,400,000
1847	71,000,000
1854	20,000,000
1860	8,000,000
1865	1,100,000

The only remedy for this state of things, the officers consider, is an entire closing of all the beds in the bay for several years, which is found to be impracticable in presence of the misery and destitution existing amongst the large fishing population, who have no other resource but this industry. The existing laws are amply sufficient for the rehabilitation of the beds, but the government has not the heart to enforce them.

Five years ago the price of oysters at Cancale was 2*s.* a hundred; at the present time it is 5*s.*

I examined some of the natural banks with the dredge, commencing with the Bas-de-leau, formerly one of the best beds in the bay, but without catching anything.

The dredges brought up large quantities of cultch, principally oyster shells, but no oysters whatever. On another bank, which is somewhat less utterly exhausted, I obtained a few specimens of old and overgrown oysters, but no spat or brood, and the condition of most of the other beds of Cancale is very similar, although fortunately there are still one or two which are not so much exhausted as those described.

The officers informed me that at Granville the beds are in the same condition as those at Cancale.

Although there was stated to be hardly any spat last year in the natural beds, in consequence of the absence of breeding oysters, "huitres mères," yet there certainly was some in the neighbourhood of the depôts, as I observed about twenty women and boys engaged in picking them up by hand in the vicinity.

No artificial breeding parcs, such as those before described, exist at Cancale, but there are a considerable number of oyster depôts belonging to merchants engaged in the oyster trade, and also temporary depôts in the occupation of local dredgermen. The merchants depôts are permanent structures formed on the upper portion or foreshore. They consist of areas varying from 20 to 100 square yards, surrounded with walls of mud and stone about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and planked on the inside; the outside being composed of clayonage strengthened by posts. The object of the walls is to render the tanks water-tight for the protection of the oysters during extreme heats and colds. They are fitted with sluices, by which they can be laid dry whenever it is desired to collect the oysters. There were formerly 20 of these depôts, but in consequence of the recent depression of the oyster fisheries at Cancale all but eight are now abandoned. These depôts have been established 128 years, and the concessionaires pay to the state a rent varying from 15 to 40 francs per annum, out of which the state pays the salaries of two guards or watchmen.

The smaller depôts of the fishermen, granted by the local officers, are usually from 10 to 12 yards square, and have no walls or other means of retaining water. They are situated, however, much lower down on the foreshore, so as to be comparatively little exposed. Each dredgerman as a rule has one for himself, for which he pays to the Marine department an annual rent of from 4*d.* to 5*s.*, the government, out of the proceeds, paying the wages of five watchers. The dredgermen-depôts, of which there have been as many as 1,173, occupying an area of 120 acres, have been established about 50 years; all, however, are now abandoned, except about 400. The portion of the foreshore which they occupy is mud, in some places so deep that the bottom of the pits had to be hardened by stone and gravel. The soil of the natural beds is comparatively clean, but the oysters grow much faster and much fatter in the former pits.

General Remarks.

In transmitting the foregoing report on the condition and prospects of some of the more important oyster and mussel fisheries of France, it becomes my duty, according to the tenor of the instructions of the Board of Trade, to offer some remarks upon the adaptability, or otherwise, of the French system of culture to our own shores, and upon the relation which the government of each country bears to these industrial enterprises.

Oyster Fisheries.

Natural Beds.

The English Government, as well as that of France, has recognized the necessity of employing some fresh means of protection for their natural oyster beds, to counteract the growing, and, in many cases, exhausting demand upon their resources which the increased luxury, population, and above all the increased transport facilities of the age have created; but they have proposed to achieve the desired result by different, and in some points, opposite methods, characteristic of the different genius of the two nations. The French Government, aided by a numerous and very complete staff of officers, have introduced a system of minute restrictions and compensation, the object of which is, in brief, to do, for the public beds, by oversight, care, and outlay, that which is done for private beds by individual proprietors. In theory the system may probably be considered as very nearly perfect. The difficulty is that, as instanced at Cancale, it constantly is not and cannot be carried out in practice. Where, owing to peculiar circumstances, as at Arcachon, the theory and practice have gone pari passu, there success has followed.

The English Government, on the contrary, in conformity with the freer development of our industrial institutions, have determined that even the existing restrictions shall be removed as far as possible, and that by conceding our exhausted and languishing fisheries to companies, corporations, and individuals, it shall be made the interest of the fishermen to do that for themselves which in France the government proposes to do for them. All experience teaches that the promptings of private interest can never with safety be altogether superseded by government regulations, however wisely conceived. There are, however, some of our fisheries too extensive to be made, with advantage, the subject of parliamentary grant, and with regard to these a local committee, somewhat analagous to the annual commission of the French, but including a larger proportion of the representatives of the fishing interest, might probably be established with great advantage under the surveillance of government. Wherever it is practicable, however, I should prefer to see the fisheries worked by corporations composed of the local dredgermen, by whose exertions they have been generally created, or where more convenient by companies or individuals; government retaining in each case the power of enforcing such general regulations as may be from time to time necessary for the public interests.

Hitherto the corporative or co-operative system has not been tried to any considerable extent in France, but where it has been tried it has succeeded, and the government is evidently beginning to turn its attention decidedly in that direction. I have recently received a letter from M. de Champeaux, the head of the French Fisheries Department, in which he makes the following observations:

> "In my view the experiments we have made in France have, without doubt, been attended with some success, but they can only be fully utilized if the primary basis on which they rest, viz., the natural beds, do not fail. Now these natural beds are very nearly exhausted ("dépeuplé") or seriously injured, throughout the greater part of our coasts. Their ruin has been effected by the indiscriminate working ('exploitation commune') to which they have been for a long time subjected."
>
> "Our whole present difficulty is the rehabilitating of these beds, which serve the double purpose of furnishing the parcs on the foreshore with a natural supply of spat, and also with breeding oysters.
>
> "I see but one resource, viz., the concession of these natural oyster beds to associations of fishermen, who from spoliators would soon be turned into conservators. This system applied to certain portions of our coast has succeeded. Unhappily it meets with opposition, and in the meantime the oysters disappear more and more."

The above views, identical with those which I have always publicly and officially advocated, are satisfactory as confirming the soundness of the principles on which the British Government is now dealing with the oyster question. The practical experience and official knowledge of M. de Champeaux give to his views a double value.

The French principle of dividing the coasts into districts for purposes of oyster fishing appears to me to be an excellent one, inasmuch as it aims at giving each man in the district an interest in the prosperity of the fisheries, and also prevents a sudden descent of great numbers of men from distant parts, who would in a few weeks, or even days, indiscriminately clean out the oysters upon any bed where there might happen to be a good fall of spat; thus not only impoverishing the fishery, but also depriving the local dredgermen of the advantage which they might fairly expect to reap from what is after all often the result of their own labour. The principle, therefore, is excellent; it is an attempt at an approximation to the co-operative system; but practically the districts

are so large, and the interests of each person consequently so small, that it fails in its most important object.

The public interests will, I consider, be best consulted by dredgermen confining their operations as much as possible to their own neighbourhood, instead of, as at present, first recklessly dredging out and exhausting their own beds, and then often proceeding to do the same thing in other localities. This is from time to time a great grievance, and I think justly so, with the dredgermen all round the coasts of England, who find that they have to do the principal part of the cultivating, whilst others carry off the lion's share of the harvest. A good instance of this has been witnessed for many years past in Langston Harbour and Emsworth, where the oyster fishing sometimes lasts only a few weeks, or even less, in consequence of boats, often from a distance, coming in great numbers the moment the spat is large enough to be saleable, and carrying off from the beds every oyster, big or little, that they can dredge.

Natural System of Oyster Cultivation on Foreshores and Banks partially submerged.

This cultivation as pursued at Arcachon is one well worthy of trial on any suitable spots on the British Coasts.

Artificial System.

Breeding Parcs.

From the accounts of particular fisheries contained in the foregoing report it will be evident that the system of breeding oysters by means of artificial collectors, which is the great feature in modern French oyster culture, is in a most critical condition. Should the next season prove a failure, I believe that nine-tenths of the parcs which have been created by so much enterprise and industry will be abandoned; and if once abandoned it is unlikely that the present generation will witness any renewal of the experiment on a large scale.

I consider, therefore, that the present time would be most inopportune for the investment of capital in any attempt to introduce in this country the French system of tile collectors and parks on the foreshore; *the more so, as I believe that the English system of artificial culture, by means of tanks entirely excluded from the action of the tide, is in all respects a great improvement upon it.* These tanks, or salt-water ponds, have been established in various parts of England, and have succeeded in every case in which the experiment has been fairly tried. The Isle of Wight Oyster Company commenced last year, and though the necessary works were barely finished in time, they obtained a spat which decidedly equalled if it did not surpass that collected on the French tiles in the most favourable seasons. This year again the company have got a spat, both in the tanks finished last season and in others only just opened. At Hayling Island also they have secured spats in a sufficient proportion of their tanks during both the years they have been in existence, and though a considerable portion was subsequently lost, owing to extreme heat and other preventable causes, they have now 10 acres of ground covered with the produce of last season, and estimated at 5,000,000. The Herne Bay Company have this year constructed five acres of tanks above high-water mark, supplied by means of a centrifugal steam pump, and here valuable results have been already obtained, as well as at Reculvers in a tank constructed by Mr. Buckland.

Hurdles, fascines, tiles, and cultch have all been used with great success in these tanks. Having inspected the fisheries at Hayling and the Isle of Wight every year since their formation, I am in a position to speak with personal knowledge on these points.

The English system possesses one prominent element of success and certainty, which is lacking in the French system, viz., that the spat is not dispersed or carried away by the tide, but is confined to the fishery on which it is desired to retain it. As the spat before adhering swim about for a period variously estimated at from two to ten days this is a condition the importance of which it is impossible to overrate.

Failure of Spat on artificial French Parcs.

I need not lengthen this already somewhat voluminous report by a recapitulation of the various theories advanced to account for the failure of the French collecting parks during the last two or three years, as there is not one which can be regarded as disposing

in any way of the question, or indeed which is not contradicted by indisputable facts. I do not believe that at the present moment any man, either in France or in England, knows what the real cause of the failure is. The failure itself, however, is only too self-evident.

It has been held by many persons that steady continued warmth and absence of storms in the early part of summer were the only elements necessary to secure an excellent *general* spat like that of 1858–59; but when confronted with the results of the present season of almost unequalled warmth and tranquillity this theory can no longer be maintained.

That warmth and tranquillity are elements highly important in the production of spat are facts which have been always recognized, and there has been a sufficient improvement in the spat of this year in certain fisheries to confirm the opinion; but if the theory before adverted to were sound, the present ought to have been the best season all round the coasts of Great Britain and France in the memory of this generation, instead of the improvement both in England and on the continent being both slight and widely separated in its manifestations, and in many fisheries nil.

Even as regards the theory that spats are good or bad in particular seasons round all parts of the coast, the experiences obtained at the various places I have visited furnish no conclusive evidence. Between the good and bad spat years, as chronicled at different places, it will be seen that there is enough coincidence and sufficient divergence either to support the theory or to contradict it, according to the views of the reader.

I have tabulated the facts so as to present them in a contrasted form.

Name of place.	Good and bad Spat Years.										
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Arcachon* - -	V. good	V. good	Bad	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Excellent	V. good	Bad	Bad
Rocher d'Aire - -	—	—	Good	Excellent	Fair	V. little	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
Oleron - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	V. good	V. good	Bad	Bad
Ile de Ré - -	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad

Concessions for Oyster and Mussel Fisheries.

The mode of procedure by the French Government for the granting of these concessions, detailed at page 6, has advantages over ours, where a number of small grants have to be made, inasmuch as the process is somewhat simpler, and the expense to the concessionaries merely nominal. On the other hand, the system pursued in this country, of a sifting public inquiry on the spot, though somewhat more expensive to the applicants, is more suited to English ideas, and probably in the end more advantageous to all parties; whilst the process of obtaining the grant need not from first to last occupy more than half the time usually occupied in France. The English system presents also the very great advantage of certainty of tenure for a definite term.

Considerable misapprehension appears to prevail in various quarters in this country as to the necessary expense of obtaining a grant under the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Act. The necessary expenses need scarcely ever exceed 50*l.* or 60*l.*, and are often less. The expense, where it occurs, is entailed by applicants upon themselves, by the employment of expensive and unnecessary legal machinery.

Temporary Local Depôts for Oysters and Mussels.

This system, by which fishermen and dredgermen are enabled economically and conveniently to warehouse their produce, or bait, until required, is one which might be adopted in this country with great advantage, power being invested in the Board of Trade to authorize such concessions, under proper regulations, in cases where they deemed it expedient.

Mussel Culture.

The mussel culture of France, as detailed at page 14, has now been for many years an established success, and to the pisciculturist is well worthy of admiration. I fear,

**Note.*—Arcachon is one of the few places I visited where there has been any considerable spat on beds cultivated on the natural system since 1860; and here the seasons which have been good on these beds have been good on the artificial collectors also, and vice versâ.

however, that, at any rate so far as the coasts of Great Britain are concerned, it is not equally adapted for imitation. There are very few spots round these shores on which the Board of Trade, as guardians of public rights of navigation and anchorage, would probably permit of the construction of such "chevaux de frise" as those, for example, at Aiguillon, or of the artificial creation of submerged rocks, like the stone ecluses of the Ile de Ré.

Moreover, the English method of mussel culture is both simpler and less expensive, and the mussels usually supplied for consumption at Billingsgate and other large markets are cheaper, larger, and better fattened. Billingsgate, for example, draws its principal supplies of English mussels from Essex. These are purchased from Southend, Leigh, South Lynn, the coast of Devon, &c., and are simply laid down on the mud of the foreshore for seven or eight months, usually from January or February to August, when they are fit for market. During May, June, and July they are unmarketable, not having recovered from the effects of spawning. The English mussels are certainly better fished and more palatable in every respect than those which I examined on the "bouchots." Considerable mussel supplies are also furnished to Billingsgate from Holland and Belgium.

The price of the English mussels at the present time at Billingsgate is 1*s*. 6*d*. for 42 lbs., or considerably less than half the price of the Aiguillon mussels, the Dutch and Belgian mussels ranging about one sixth lower than the English.

Fishery Statistics.

It appears to me that the collection of proper statistics is, as pointed out by the Sea Fisheries Commissioners, a matter of growing necessity for the British Fisheries. We have not, however, any corresponding organization to that of the French, and some other means must therefore be sought for the collection of whatever statistics may be deemed necessary.

I have, under Mr. Farrer's direction, recently turned my attention to this point, in connexion with the new system of registering of British fishing boats, to be established under the Sea Fisheries Act of 1868; and in the absence of any organization corresponding to that of the French, it appears to me that this registration may, with the assistance of the Coast Guard and Customs Department, as contemplated by the Commissioners, be made the basis for the collection at any rate of some of the more important items of statistics in a convenient and reliable form.

Sea Fisheries.

The French sea fisheries, other than those for oysters and mussels, are not included in the subjects of my inquiry. They have, however, naturally been touched upon not unfrequently in the course of conversation with the local officers and others; and I may perhaps state that my observations confirm me in the opinion that in the case of sea fish generally,—of the habits and spawning places of which so very little is known,—the recent measure abolishing restrictions on in-shore fisheries is a wise one. The inconvenience to trade was certain; the advantages to the fisheries doubtful.

I cannot close this report without expressing in the strongest terms my sense of the courtesy and assistance which I have received during my examination of the French fisheries from all the local and other officers of the Government with whom my duties have brought me into contact.

To M. Pelasne de Champeaux, the head of the Fisheries Department in Paris, I am in an especial measure indebted for the valuable assistance and statistical information with which from time to time he has been so good as to furnish me.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, (Signed) H. Cholmondeley Pennell.
Harbour Department, Board of Trade.

Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

MARINE ET COLONIES.

Quartier de l'Ile d'Oleron.

Etat statistique des produits des réservoirs à poissons établissements à crustacés, &c. pendant l'année 186 (circ. du 9 Mai 1864).

Nature des Etablissements.	Quantités introduites in 186	Valeur.	Quantités sorties in 186	Valeur.	Observations.
Réservoirs à poissons - -					
Etablissements à crustacés - -					
Etablissements coquillers { Moules - -					
Etablissements coquillers { Autres coquillages					
Total - -					

Etat statistique des produits des établissements huîtriers pendant la campagne du 1er Septembre 1867 au 30 Avril 1868 (Dépêche Ministérielle du 9 Mai 1864).

Nature des Etablissements.	Quantités introduites pendant 1867–68.	Valeur.	Quantités sorties pendant 1867–68.	Valeur.	Observations.
Viviers à huîtres -					

Quartier de l'Ile d'Oleron.

Nombre d'hommes employés.		Différence entre 1866 à 1867.		Bateaux employés.		Différence entre 1866 à 1867.		Tonnage des bateaux.		Différence entre 1866 à 1867.		Produits realisés par espèce de pêche 1867.	Total de la vente des produits de pêche.		Différence entre 1866 à 1867.		Renseignements Généraux.
1866.	1867.	En plus.	En moins.	1866.	1867.	En plus.	En moins.	1866.	1867.	En plus.	En moins.		1866.	1867.	En plus.	En moins.	
												Morue - - - -					
												Hareng (salaison à bord) -					
												Hareng frais - - -					
												Maquereau (salaison à bord) -					
												Maquereau frais - -					
												Sardines - - - -					
												Hanchois - - -					
												Autres espèces - -					
												Huîtres - - - -					
												Moules - - -					
												Pétoncles et autres coquillages -					
												Homards et autres crustacés -					

Enclosure No. 2A.

RÉGLEMENTATION DE LA PÊCHE CÔTIÈRE DANS LES CINQ ARRONDISSEMENTS MARITIMES.

Rapport à l'Empereur.

SIRE, Paris, le 10 Mai 1862.

DANS sa constante sollicitude pour nos marins, Votre Majesté m'avait prescrit d'étudier les moyens de dégager notre pêche côtière des entraves qui peuvent gêner son essor, de l'encourager dans ses entreprises, enfin de donner aux populations du littoral toutes facilités pour le développement d'une industrie qui est appelée à fournir à l'alimentation publique de si précieuses ressources.

Depuis près d'une année, Sire, je me suis efforcé, par des mesures successives *, de me conformer à vos bienveillantes intentions; mais il n'appartient qu'à un décret de l'Empereur de changer les règles posées par des actes émanés de votre autorité, et, avant de modifier les règlements en vigueur, il était nécessaire d'en étudier les prescriptions en présence des faits auxquels elles s'appliquent.

Une commission †, composée d'hommes compétents et dévoués aux intérêts des marins, a donc reçu mission de visiter tout le littoral de l'Empire, de convoquer les pêcheurs de chaque quartier, de les interroger, d'écouter leurs observations, d'examiner les engins, les méthodes dont ils font usage, enfin de rechercher toutes les améliorations qu'il serait possible d'introduire dans le régime auquel ils sont soumis.

C'est après ces minutieuses investigations que j'ai préparé le décret sur la pêche côtière. Examiné par la commission supérieure créée par la décision impériale du 20 Mars 1861‡, il a été soumis aux délibérations du conseil d'amirauté, dont il a obtenu l'entière approbation; et, aujourd'hui, je le présente avec d'autant plus de confiance à Votre Majesté, qu'il rentre complètement, j'en ai l'espérance, dans les vues qu'elle avait bien voulu m'indiquer.

Ce décret, Sire, laisse une entière liberté à nos pêcheurs.

Au delà de certaines limites § que dans l'intérêt de la conservation des espèces il a paru nécessaire d'assigner, il leur sera permis désormais de se livrer à leur industrie comme bon leur semblera, et, si certaines restrictions peuvent y être apportées temporairement, c'est sur leur demande même, dans leur propre intérêt, et parce qu'ils en auront reconnu la nécessité, soit pour se conserver la pêche de poissons de passage, soit pour ménager la production de certains fonds. Enfin les limites elles-mêmes que le décret détermine d'une manière générale disparaîtront partout où, pour une cause quelconque, il n'y aura pas de motifs sérieux pour les maintenir.

En dedans de ces limites, toutes facilités sont encore données à différents genres de pêche; des règles uniformes sont établies pour les engins à employer;—enfin on n'a prescrit pour la maille des filets que des dimensions au-dessous desquelles, sans avantages sérieux pour ceux qui en feraient usage, la pêche détruirait bien des richesses de l'avenir.

Mais, par cela même qu'une grande latitude est ainsi laissée, il pourra être nécessaire d'interdire, parfois, l'exercice de la pêche dans quelques parties du littoral, afin de sauvegarder la reproduction ou de veiller à la conservation du fretin. Les recherches auxquelles l'administration de la marine et la science se livrent depuis quelque temps nous amèneront peut-être un jour à déterminer avec quelque certitude les portions de rivage que chaque année, et successivement, il importerait de ne point exploiter; il était donc indispensable de conserver la faculté, proclamée d'ailleurs par la loi de 1852, d'établir pour ainsi dire des *cantonnements*, et, dès lors, de prononcer des interdictions temporaires que réclamerait l'intérêt bien compris des populations maritimes elles-mêmes.

Au surplus, si les observations faites jusqu'à ce jour ont pu nous faire apercevoir la nécessité, pour l'avenir, de certaines restrictions, déjà elles nous ont conduits à distinguer, pour les établissements qu'on doit former sur nos côtes, ceux qui sont réellement nuisibles et qu'on peut proscrire, et ceux, au contraire, qui, sans inconvénients sérieux, peuvent fournir des produits chaque jour plus recherchés.

C'est ainsi que, d'un côté, tout en maintenant la législation en vigueur sur les pêcheries, le décret proclame en principe que les réservoirs à poissons pourront être établis dans les propriétés privées accessibles à l'eau de la mer, laissant, d'ailleurs, aux arrêtés d'autorisation, à déterminer, dans un intérêt de police et de surveillance, les conditions d'exploitation.

En effet, tandis que les pêcheries détruisent souvent en une seule marée d'innombrables quantités de petits poissons, les réservoirs les conservent et leur offrent pour ainsi dire un refuge où ils grandissent; et, comme les espèces qui se rendent naturellement dans ces réservoirs sont peu variées, les propriétaires, pour obtenir et garder celles qui ont plus de valeur, devront les demander à la pêche, de sorte que, sans nuire à cette industrie, ils pourront livrer de nouvelles et abondantes ressources à une consommation qui chaque jour augmente et se développe à mesure que s'étend le réseau de nos chemins de fer.

Enfin, Sire, dans l'impossibilité de régler les diverses pêches soumises à des usages si variés, dans des localités qui sont placées dans des conditions si différentes, le décret remet aux préfets maritimes le soin de prescrire par des arrêtés spéciaux les mesures de police et d'ordre propres à empêcher les accidents et les collisions, et à garantir aux marins le libre exercice de leur industrie. Ces arrêtés, au surplus, ne font guère que sanctionner d'anciens règlements existant de temps immémorial et que souvent les pêcheurs ont faits eux-mêmes dans leur propre intérêt, mais auxquels l'expérience peut apporter d'utiles modifications.

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* Décisions ministérielles des 17 Avril, 4 Juin, 18 Juillet, et 7 Octobre 1861, 8 Février et 10 Mars 1862.

† Cette commission a été composée de MM. Dufour de Montlouis, capitaine de vaisseau, *président*; de la Vaissière, Motet et Roubet, capitaines de frégate; Filleau, commissaire de la marine, chef du bureau des pêches au ministère de la marine; Gerbe, naturaliste, attaché au Collége de France; et Layrle, lieutenant de vaisseau, *secrétaire*, avec voix délibérative.

‡ Cette commission est composée de MM. le Vice-Amiral Fabvre, président; Lefebvre, capitaine de vaisseau; Buret, capitaine de frégate; Cottin, auditeur de 1re classe au Conseil d'état; Kratz, auditeur de 2e classe au Conseil d'état; Noé, commissaire adjoint de la marine.

§ Trois milles calculés de la laisse de basse mer.
C'est, au surplus, la distance fixée par la convention du 2 Août 1839, entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne.

Telles sont les principales dispositions du projet que j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Majesté. Tout en respectant les prescriptions des conventions de 1839 et de 1843 auxquelles il ne pouvait rien changer, il affranchit nos pêcheurs de réglementations minutieuses, qui ont pu, autrefois, avoir leur raison d'être, mais qui, aujourd'hui, en présence des progrès accomplis et de nos rapports avec d'autres peuples, ne sauraient subsister sans un grave préjudice pour une industrie à laquelle s'attachent de si grands et si puissants intérêts.

Inspiré par cet esprit libéral que l'Empereur répand sur tout ce qui touche à la prospérité du pays, ce décret sera reçu par les populations du littoral comme un nouveau bienfait de votre Gouvernement.

Je suis, avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Votre Majesté, le très-humble, très-obéissant, très-fidèle serviteur et fidèle sujet.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,
Signé C^te^ P. De Chasseloup-Laubat.

Annexe.

Décret.

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français.
A tous présents et à venir, salut.
Vu la loi du 9 Janvier 1852, sur la pêche côtière ;
Vu les décrets des 4 Juillet 1853 et 19 Novembre 1859 ;
Vu l'avis de la commission permanente des pêches et de la domanialité maritimes ;
Sur le rapport de notre ministre secrétaire d'état au département de la marine et des colonies ;
Le conseil d'amirauté entendu,
Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit :

Art. 1^er^. La pêche de tous poissons, crustacés et coquillages, autres que les huîtres, est libre pendant toute l'année à une distance de trois milles au large de la laisse de basse mer.

La pêche des huîtres est libre du 1^er^ Septembre au 30 Avril, sur les bancs hors baies ou situés à trois milles des côtes, avec tous bateaux pontés ou non pontés sans tonnage déterminé.

Les pêcheurs sont tenus d'observer dans les mers situées entre les côtes de France et celles du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les prescriptions de la convention du 2 Août 1839 et du règlement international du 23 Juin 1843.

Art. 2. Sur la demande des prud'hommes des pêcheurs, de leurs délégués, et, à défaut, des syndics des gens de mer, certaines pêches peuvent être temporairement interdites sur une étendue de mer au delà de trois milles du littoral, si cette mesure est commandée par l'intérêt de la conservation des fonds ou de la pêche de poissons de passage.

L'arrêté d'interdiction est pris par le préfet maritime.

Art. 3. En dedans de trois milles des côtes, la pêche des poissons, crustacés et coquillages autres que les huîtres, est permise toute l'année, de jour et de nuit, sous les conditions ci-après :

1° Les *filets fixes*, à simple, double ou triple nappe*, et les filets à poche, auront des mailles d'au moins vingt-cinq millimètres en carré.

Les marins peuvent en faire usage en bateau ou autrement.

2° Les *filets flottants*† ne sont assujettis à aucune dimension de maille.

Sont assimilés aux filets flottants les filets fixes dont la ralingue inférieure est élevée de manière à laisser toujours un intervalle de vingt centimètres au moins entièrement libre au-dessous de ladite ralingue.

3° La grande seine à jet aura des mailles de vingt-cinq millimètres en carré.

Les dimensions des mailles des filets employés dans la Méditerranée restent fixées telles qu'elles l'ont été par le décret du 19 Novembre 1859, lorsque ces dimensions sont inférieures à celles prescrites par le présent décret.

Art. 4. Tous les filets, engins et instruments destinés à des pêches spéciales, telles que celles des anguilles, du nonnat, des soclets, chevrettes, lançons et poissons de petites espèces, ne sont assujettis à aucune condition de forme, de dimension, de poids, de distance ou d'époque.

L'emploi en est déclaré aux agents maritimes.

Ils ne peuvent servir qu'aux genres de pêches auxquels ils sont destinés et pour lesquels ils ont été déclarés.

S'ils sont employés autrement, ils seront considérés comme prohibés.

L'usage des foënes, hameçons et dragues à coquillages n'est assujetti qu'aux mesures d'ordre et de police.

Les seines et filets destinés à la pêche des éperlans et des mulets sont, s'il y a lieu, réglementés par les préfets maritimes.

Art. 5. Continuent à être prohibés, les guideaux, gords et autres filets fixes à poche, dans les fleuves, rivières et canaux et à leurs embouchures.

Art. 6. L'usage des *filets traînants*‡ pour la pêche de toutes espèces de poissons peut être, sur la proposition des préfets maritimes, autorisé, par des arrêtés de notre ministre de la marine et des colonies, à moins de trois milles de la côte, dans les localités où, soit à raison de la profondeur des eaux, soit pour toute autre cause, il ne présente aucun inconvénient.

Ces filets doivent avoir des mailles d'au moins 25 millimètres en carré.

Dans aucun cas il n'est fait usage de filets traînants à moins de 500 mètres des huitrières.

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* Les filets fixes sont ceux qui, tenus au fond au moyen de piquets ou de poids, ne changent pas de position une fois calés.

† Les filets flottants sont ceux qui vont au gré du vent, du courant, de la lame, ou à la remorque d'un bateau, sans jamais s'arrêter au fond.

‡ Les filets traînants sont ceux qui, coulés au fond au moyen de poids placés à la partie inférieure, y sont promenés sous l'action d'une force quelconque.

Art. 7. Toute espèce de pêche, par quelque procédé que ce soit, à moins de trois milles de la côte, peut, sur une étendue déterminée du littoral, être temporairement interdite, lorsque l'interdiction est reconnue nécessaire pour sauvegarder soit la reproduction des espèces, soit la conservation du frai et du frétin.

L'interdiction est prononcée par un décret impérial rendu sur la proposition de notre ministre de la marine et des colonies.

Art. 8. Les préfets maritimes fixent par des arrêtés les époques d'ouverture et de clôture de la pêche des huîtres sur les bancs dans l'intérieur des baies et sur ceux situés à moins de trois milles de la côte.

Ils déterminent les huîtrières qui seront mises en exploitation.

Cette pêche est interdite avant le lever et après le coucher du soleil.

A moins d'exception ordonnée par le préfet maritime, dans l'intérêt du nettoyage des bancs d'huîtres, les pêcheurs doivent immédiatement rejeter à la mer les poussiers, sables, graviers et fragments d'écailles, ainsi que les petites huîtres au-dessous des dimensions réglementaires.

Toutefois, dans les localités où il existe des étalages ou autres établissements propres à recevoir les petites huîtres, ces dernières peuvent y être déposées au lieu d'être rejetées sur les fonds.

Art. 9. Des fossés et réservoirs à poissons peuvent, après autorisation, être établis sur les propriétés privées recevant l'eau de la mer.

Les arrêtés d'autorisation rendus par notre ministre de la marine et des colonies déterminent, suivant la disposition et l'étendue des lieux, les conditions d'exploitation de ces réservoirs.

Sont permis, en se conformant aux règlements, les dépôts d'huîtres, de moules et de coquillages dans les propriétés privées.

Art. 10. A l'avenir il ne sera établi aucune pêcherie à poissons, soit sur le domaine maritime, soit sur une propriété privée.

Les détenteurs de pêcheries actuellement existantes seront tenus, lorsqu'ils en seront requis, et dans les délais ultérieurement déterminés, de justifier de leurs titres de propriété ou des actes d'autorisation.

Art. 11. Il est défendu de pêcher, de faire pêcher, de saler, d'acheter, de vendre, de transporter et d'employer à un usage quelconque :

1° Les poissons qui ne sont pas encore parvenus à la longueur de 10 centimètres, mesurée de l'œil à la naissance de la queue, à moins qu'il ne soient réputés poissons de passage ou qu'ils n'appartiennent à une espèce qui, à l'âge adulte, reste au-dessous de cette dimension ;

2° Les homards et les langoustes au-dessous de 20 centimètres de l'œil à la naissance de la queue ;

3° Les huîtres au-dessous de 5 centimètres.

Art. 12. Les préfets maritimes déterminent par des arrêtés toutes les mesures de police, d'ordre et de précaution propres à empêcher tous accidents, dommages, avaries, collisions, etc. et à garantir aux marins le libre exercice de la pêche.

Art. 13. Tous les arrêtés rendus par les préfets maritimes en matière de pêche côtière sont soumis à l'approbation de notre ministre de la marine et des colonies.

Art. 14. Sont et demeurent rapportées les dispositions des décrets et règlements antérieurs qui sont contraires au présent décret.

Fait au palais des Tuileries, le 10 Mai 1862.

Signé : NAPOLEON.

Par l'Empereur :

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,

Signé C^te^ P. DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT.

LE MINISTRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES aux Préfets maritimes ; Chefs de service de la marine ; Commandant de la station des pêcheries de la Manche et de la mer du Nord, et Commissaires de l'inscription maritime.

(2^e^ direction, Personnel : 3^e^ bureau, Pêches et Domanialité maritimes.)

Paris, le 12 Mai 1862.

(*Pêche côtière.—Notification d'un décret en date du* 10 *Mai* 1862.)

MESSIEURS,

UN décret de l'Empereur, en date du 10 de ce mois, introduit d'importantes modifications au régime de la pêche côtière. Je dois appeler toute votre attention sur les principales dispositions d'un acte qui a pour but de donner à nos pêcheurs, ainsi qu'aux populations du littoral, de nouvelles facilités pour l'exercice d'une industrie à laquelle se rattachent tant d'intérêts.

Art. 1^er^. L'article 1^er^ établit en principe que toute pêche, sauf celle des huîtres, à laquelle il n'impose qu'une interruption temporaire, prescrite presque dans tous les pays, est libre toute l'année à trois milles au large de la laisse de basse mer.

Ce n'est pas comme limite de la mer territoriale qu'on a cru devoir adopter cette distance ; la mer territoriale n'a jamais été bien définie, et le droit international ne contient à cet égard rien de précis ; mais la convention du 2 Août 1839 ayant considéré la distance de trois milles comme suffisante pour protéger l'industrie des pêcheurs de chaque pays, il a semblé bon de ne pas adopter d'autre base. Enfin, loin de renoncer à un droit plus étendu, le décret maintient, au contraire, le principe qu'au delà de trois milles la pêche pourra être prohibée dans certaines circonstances.

Art. 1^er^, § 2. La disposition qui, dans divers quartiers, imposait des conditions de tonnage ou de forme pour les bateaux employés à la pêche s'opposait à tout progrès : je n'ai pas hésité à en proposer l'abrogation.

Art. 2. L'article 2 est une exception au principe en vertu duquel toute pêche, autre que celle des huîtres, est libre en dehors de la zone de trois milles, sans distinction d'époque ou d'engin ; il prévoit, en effet, le cas où, *dans l'intérêt de la conservation des fonds ou de la pêche de poissons de passage*, certaines pêches peuvent être temporairement interdites.

Mais, pour que ces restrictions soient de nature à ne soulever aucune réclamation fondée, il faut que la nécessité en soit évidente aux yeux de tous, ou au moins d'une grande partie des intéressés : c'est pour cela que la demande doit émaner de ceux-ci.

Vous remarquerez, toutefois, que l'article ne détermine pas d'une manière rigoureuse comment cette demande devra être produite. En effet, les usages locaux, l'organisation des prud'homies ou des associations, présentent des conditions si diverses suivant les localités, qu'il était utile de se borner à poser le principe de l'intervention des pêcheurs ou de leurs représentants, et de laisser la plus complète latitude au mode d'exercice de cette intervention.

Art. 3 et 4. Quelles que soient les dénominations qu'ils portent dans chaque localité, tous les filets ou engins de pêche peuvent se grouper, ainsi que l'a indiqué ma circulaire du 25 Mars 1861, en quatre catégories distinctes,

Les filets fixes,
Les filets flottants,
Les filets traînants,
Et les filets et engins ne rentrant pas dans les espèces spécifiées ci-dessous.

§ 1er. *Filets fixes.*

Dans les filets fixes, autres que les filets à poche tendus dans les courants (voir l'article 5), la maille reconnue suffisante pour permettre la libre circulation du fretin est le point essentiel à réglementer. Une fois que la grandeur de la maille en est bien déterminée, il n'y a plus que quelques exceptions à prévoir pour certaines pêches spéciales, telles que celle de l'anguille. Quant aux dimensions des filets, à leur forme ou disposition, aux heures pendant lesquelles ils peuvent être calés ou tendus, cette partie de la réglementation doit faire l'objet de mesures d'ordre et de police variant suivant les localités, le temps ou les circonstances, et qui peuvent être laissées à l'appréciation des autorités locales.

§ 2. *Filets flottants.*

Les filets flottants sont ceux qui vont au gré du vent, du courant, de la lame, ou à la remorque d'un bateau, sans jamais s'arrêter au fond. Dans ces conditions, ces filets ne prennent guère que des poissons de passage, tels que harengs, sardines, maquereaux, etc. ; ils n'exercent donc pas d'influence sur la destruction du frai ou du fretin, et ne doivent, par suite, être assujettis à aucune dimension de mailles.

§ 3. *Filets traînants.*

Quelle que soit la dénomination que portent les filets traînants, qu'ils s'appellent dreige, chalut, gangui, etc. il est généralement reconnu qu'il est difficile de prescrire pour les mailles et le poids de ces filets des dispositions qui protégent efficacement le fretin ; les pêcheurs tendent continuellement, d'ailleurs, à *renforcer* le fond du filet, opération qui rend à peu près illusoire toute limitation de la maille ; enfin l'expérience prouve que les ravages exercés par ce filet sont d'autant plus graves qu'il est employé moins loin de terre.

La seule réglementation rationnelle d'un tel instrument ne pouvait donc se trouver que dans la détermination de la distance à laquelle il est traîné, et c'est à quoi il a été pourvu par l'article 1er.

Il ne pouvait être question dans l'article 3 que de la grande seine à jet, filet traînant spécial, pour lequel il est utile de fixer la maille, en raison des lieux où il s'exerce et de la lenteur avec laquelle il est manœuvré.

§ 4. *Divers filets et engins.*

La classification qui précède n'est pas seulement avantageuse en ce qu'elle retranche de la réglementation des détails inutiles, en ce qu'elle simplifie la police de la pêche, mais encore en ce que, réunissant dans un seul cadre tous les modes de pêche usuellement pratiqués en France, elle ne comporte que quelques exceptions dans l'application des règles communes à chaque catégorie.

Ces exceptions sont, par exemple, pour les filets fixes, ceux qui sont affectés à la pêche des anguilles, des soclets, etc. ; pour les filets traînants, ceux qui servent à prendre les chevrettes, les lançons, le nonnat, etc. Quand il s'agit de ces pêches particulières, ce qui importe, ce n'est pas de fixer les dimensions ou les mailles, car il faut bien que ces engins atteignent leur but, mais bien d'en surveiller l'emploi, de manière à empêcher qu'un pêcheur ne change la destination spéciale de son filet pour le faire servir à une pêche autre que celle en vue de laquelle cet engin est permis.

Art. 5. L'article 5 est la consécration d'une prescription des plus nécessaires à maintenir et qui se justifie d'elle même, car, par l'effet du courant, les filets dont il s'agit, tendus dans les fleuves ou les canaux, deviennent les plus destructeurs sur les points où le fretin a le plus besoin de protection.

Art. 6. La disposition de l'article 1er qui prohibe les filets traînants à moins de trois milles au large de la laisse de basse mer est susceptible de tempérament dans les parages où la nature des fonds, la profondeur des eaux ou toute autre cause permettraient de s'en écarter ; c'est ce que prévoit l'article 6, mais il est bien entendu que les préfets maritimes, en autorisant ces exceptions, devront toujours assurer la conservation des huîtrières.

Art. 7. En raison même des facilités que le nouveau décret accorde aux pêcheurs, il était nécessaire de réserver le cas où l'intérêt de la reproduction exigerait le *cantonnement* de certaines parties de la côte. Cette mesure ne peut d'ailleurs être prescrite que par un décret impérial ; l'accomplissement des formalités préparatoires donne dès lors aux riverains toutes les garanties que l'interdiction temporaire de telle ou telle espèce de pêche sur un point déterminé du littoral ne sera prononcée qu'après un très-sérieux examen.

Art. 8. L'article 8 est, au fond, la reproduction de l'article 4 de la loi du 9 Janvier 1852 ; toutefois, vous remarquerez que les préfets maritimes sont désormais seuls investis du droit de prendre des arrêtés pour l'ouverture et la fermeture des huîtrières.

Il résulte encore de cet article que le préfet peut adopter des mesures extraordinaires en vue du nettoyage des bancs, et que, dans les localités où il existe des établissements propres à recevoir les petites huîtres, il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à permettre aux pêcheurs de les y déposer.

Art. 9. On a longtemps confondu les réservoirs à poissons avec les pêcheries proprement dites. Il existe, cependant, entre ces deux sortes d'établissements des différences essentielles: la *pêcherie* fonctionne de manière à retenir le poisson surpris par la marée descendante, tandis qu'en général, dans les *réservoirs*, il n'y a que des espèces bien peu nombreuses, telles que les mulets et les anguilles qui, à l'état de fretin, s'introduisent librement par les ouvertures assez étroites formées par les mailles de l'appareil destiné à empêcher la sortie du poisson qui a atteint une certaine grosseur.

Sans porter de grave préjudice à la pêche, les *réservoirs* peuvent donc offrir de précieuses ressources à l'alimentation publique, à la condition que les autorisations données prescriront un mode d'exploitation qui ne permettra pas d'en faire de véritables *pêcheries*. L'établissement de ces réservoirs ne sera, d'ailleurs, permis que sur des propriétés privées. Le domaine maritime est un domaine public qui ne saurait être aliéné, et dont la jouissance doit être réservée exclusivement aux populations du littoral, soit qu'elles s'y livrent à différents genres de pêche, soit qu'elles y aillent recueillir ce que la mer leur apporte.

Art. 10. Aussi l'article 10 proclame-t-il de nouveau ce principe que, désormais, il ne sera établi sur le domaine public maritime aucune pêcherie, et, en appliquant aux propriétés privées cette prohibition, cet article n'a fait que maintenir une prescription indispensable pour sauvegarder des intérêts que la législation doit protéger.

Art. 11. Sauf les exceptions mentionnées dans l'article 4, il n'y a pas de pêche spéciale à telle ou telle espèce de poisson; on trouve à la fois dans le fond d'un chalut, par exemple, des crustacés, des huîtres, des poissons ronds, longs, plats, etc. Or, s'il faut intéresser autant que possible le pêcheur à ne pas se servir de filets et engins prohibés, en lui défendant de prendre des poissons, huîtres et crustacés, qui ne sont pas parvenus à une certaine croissance, il est, d'un autre côté, bien difficile d'établir, pour arriver à ce but, autant de dimensions qu'il y a d'espèces, lorsqu'on n'a pu fixer qu'un minimum de mailles, précisément parce que la généralité des instruments de pêche, notamment les filets traînants et les filets fixes, est destinée à capturer toute espèce de poisson.

Dans cette situation, il a paru plus sage de n'adopter qu'une dimension unique pour tous les poissons qu'il est défendu de prendre ou d'employer à un usage quelconque. On dégage ainsi la réglementation de complications qui ne sont pas commandées par une absolue nécessité.

Art. 12. Les conditions de la pêche qui se pratique en réunion de bateaux ou d'individus varient suivant les localités. On s'exposerait, en les généralisant, à contrarier sans nécessité des habitudes ocales qui peuvent être parfaitement motivées; on pourrait même occasionner aux pêcheurs des dépenses qui ne seraient pas justifiées par l'intérêt public. L'article 12 permet donc désormais aux préfets maritimes de prendre dans chaque arrondissement, suivant les usages des lieux, des mesures qui sont pleinement autorisées par l'article 3, paragraphe 11, de la loi du 9 Janvier 1852.

Telles sont, Messieurs, les principales dispositions du décret du 10 Mai. Elles ont pour objet, vous le voyez, d'affranchir nos pêcheurs d'une réglementation qui n'avait véritablement plus sa raison d'être. Je désire que vous vous pénétriez complètement de la pensée libérale qui a inspiré cet acte, et je ne doute pas qu'avec votre concours, le nouveau régime dans lequel nous sommes entrés n'exerce une influence favorable sur la condition de nos pêcheurs et sur le développement de la pêche côtière. C'est un résultat si important à atteindre, que chacun de vous, j'en suis convaincu à l'avance, le poursuivra sans relâche, avec autant de dévouement que de persévérance.

Recevez, etc.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,
Signé C^te^ P. De Chasseloup-Laubat.

Enclosure No. 3.

4^me^ Arrondissement Maritime. Année 1865.

Marine Imperiale.

Arrêté portant clôture de la pêche des huîtres dans le quartier de La Teste.

Le Vice-Amiral, Préfet Maritime,
Vu la loi du 9 Janvier 1852, sur la pêche côtière;
Vu les décrets des 4 Juillet 1855 et 10 Mai 1862;
Vu l'arrêté préfectoral du 15 Octobre 1864, portant ouverture de la pêche des huîtres dans le bassin d'Arcachon;
Attendu que la pêche a été pratiquée sur les points et aux jours indiqués par l'arrêté préfectoral sus-visé;
Vu le rapport de la Commission locale qui a procédé à la visite des huîtrières;
Vu la proposition de M. le Commissaire Général, chef du service de la marine à Bordeaux.

Arrête.

Article premier. La pêche des huîtres, dans le bassin d'Arcachon, est et demeure close à partir de ce jour.

Art. 2. M. le Commissaire Général, chef du service de la marine à Bordeaux, est chargé de faire publier et afficher le présent arrêté partout où besoin sera.

E. Larrieu.

Rochefort, le 2 Février 1865.

Port de Rochefort. 4me Arrondissement Maritime.

MARINE IMPERIALE.

ARRÊTÉ sur la pêche des huîtres dans le quartier de La Teste (bassin d'Arcachon).

Le Vice-Amiral, Préfet Maritime,
Vu la loi du 9 Janvier 1852, sur la pêche cotière ;
Vu les décrets des 4 Juillet 1853 et 10 Mai 1862 ;
Vu le rapport de la Commission qui a procédé à la visite des huîtrières dans le bassin d'Arcachon, conformément à l'art. 73 du décret du 4 Juillet 1853.

ARRÊTÉ.

Article premier. La pêche des huîtres, dans le bassin d'Arcachon, pendant la campagne 1865-66, aura lieu sur les points ci-après désignés, savoir :

1° *Péche à la drague.*

Du 1er Décembre au 28 Février :
Dans le trou du Sud et dans les chenaux d'Eyrac, du Teychan, du courant de Cousse, d'Andernos, de Germanan, d'Arès, de Ville, de Girouasse, de Lanton et de Certes.

2° *Péche sur les crassats.*

Le 4 Décembre :
1° Sur la zone de l'île, à l'exception du port de l'île et de la partie du Courbay comprise entre la Laque et l'estays de la Réousse ;
2° Sur les douilles, le Cès, parties Est et Ouest, Jean de Guiraou et le Biaou ;
3° Sur le Bouc, la pointe de Maubinot et Comprian ;
Les 20, 21, 22, et 23 Décembre, pendant toute la marée :
1° Sur la zone de crassats, comprise entre la dune du grand coin et le chenal de Lège, pour les espaces en dehors des dépôts d'huîtres.
2° Sur la zone de crassats limitée à l'Ouest, au Nord-Ouest et au Nord par une ligne droite joignant la pointe Ouest d'Aram à la pointe de Mapouchette, et continuée par les chenaux de Cousse, de Mouchtalette ou Girouasse ; ladite zone comprenant, à l'exception de la pointe de Comprian et du Gravier de Carguefond, les plateaux du Tès, des Monssettes, des Grahudes, de Garèche, de Comprian, ainsi que les bords du chenal de Gujan.
Art. 2. La pêche des huîtres est interdite :
1° Dans les chenaux de Comprian ou de Labrugèze et de Gujan ;
2° Sur les crassats ci-après désignés, savoir :
La partie du Courbay comprise entre la Laque et l'estays de la Réousse. Le port de l'île pour la partie située entre le parc de Crastorbe et le dépôt n. 2, Germanan, Germanot, les Argiles, Graouères, Hautbelle, le gravier de Carguefond et terre de Guian.
Art. 3. L'usage des rateaux en bois est permis pour la pêche sur les crassats.
Art. 4. Il est interdit d'aller faire, avant la pêche, la visite des huîtrières à exploiter.
Nul ne pourra descendre sur les crassats, s'il n'est pourvu de patins.
Art. 5. Moyennant inscription au verso du rôle d'une embarcation a mée, la pêche aux huîtres sera pemise :
1° Aux femmes de marins ;
2° A leurs fils non marins au-dessous de 15 ans ;
3° A leurs filles non mariées ;
4° Enfin aux veuves de marins.
A cet effet, les patrons qui auront l'intention d'embarquer des femmes et des enfants devront, avant l'ouverture de le pêche, en faire la déclaration, savoir :
Les patrons du syndicat de La Teste, au bureau de l'Inscription maritime ;
Les patrons de Gujan, de Meyran et de La Ruade, chez le garde maritime de Gujan ;
Les patrons de Mestras, chez le syndicat des gens de mer à Mestras ;
Les patrons d'Audenge, de Lanton et de Biganos, chez le garde maritime d'Audenge ;
Les patrons d'Arès et d'Andernos, chez le syndic des gens de mer à Arès.
Art. 6. La pêche des huîtres est interdite avant le lever et après le coucher du soleil.
Sur les points où elle doit être pratiquée le 4 Décembre, elle ne commencera que lorsque le signal en aura été fait, soit par les officiers, soit par les agents de surveillance (inspecteur des pêches, syndics des gens de mer, officiers mariniers et gardes maritimes), présents sur les lieux, au moyen du pavillon national hissé au mât de leur embarcation.
La pêche cessera dès que le pavillon aura été amené.
Les autres jours et sur les autres points, la durée de la pêche sera telle qu'elle se trouve déterminée par le présent arrêté.
Art. 7. Toute contravention aux dispositions du présent arrêté, sera poursuivie et punie conformément aux articles 7, 8, et 9 de la loi du 9 Janvier 1852.
Art. 8. Le présent arrêté sera publié et affiché conformément à l'article 77 du décret du 4 Juillet 1853, à la diligence de M. le Commissaire Général, chef du service de la Marine à Bordeaux.

E. LARRIEU.

Rochefort, le 23 Novembre 1865.

Enclosure No. 4.

MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES.

LE MINISTRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES À MESSIEURS LES PRÉFETS MARITIMES.

(2e Direction: Personnel, 3e Bureau: Pêches et domanialité maritimes.)

Paris, le 22 Mai 1865.

Communication d'une note sur l'exploitation des huîtrières.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉFET,

LES informations concernant la pêche des huîtres, centralisées depuis plusieurs années au ministère, ont permis d'énoncer dans une note que vous trouverez reproduite à la suite de la présente circulaire, les principes qui doivent guider l'administration dans la préparation des arrêtés à intervenir en exécution de l'article 8 du décret du 10 Mai 1862.

Cette note, élaborée après avis de la commission permanente des pêches et de la domanialité maritimes, contient des indications que je recommande spécialement à votre attention. Elles sont le fruit de l'expérience, et leur application, en assurant une exploitation rationnelle des fonds huîtriers, aura pour conséquence de favoriser le développement de l'industrie huîtrière au profit des gens de mer et de l'alimentation publique.

Aujourd'hui qu'il est démontré que les petites huîtres acquièrent dans les parcs un plus rapide développement que sur les bancs, il importe de faire comprendre aux pêcheurs les avantages qu'ils retireraient de la formation d'établissements dans lesquels ils déposeraient ces petites huîtres à leur retour de la pêche. Ces établissements, dont l'utilité ne peut échapper, sont, en effet, le complément nécessaire de la faculté accordée aux pêcheurs de disposer des petites huîtres, au lieu de les rejeter sur les fonds.

L'administration devra donc, au besoin, prêter son concours aux marins pour la désignation des lieux propres à la formation de parcs. Elle devra également les aider dans la rédaction des demandes qu'ils auront à présenter et l'établissement des plans qui doivent accompagner ces demandes, aux termes du décret du 10 Novembre 1862.

Je vous prie de me soumettre à cet égard toutes les propositions dont l'adoption vous paraîtrait utile.

L'application des indications renfermées dans la note ci-annexée pourra sans doute contrarier quelques habitudes suivies dans certaines localités, notamment en ce qui concerne l'époque d'ouverture des bancs. Aussi est-il nécessaire que les agents de la marine qui sont en rapport journalier avec les populations s'efforcent de leur faire comprendre que c'est dans leur intérêt bien entendu qu'on ne livre pas à l'exploitation les bancs qui ne sont pas suffisamment garnis, et qu'en reculant l'époque de l'ouverture de la pêche sur certains fonds, on leur ménage une richesse plus grande dont seules elles profiteront.

Quoi qu'il en soit, il convient de n'appliquer qu'avec une certaine mesure ces indications; si sages qu'elles soient, il faut ménager, en attendant qu'on ait pu les éclairer entièrement, les usages des populations riveraines. C'est pour ce motif que les mots *autant que possible* ont été introduits dans le § 2 de ladite note, lequel signale l'utilité de n'ouvrir les bancs classés qu'à une époque (la fin de Janvier, par exemple) où les jeunes huîtres ont acquis assez de consistance pour résister à l'action de la drague.

Recevez, Monsieur le Préfet, l'assurance de ma considération très-distinguée.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,
Signé P. DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT.

ANNEXE.

Note sur l'exploitation des huîtrières.

1. Les huîtrières classées, c'est-à-dire celles exploitables en bateau, découvrant parfois en totalité ou seulement en partie, doivent être entièrement délimitées de tous côtés, au moyen d'alignements, de bouées, de perches, ou d'une façon quelconque.

La fixation de ces limites doit être faite de manière qu'une surveillance efficace soit possible.

2. Les huîtrières classées ne doivent, *autant que possible*, être livrées à l'exploitation que vers la fin de Janvier, c'est-à-dire à une époque où les jeunes huîtres ont acquis assez de consistance pour résister à l'action de la drague.

3. L'époque de l'ouverture des bancs doit seule être indiquée dans les arrêtés préfectoraux, celle de leur fermeture étant naturellement subordonnée à l'état du banc, eu égard à la quantité d'huîtres à y conserver en vue du repeuplement, et les agents chargés de la surveillance ayant d'ailleurs qualité pour suspendre la pêche, si cette mesure leur semble nécessaire, en attendant la promulgation de l'arrêté de fermeture.

4. Les arrêtés préfectoraux doivent seulement contenir le nom des bancs ouverts. Il est inutile de mentionner ceux sur lesquels la pêche doit être interdite.

5. Lorsqu'une huîtrière a des qualités reproductrices bien accusées, on doit toujours en réserver une partie (soit le quart ou le cinquième de la surface totale), comme cantonnement de reproduction. Cette partie est marquée par des bouées, et l'action de la drague y est interdite.

6. Un bâtiment ou une embarcation garde-pêche *doit, autant que possible*, assister à l'exploitation d'une huîtrière ouverte.

7. Aucune période d'intermittence ne doit être fixée dans l'exploitation d'une huîtrière ouverte; le nombre d'huîtres que chaque bateau pêcheur peut prendre ne doit pas être déterminé; le nombre des bateaux du quartier pouvant chaque jour prendre part à la pêche ne doit être limité qu'au point de vue des mesures d'ordre et de police.

8. Les petites huîtres provenant de la pêche pratiquée en bateau dans la mer territoriale, ou de la pêche à pied, peuvent être déposées dans les établissements coquilliers créés sur les rivages, et transportées des parcs de fixation ou des étalages dans les claires, viviers, etc. Ceux qui les possèdent peuvent, en un mot, en disposer librement pour le mieux de leurs intérêts.

9. Pendant l'exploitation d'une huîtrière de reproduction, les objets pouvant servir de collecteurs, tels que les pierres, les écailles, etc., doivent être rejetés sur les fonds. Les vases, les sables, les poussiers, les débris de végétaux et les autres matières ou animaux nuisibles, doivent au contraire être enlevés avec soin et conservés dans les bateaux pour être déposés sur le rivage aux endroits indiqués.

10. L'exploitation de toute huîtrière encombrée de matières, coquillages ou végétations, nuisibles au développement ou à la fixation du naissain, doit être permise jusqu'à ce que le fond soit débarrassé de ces matières, dont aucune ne doit être rejetée.

11. L'exploitation des huîtrières d'agglomération, c'est-à-dire de celles sur lesquelles on ne remarque jamais de reproduction, peut être autorisée du commencement à la fin d'une saison de pêche.

12. Les fonds huîtriers doivent, après leur exploitation, être visités avec soin, et garnis au besoin de collecteurs pouvant résister au mouvement des eaux, tels que pierres, débris de poterie, écailles saines, etc.

13. Les huîtrières classées doivent être l'objet d'une surveillance continue pendant tout le temps qu'elles sont fermées à l'exploitation.

Cette surveillance est exercée par les gardes-pêche et par les pêcheurs eux-mêmes.

14. Toutes les fois qu'une huîtrière classée doit découvrir en totalité ou seulement en partie, une surveillance spéciale doit y être exercée du côté de terre, si elle n'est pas ouverte à l'exploitation.

15. La pêche à pied est autorisée, en tout temps, sur toutes les parties de grèves situées en dehors des limites des huîtrières classées, ainsi que des réserves créées sur le littoral, ou des concessions faites à des particuliers. Elle n'est permise sur les huîtrières classées que lorsque ces dernières sont ouvertes à l'exploitation.

16. Les portions de rivage situées en dehors des huîtrières classées, et qui, après les enquêtes prescrites par le décret du 10 Novembre 1862, seront reconnues susceptibles d'être livrées à des particuliers, sans inconvénient pour les populations riveraines ou pour les intérêts maritimes, pourront être allotiés entre les personnes (marins ou autres) qui en feront la demande dans le but d'y créer des parcs pour la fixation du naissain, des dépôts pour les petites huîtres provenant de la pêche, ou des étalages, des claires ou des viviers, en vue de l'amélioration des coquillages.

17. Les autorisations nécessaires ne pourront être accordées que dans les conditions légales de révocabilité et de précarité s'attachant à toutes les concessions de l'espèce faites sur le domaine public maritime.

18. Il est spécialement recommandé aux autorités maritimes appelées à procéder à l'instruction des demandes de se préoccuper de laisser aux riverains toutes facilités pour l'accès à la mer, de façon qu'ils ne soient pas privés du droit de recueillir ce que le flot y apporte.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,
Signé P. De Chasseloup-Laubat.

Enclosure No. 5.

Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies.

Rapport à l'Empereur.

Sire,

Depuis quelque temps, de nombreuses demandes en concession de parcs à huîtres et autres dépôts à coquillages sur le littoral ont été adressées au département de la marine.

Bien que toujours révocables, les autorisations de créer des établisements particuliers sur le domaine public maritime pourraient avoir, en certains cas, pour conséquence, si elles se multipliaient, d'interdire en quelque sorte l'accès du littoral à des populations qui trouvent des moyens de subsistance en recueillant ce que la mer dépose sur la plage; enfin elles pourraient gêner, paralyser même la pêche sur des étendues importantes et productives.

Les populations du littoral ont donc un grand intérêt à connaître les demandes de concessions qui sont présentées à l'administration supérieure, et celle-ci, de son côté, doit vouloir avant tout être éclairée sur les intérêts qu'il s'agit de concilier; et, dès lors, elle a le devoir de les appeler, de les entendre.

C'est pour atteindre ce but que, après avoir pris l'avis de la commission permanente des pêches et de la domanialité maritimes, je viens proposer à l'approbation de l'Empereur un projet de décret qui a pour but de soumettre toutes les demandes à une instruction prompte sans doute, mais régulière, dans laquelle tous les intérêts pourront se présenter.

D'après ce décret, les demandes en autorisation de création de parcs et claires à huîtres, etc. seront soumises à une enquête ouverte pendant quinze jours dans la commune du territoire.

Les observations auxquelles ces demandes donneront lieu seront reçues par les autorités maritimes, et, pour prévenir toute influence locale, non seulement les autorités maritimes, mais les maires des communes, ainsi que tous ceux qui se croiront intéressés, pourront adresser directement leurs observations aux préfets maritimes, qui transmettront le dossier de l'enquête au ministre avec leurs propositions. Les préfets maritimes pourront d'ailleurs se faire renseigner sur la situation réelle des choses, soit par les agents placés sur les lieux, soit par le chef de la division du littoral.

Enfin, comme cela a lieu depuis le décret du 20 Mars 1861, ces demandes seront soumises à la commission des pêches et de la domanialité, qui remplit avec tant de zèle la double mission d'aider au développement des moyens de production mis dans les mains de l'industrie privée, et de sauvegarder pour les populations du littoral et pour les pêcheurs la jouissance du domaine public maritime.

J'ai l'espoir, Sire, que le décret que j'ai l'honneur de soumetre à Votre Majesté donnera ainsi toutes les garanties désirables aux intérêts divers qu'il s'agit de protéger.

Je suis, avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Votre Majesté le trés-humble, très-obéissant serviteur et fidèle sujet,

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,
(Signé) C^te P. De Chasseloup-Laubat.

Décret.

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français.

A tous présents et à venir, salut.

Sur le rapport de notre ministre de la marine et des colonies,

Vu l'avis de la commission permanente des pêches et de la domanialité maritimes,

Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit:

Art. 1^er. Toute demande en autorisation de création de parcs et claires à huîtres, ainsi que de dépôts permanents de coquillages ou de crustacés, sur une partie du domaine maritime, doit être accompagnée d'un plan détaillé des ouvrages à construire et d'un plan d'ensemble du rivage, rapporté sur la carte marine de la localité, de manière à faire connaître la situation du parc ou dépôt.

Art. 2. Toute demande de création de réservoirs à poissons sur une propriété privée devant avoir une prise d'eau de mer est accompagnée des mêmes documents.

Art. 3. Les demandes sont adressées au ministre de la marine et des colonies, qui en ordonne l'instruction.

Art. 4. Ces demandes sont toujours soumises à une enquête dans la commune du territoire, pendant quinze jours, à partir de l'apposition des affiches destinées à faire connaître ces demandes.

Art. 5. L'apposition des affiches, après visa du commissaire du quartier, est faite aux frais et à la diligence du demandeur.

Cette apposition est constatée, et les adhésions ou oppositions sont reçues par le commissaire ou l'administrateur de l'inscription maritime dans les chefs-lieux de quartier ou de sous-quartier, et dans les autres localités par les syndics des gens de mer.

Les maires des communes peuvent, dans les délais de l'article 4, transmettre à l'autorité maritime leurs observations et les réclamations qui leur auraient été adressées.

Art. 6. Le procès-verbal d'enquête contenant les différents dires, auquel sont joints les documents indiqués en l'article 1^er, ainsi que toutes les pièces de l'enquête, est transmis par la voie hiérarchique au préfet maritime, qui le fait parvenir au ministre avec ses propositions.

Le préfet maritime transmet également au ministre toutes les observations ou réclamations qu'il aurait pu recevoir directement au sujet des demandes soumises à l'enquête.

Art. 7. Sont dispensées des formalités ci-dessus les demandes en transmission ou en substitution d'autorisations de parcs ou claires qui auraient été concédés conformément aux dispositions qui précèdent.

Art. 8. Notre ministre de la marine et des colonies est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait au palais de Compiègne, le 10 Novembre 1862.

Signé Napoléon.

Par l'Empereur :
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État de la Marine et des Colonies,
Signé C^te P. De Chasseloup-Laubat.

Enclosure No. 6.

Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies.

L'Amiral, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Departement de la Marine et des Colonies;

Vu l'article 2 du décret du 9 Janvier 1852;

Vu le décret du 4 Juillet 1853 sur l'exercice de la pêche côtière dans le arrondissement maritime;

Vu le décret du 10 Novembre 1862;

Vu la demande de l'intéressé et le plan y annexé;

Vu le procès-verbal de l'enquête ouverte en conformité du décret sus-visé du 10 Novembre 1862;

Vu le rapport de l'Ingénieur ordinaire des Ponts et chaussés à en date du visé et adopté le par l'Ingénieur-en-Chef à .

Vu, avec l'état de proposition qui l'accompagne, le rapport du Commissaire de l'inscription maritime à en date du .

Vu la lettre du Commissaire général de la marine à en date du .

Vu l'avis du Commandant-en-chef la division navale d en date du .

Vu la lettre du Préfet maritime à en date du .

Vu l'avis de la Commission permanente des pêches et de la domanialité maritimes.

Arrêté.

Article premier.

Le S. domicilié à est autorité à établir à (quartier de) un parc à huître de forme ayant m de longuen sur m de largeur.

Article 2.

Le détenteur n'emploiera autant que possible pour la surveillance et l'exploitation de son établissement que des inscrits ou des femmes, enfants, mères ou sœurs non mariées d'inscrits maritimes.

Article 3.

La présente autorisation accordée gratuitement et tous réserve de l'accomplissement des prescriptions du décret du 4 Juillet 1863, ne constitue pas un droit de propriété, mais seulement un usage précaire et révocable dont la suppression ne saurait ouvrir au détenteur aucun titre à indemnité.

Article 4.

Le Commissaire général de la marine à et le Commissaire de l'inscription maritime à sont chargés de l'exécution du présent arrêté dont une copie certifiée devra être remise à l'intéressé.

Enclosure No. 7.

NOTES pour Monsieur l'Inspecteur des Pêches de l'Angleterre.

Nombre des parcs et des étalages situés dans la baie de Cancale. Surfaces occupées par ces établissements.

24 parcs mesurant	-	-	3 hectares 48 ares.
1173 étalages	-	-	60 „ „

STATISTIQUE du produit des pêches effectuées chaque année dans la baie de Cancale depuis 1800 jusqu'en 1867 inclusivement.

HUÎTRES.

Période de guerre navale.—La pêche est, par suite, peu active sur nos côtes à cause du grand nombre de marins que l'état entretient à son service et aussi à cause du trouble apporté parfois par les croiseurs ennemis dans l'exercice de cette industrie.

Pendant ce laps de temps de repos forcé, les fonds se peuplent d'huîtres et ces coquillages y sont si abondants, qu'en certains points de la baie, ses gisements atteignent plus d'un mètre d'épaisseur.

Nombre des huîtres pêchées en		1800	-	1,200,000
„	„	1801	-	1,500,000
„	„	1802	-	1,300,000
„	„	1803	-	900,000
„	„	1804	-	1,400,000
„	„	1805	-	800,000
„	„	1806	-	500,000
„	„	1807	-	1,090,000
„	„	1808	-	1,800,000
„	„	1809	-	1,200,000
„	„	1810	-	700,000
„	„	1811	-	1,130,000
„	„	1812	-	1,100,000
„	„	1813	-	600,000
„	„	1814	-	400,000
„	„	1815	-	800,000
„	„	1816	-	2,400,000
„	„	1817	-	5,600,000
„	„	1818	-	5,300,000
„	„	1819	-	6,800,000
„	„	1820	-	6,700,000
„	„	1821	-	6,000,000
„	„	1822	-	11,800,000
„	„	1823	-	18,000,000
„	„	1824	-	20,000,000
„	„	1825	-	20,000,000
„	„	1826	-	25,000,000
„	„	1827	-	28,000,000
„	„	1828	-	33,000,000
„	„	1829	-	31,000,000
„	„	1830	-	36,000,000
„	„	1831	-	42,000,000
„	„	1832	-	38,000,000
„	„	1833	-	41,000,000
„	„	1834	-	46,000,000
„	„	1835	-	43,000,000
„	„	1836	-	40,000,000
„	„	1837	-	36,000,000
„	„	1838	-	44,000,000
„	„	1839	-	42,000,000
„	„	1840	-	52,000,000
„	„	1841	-	56,000,000
„	„	1842	-	63,000,000
„	„	1843	-	70,000,000
„	„	1844	-	68,000,000
„	„	1845	-	67,000,000
„	„	1846	-	65,000,000
„	„	1847	-	71,000,000
„	„	1848	-	60,000,000

Les renseignements produits pour la période de 1800 à 1816 ne représentent sans doute pas l'exacte révité, car nous n'avons aucune statistique de cette époque, les chiffres posées ci-contre sont déduit d'interrogatoires d'anciens marins ayant pratiqué la pêche pendant cette période de guerre maritime.

Epoque de richesse huîtrière.—On vit sur les productions accumulées pendant la guerre. Le nombre de bateaux dragueurs va chaque année s'augmentant.

	Nombre des huîtres pêchées en		1849	52,000,000
	„	„	1850	50,000,000
Décroissance dans la production du nécessaire par suite de la pêche à outrance pratiquée dans les années précédentes.	„	„	1851	47,000,000
	„	„	1852	20,000,000
	„	„	1853	49,000,000
	„	„	1854	20,000,000
	„	„	1855	20,000,000
	„	„	1856	18,000,000
	„	„	1857	19,000,000
	„	„	1858	24,000,000
	„	„	1859	16,000,000
Dépérissement des huîtrières par la pêche continue à laquelle il est presque impossible de s'opposer d'une manière énergique en presence de l'état de souffrance des populations qui n'ont d'autres ressources que cette industrie.	„	„	1860	8,000,000
	„	„	1861	9,000,000
	„	„	1862	3,100,000
	„	„	1863	2,090,000
	„	„	1864	1,200,000
	„	„	1865	1,100,000
	„	„	1866	1,960,000
	„	„	1867	2,000,000
	„	„	1868	1,079,000

Ruine presque complète des fonds à laquelle on ne pourra remédier que par une interdiction absolue de pêches pendant plusieurs années successives.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SEA FISHERIES ACT (1868).

ORDERS FOR FISHERY GRANTS.

1869.

REPORT by the Board of Trade of their Proceedings under Part III. of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868."

In pursuance of Section 50 of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," the Board of Trade make the following Report respecting the applications to, and the proceedings of, the Board under Part III. of that Act.

"The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868" (which repeals 'The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Act, 1866'), came into operation on the 1st February 1869; and section 56 of that Act (Part III.) contains the following provisions:—

> "This part of this Act shall, as to all Orders made under 'The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Act, 1866,' which have been or may be confirmed in this Session of Parliament, apply in the same manner as if they had been made and confirmed in pursuance of this part of this Act.
>
> "All Orders made under 'The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Act, 1866,' before the commencement of this Act, and not so confirmed, and all proceedings taken before the commencement of this Act with a view to obtain any such Orders, shall have effect and be proceeded with as if they had been respectively made and taken under this part of this Act."

On the 1st July 1868, the date of the last Report of the Board of Trade under "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Act, 1866," the following applications for grants of fishery under that Act were under consideration; namely, one in the Holy Loch, in the county of Argyle; one in Wigtown Bay; four in the Frith of Forth; that is to say,

(*a.*) From the Earl of Moray, for an oyster fishery opposite Donibristle, in the county of Fife;

(*b.*) From "The Society of Free Fishermen" of Newhaven, for an oyster fishery in the middle of the Frith;

(*c.*) From the Earl of Morton, for an oyster fishery, also in the middle of the Frith;

(*d.*) From Mr. John Anderson, fishmonger, of Edinburgh, for an oyster and mussel fishery, in a portion of the northern part of the Frith;

—one in Exe Bight, and one in the Emsworth Channel, Hants.

1.—Holy Loch.

Upon consideration of the Report of their Inspector, and of the objections made to them against the grant of a Fishery Order in this Loch, the Board of Trade decided to make an Order in favour of Mr. James Hunter, of Hafton, Argyleshire, and "The Holy Loch Fishery Order, 1869," as made by the Board, is confirmed by "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Orders Confirmation Act, 1869," now awaiting the Royal Assent.

2.—Wigton Bay.

The Board of Trade have declined to proceed with the application made in 1867 by Mr. Rae of Whithorn as, having regard to the interests of navigation, it was found impracticable properly to mark by buoys, as was proposed, a fishery situated in the centre of a bay largely resorted to by shipping.

3.—Frith of Forth.

Upon consideration of the Report of their Inspector, and of the objections made to them against the grant of the Fishery Order applied for by the Earl of Moray, the Board of Trade decided to make an Order in his Lordship's favour, and the "Donibristle Fishery Order, 1869," as made by the Board, is confirmed by "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Orders Confirmation Act, 1869," now awaiting the Royal Assent.

The Society of Free Fishermen of Newhaven have resolved to withdraw their application in favour of the Corporation of Edinburgh, and the negotiations consequent thereon have delayed the inquiry upon the other pending applications, as it was obviously desirable that the Inspector should consider all the cases together.

The following applications for grants of fishery in the Frith of Forth are now under the consideration of the Board of Trade :—

(*a.*) From the Earl of Morton, for a several oyster and mussel fishery in a small triangular portion of the middle of the Frith.

(*b.*) From the same, for a several mussel fishery in a certain portion of the northern part of the Frith, over which his Lordship has already exclusive rights of oyster fishing.

(*c.*) From Mr. John Anderson, fishmonger, of Edinburgh, for a several oyster and mussel fishery in a portion of the northern part of the Frith abutting upon Burntisland and Kinghorn, and on the eastern side of the ground referred to in (*b*).

(*d.*) From the Duke of Buccleuch, for a several mussel fishery in a certain portion of the southern part of the Frith, over which his Grace has already exclusive rights of oyster fishing.

(*e.*) From the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, for a several oyster and mussel fishery in a considerable portion of the middle of the Frith.

An inspection in the case of all the above five applications has been ordered, and an inquiry has been recently held at Edinburgh ; the Inspector's Report has not, however, been yet received.

4.—Exe Bight.

The applicants in this case were desired, more than six months ago, to make material modifications in a Draft Order which they had submitted to the Board of Trade, but they have not yet done so.

The application may probably therefore be considered to have dropped.

5.—Emsworth.

The Board of Trade, upon consideration of the Report of their Inspector, and of the objections made to them against the application of the Emsworth Dredgermen's Co-operative Society, decided to proceed with the case, with certain modifications, one of which involved an alteration of the Articles of Association, and a change of name of the Company ; further proceedings by this Board have been delayed pending the compliance by the Company with the requirements as to Registration, &c., under the Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies.

6.—Langston Channel.

"The South of England Oyster Company (Limited)," have applied for the grant of a several oyster fishery in Langston Channel and other parts of Langston Harbour, and in parts of Chichester Harbour, all in the county of Southampton.

After consideration of the Report of their Inspector, and of the objections made to them against this application, the Board of Trade decided to make an Order in favour of the Company, and the "Langston Fishery Order, 1869," as made by the Board, is confirmed by "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Orders Confirmation Act, 1869 (No. 2)," now awaiting the Royal Assent.

7.—Boston Deeps.

The Corporation of the borough of Boston have applied for the grant of an Order for the regulation of an oyster and mussel fishery in Boston Deeps, being a portion of the Estuary called The Wash.

A Draft Order has been prepared and circulated, and an inspection has been ordered.

This is the first application which has been received under the 41st section of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868."

8.—Loch Goil.

"The Loch Goil Oyster and General Fishery Company (Limited)" have applied for the grant of a several oyster and mussel fishery on the shore and bed of the sea in Loch Goil, in the county of Argyle.

The Board of Trade have decided to proceed with the case, and the Company have submitted a Draft Order; the case is not, however, ripe for the appointment of an Inspector.

Under the 45th section of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," the Board of Trade were empowered, if upon inquiry they thought fit, to give a certificate, the effect of which would be to determine and put an end to a right of fishery granted by any Order. This certificate under the Act applied to the entire fishery, and could not be given as to a part only. Section 45 has, therefore, been amended by the 2nd section of "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Orders Confirmation Act, 1869 (No. 2)," which is as follows:

> "Any certificate hereafter to be made by the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the 45th section of 'The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868,' may be made either as to the entire area of the Fishery or as to any part thereof."

The Board of Trade have, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed Mr. Henry Cholmondeley Pennell for one year, from 1st January 1869, to act as Inspector of Oyster Fisheries.

When "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," came into force, the Board of Trade issued the Regulations appended to this Report.

Board of Trade,
28 June 1869.

T. H. Farrer.

BOARD OF TRADE REGULATIONS

For the INSTRUCTION and GUIDANCE of PERSONS applying for FISHERY ORDERS under Part III. of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868" (31 & 32 Vict. c. 45).

"THE Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," came into force on the 1st of February 1869, and among the enactments repealed by it is "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Act, 1866."

The Board of Trade, to whom the administration of Part III. of the above Act has been committed, have issued the following Regulations for the purpose of facilitating and systematising applications for grants under its provisions:—

I. General Principles on which exclusive Rights of Fishery or regulative Powers over Fisheries will be granted.

The following comprise the several classes of grants or concessions which appear to the Board of Trade to fall within the scope and intention of the above-named Act, and for which they will be prepared to consider applications:

1. Appropriations of moderate areas of unproductive sea-bed or foreshore for the establishment of new fisheries or local depôts.

2. Appropriations of small areas of already productive ground for oyster layings or depôts in the vicinity of public beds.

3. Concessions of exclusive fishery rights to owners or occupiers of existing fisheries, but within such limits and conditions only as may make such concessions beneficial to the public.

4. Powers for regulating or restricting unlimited fishing on oyster or mussel beds in cases where it is proved that such fishing is carried on in so wasteful a manner as to have the effect of exhausting the beds and diminishing the supply without corresponding advantage to the public.

Applications for grants of exclusive fishery rights coming under any of the following heads cannot be entertained:—

1. Appropriations of large areas of already existing public beds or productive dredging ground.

2. Appropriations of larger extents of ground than the claimants have the means of beneficially cultivating, whether under the plea of regulating and superintending the fishery, or for any other purpose.

3. Appropriations of large areas for the purpose of enabling the grantees to exercise licensing or sub-letting powers.

Applications for regulative or restrictive powers operating unequally upon different classes of fishermen cannot be entertained.

The only ground for the concession of exclusive fishery rights or restrictive powers over any portion of the seashore is the expectation that by these means the supply of oysters or mussels will be materially increased, and the public thereby benefited. Such expectation must consequently be shown to exist in all cases of Orders under this Act, and especially in the case of an Order affecting an already productive dredging ground.

II.—Title to Soil.

By "The Crown Lands Act, 1866" (29 & 30 Vict. c. 62, ss. 7 to 25), the administration of the Crown rights over the foreshore and bed of the sea are, with certain exceptions, transferred to the Board of Trade.

When an application for a fishery grant includes foreshore or sea-bed under the management of the Board of Trade, that Board will, in administering the provisions of Part III. of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," deal also with the questions affecting the title to the soil. Upon this subject no positive or universal rule can at present be laid down, but in dealing with the proprietary rights of the Crown, it will be the duty of the Board, on the one hand, to reserve for the public purse such proportion of any ultimate profits arising from the beneficial occupation of the soil as may fairly and properly belong to the owner of it; whilst, on the other hand, they will carefully abstain from throwing obstacles in the way of public improvements, and will be averse to imposing any such terms as may, especially in the infancy of an undertaking, impede or delay its progress.

They will be prepared to consider favourably proposals founded on the basis of determining the rent or royalty according to the profits actually made, or the quantity of oysters or mussels produced or sold by the promoters.

In the few cases where the bed of the sea or foreshore to which an application relates belongs to the Crown, and is not transferred to the management of the Board of Trade, but

but reserved to the Commissioners of Woods, and in cases in which the sea-bed or foreshore forms part of the possessions of the Duchies of Lancaster or Cornwall, the consents mentioned in Section 46 of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," must be obtained. In cases where the grant of the Order applied for would take away or abridge any right of several fishery or any other right enjoyed by any person as specified in s. 48 of The Sea Fisheries Act, the consent of such person must be obtained. In all cases these consents, in writing, must be forwarded with the Draft Order to the Board of Trade.

In cases where the bed of the sea or foreshore to which an application relates does not belong to Her Majesty in right of Her Crown, or to the Duchies of Lancaster or Cornwall, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act must be incorporated with the proposed Order, as directed by Section 47 of the Sea Fisheries Act.

III.—Form of Procedure in applying for an Order under Part III. of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868."

1. The first step on the part of the promoters is to transmit a memorial to the Board of Trade, as directed by Section 29 of the Act. The memorial should be transmitted in duplicate, written on common foolscap paper, on one side of the paper only, with a wide margin, and should contain the following information:—

(*a.*) A description of the existing conditions of the proposed fishery, whether it is barren or cultivated, and to what extent; and whether it contains any public or private beds, and in what condition.

(*b.*) A statement of the manner in which it is intended to cultivate the ground applied for.

(*c.*) In the case of an Order for regulating a fishery, a precise statement of the nature of the proposed restrictions; of the proposed tolls (if any); of the manner in which they are to be levied and expended; and of the constitution of the corporation or other body by whom the powers in question are to be exercised.

(*d.*) A statement of the means in the shape of income or capital possessed or anticipated by the promoters for this purpose.

(*e.*) The names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers of the soil included in the proposed fishery; and the nature of their title.

(*f.*) Whether any, and if so, what arrangements have been or are proposed to be made with them.

The memorial should be also accompanied by the following documents:—

(i.) Where the promoters are a company registered under "The Companies Act, 1862," by a printed copy of the memorandum of association, articles of association, and any registered special resolution of the company.

(ii.) When they are a company formed in any other manner, by a copy of every deed or instrument of settlement, partnership, or incorporation, or Act of Parliament, relating to the company.

(iii.) In every instance, by a plan in duplicate upon an Ordnance map or other chart of the locality, defining *accurately* the position, area, and boundaries of the ground proposed to be taken, showing what part is above and what below low-water mark, and what part, if any, is above high-water mark. In this map or chart, all portions of the sea-bed or estuary below low-water mark not comprised in the proposed fishery are to be coloured blue, and the proposed fishery itself pink, and the area should be stated either in acres or by other measurement.

(iv.) In cases where ground is proposed to be taken, which does not belong to Her Majesty in right of Her Crown or to the Duchy of Lancaster or Cornwall, by a plan of the ground, and a book of reference thereto describing the same, and the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers thereof; and,

(v.) In cases where the construction of works, such as piers, jetties, &c., is contemplated, by a plan and sections, and estimate for such works, signed by the persons making the same.

(vi.) If the construction of tanks or other similar works of a permanent nature is contemplated, they should be described in the memorial; their dimensions should be given, and their sites should be shown on the plan of the fishery.

2. No memorial can be considered by the Board of Trade unless containing the whole of the foregoing information, which should be *classified under separate headings in the manner above shown;* and the attention of promoters is called to the fact that statements contained in the memorial may, at a subsequent stage of the Order, become the subject of local investigation.

3. If, after receiving the memorial, the Board of Trade decides to proceed with the case, the promoters will be required, in accordance with the Act (Section 30), to transmit, in duplicate,

cate, a draft of the proposed Order, printed on foolscap paper on one side of each page only, and with a wide margin. Specimen forms of Orders are annexed.

An Order made by the Board of Trade may include, if desirable, provisions for the constitution of a board or body corporate for the purpose of such Order. *See* Section 29.

4. The promoters will be required to deposit with the Draft Order at the Board of Trade a fee, the amount of which will depend on the nature of the application; and will, in addition, be required to deposit at the same time and place, or to give security for, such sum as the Board of Trade may require in order to provide for the travelling and personal expenses of the Inspector when making the inquiry directed in the 32nd section of the Act.

5. The Draft Order, with such modifications as the Board of Trade may require, must be circulated as follows; viz.:—

(*a.*) Twelve copies must be deposited at the Board of Trade.

(*b*). One copy must be deposited, and lie for public inspection free of charge during the month following the date of the first advertisement mentioned below, at the custom-house of the port, and also of the sub-port or creek, if any, within or adjacent to which the proposed fishery is situate; together with one copy of the plan or Ordnance map or chart of the locality showing the limits of the proposed fishery; and two copies of the plan and of the book of reference thereto deposited (if any).

(*c.*) A sufficient number of copies of the Draft Order must also be deposited at a local office, to be named in that behalf in the advertisement mentioned below; such copies to be sold at a charge not exceeding 1 *s.* each; and facilities must be given at such office for the inspection of the plans.

6. The promoters must also give notice of the application by public advertisement, to be inserted twice at least in a county or other local newspaper circulating in or near the place where the site of the proposed fishery is situated, and once at least in "The Times" and London "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette." The advertisement must contain a statement, in an abridged form, of all the principal objects of the Order. It must also give the address of the local office where the Draft Order can be seen and obtained, and an intimation that written objections will be received by the Board of Trade during the month following the date of its publication.

7. The promoters must also cause copies of such advertisement to be posted up in conspicuous type, in the form of notices or placards, in at least six places in the neighbourhood of the proposed fishery, where they may be seen by fishermen and others interested in the undertaking; and, if the Board of Trade so requires, at other places.

8. Copies of the advertisement must also be forwarded by post to, or left at the residences of, the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers (if any) of the portion of the seashore to which the Draft Order relates, and of the lands adjoining thereto.

9. During the month following the date of the first advertisement of the draft Order, the Board of Trade will receive any objections or representations made to them respecting the same. All such objections must be transmitted in *duplicate*, written on common foolscap paper on one side of the page only, and with a wide margin. A copy of such objections must also, at the same time, be sent to the promoters; and in sending the objections to the Board of Trade, the objectors or their agents should state that this has been done. A copy of this rule must be printed at the foot of each Draft Order.

10. No Order, when granted, will entitle the promoters to interfere with any lawful purpose of navigation or anchorage (*see* Section 53 of the Act). Nor will the Board of Trade be disposed to entertain any application which interferes sensibly or materially with the enjoyment and use of the shore for purposes of walking, bathing, boating, beaching, or landing.

11. As soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the said month, the Board of Trade will send an Inspector to hold a sitting or sittings in some suitable place in the neighbourhood of the proposed fishery, and to take and receive evidence, on oath or otherwise, and information offered, as provided for in the 32nd section of the Act. Notice of such sitting or sittings will be published in one or more local newspapers at least 14 days before the holding thereof.

12. On the report of the Inspector, the Board of Trade will either refuse the application or make the Order in such form and manner as they think expedient; and, in the latter case, the Order, so approved, is to be advertised and circulated in the manner already pointed out with regard to the Draft Order.

13. Orders thus made, advertised, and circulated will afterwards be incorporated in one General Act, and submitted for the sanction of Parliament, as directed in Sections 37 and 38 of the Act.

14. The promoters must be prepared to prove compliance with the regulations as to the publication of notices, circulation and deposit of Draft Order, &c. hereinbefore set forth, and of the Order itself when finally approved. Forms of proof for this purpose will be prepared, and the promoters or their agent will be required to attend for the purpose at the Board of Trade.

T. H. Farrer,
Board of Trade,
February 1869.

SPECIMEN FORMS OF ORDERS.

(1.) ORDER for the ESTABLISHMENT and MAINTENANCE of an OYSTER *or* MUSSEL *or* OYSTER and MUSSEL FISHERY.

(2.) ORDER for the REGULATION of an OYSTER *or* MUSSEL *or* OYSTER and MUSSEL FISHERY.

Note.—By the 29th Section of the "Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," an Order made by the Board of Trade may include, if desirable, provisions for the constitution of a Board or Body Corporate for the purposes of the Order.

(1.) ORDER for the ESTABLISHMENT and MAINTENANCE by the Oyster Company [Limited], of a SEVERAL OYSTER [*or* MUSSEL *or* OYSTER and MUSSEL] FISHERY at in the Estuary of the in the County of .

1. The Oyster Company, Limited (in this Order called the Company), shall be the undertakers of the fishery mentioned in this Order. — Undertakers.

2. For the purposes of the fishery and works authorised by this Order, the Company may from time to time enter on, take, and use all or any part of the lands described in the plans and book of reference deposited for the purposes of this Order. — Power to take specified lands.

3. "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860," are hereby incorporated with this Order. — Lands Clauses Acts incorporated.

(*If the land belongs to the Crown or to the Duchies of Lancaster or Cornwall, these two clauses will not apply, and must be omitted.*)

4. The following are the Company's fishery grounds under this Order (as shown on plans deposited at the Board of Trade); namely, all those parts of the foreshore and bed of the situate within the several parishes of , in the county of , containing an area of or thereabouts; and bounded as follows; that is to say:— — Limits of fishery and plans.

(*Here insert an accurate description of the locality, position, and boundary lines of the Fishery.*)

5. This Order confers on the Company a right of several oyster [*or* mussel *or* oyster and mussel] fishery within the limits above mentioned. — Right to several fishery.

6. The limits of the said several fishery shall be marked out as follows; that is to say:— — Marking of limits.

7. In the event of the marks by the last foregoing article prescribed being obliterated by storm or otherwise, they shall be replaced by the Company, and notice of the said limits may be given to fishermen, dredgermen, and other persons as follows; that is to say:— — Notice to be given.

8. No buildings, erections, embankments, or other works, other than the marks mentioned in Article [6] of this Order, shall at any time be commenced or executed within the limits above described without the previous sanction and approval in writing of the Board of Trade. — Works not to be commenced without assent of Board of Trade.

9. The Company shall render to the Board of Trade such accounts of their capital, expenditure, and income, and of all oysters [*or* mussels *or* oysters and mussels] sold by the Company, in such form and at such times as the Board of Trade may require, and shall allow the Board of Trade, or any person appointed by the Board of Trade, to inspect the fishery and all books and documents in their possession relating thereto, and shall give to such Board or person all such information relating thereto as they or he may require. — Company to give accounts of capital, receipts, and expenditure, and of oysters and mussels sold.

10. This Order shall continue in operation for years from its confirmation by Act of Parliament, and no longer. — Time of operation.

11. This Order shall not be taken as a consent to the surrender of any rights, interests, powers, authorities, or privileges transferred to the management of the Board of Trade by "The Crown Lands Act, 1866." — Saving of rights under "Crown Lands Act, 1866."

12. This Order may be cited as "The Fishery Order, 18 ." — Short title.

(2.) ORDER for the REGULATION by the CORPORATION of of an OYSTER [*or* MUSSEL *or* OYSTER and MUSSEL] FISHERY at in the Estuary of the in the County of .

Undertakers.

1. The Municipal Corporation of (in this Order called the Corporation) shall be the undertakers of this Order.

Power to take specified lands.

2. For the purposes of the fishery and works authorised by this Order, the Corporation may from time to time enter on, take, and use all or any part of the lands described in the plans and book of reference deposited for the purposes of this Order.

Lands Clauses Acts incorporated.

3. The "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860," are hereby incorporated with this Order.

(*If the land belongs to the Crown or to the Duchies of Lancaster or Cornwall these two clauses will not apply, and must be omitted.*)

Description and limits of fishery, and plans.

4. The following are the description and limits of the fishery comprised in this Order (as shown on plans deposited at the Board of Trade); namely, all those parts of the foreshore and bed of the situate within the several parishes of , in the county of , containing an area of or thereabouts; and bounded as follows, that is to say:—

(*Here insert an accurate description of the locality, position, and boundary lines of the fishery.*)

Powers conferred by Order.

5. This Order confers on the Corporation the following powers; that is to say:—

Marking of limits.

6. The limits of the said fishery shall be marked out as follows; that is to say:—

Notice to be given.

7. In the event of the marks by the last foregoing article prescribed being obliterated by storm or otherwise, they shall be replaced by the Corporation, and notice of the said limits may be given to fishermen, dredgermen, and other persons as follows; that is to say:—

Works not to be commenced without assent of Board of Trade.

8. No buildings, erections, embankments, or other works, other than the marks mentioned in Article [6] of this Order, shall at any time be commenced or executed within the limits above described without the previous sanction and approval in writing of the Board of Trade.

Corporation to give accounts of proceedings, income, and expenditure.

9. The Corporation shall render to the Board of Trade such accounts of their proceedings under this Order, and of their income and expenditure thereunder, in such form and at such times as the Board of Trade may require, and shall allow the Board of Trade or any person appointed by the Board of Trade to inspect the fishery and all books and documents in their possession relating thereto, and shall give to such Board or person all such information relating thereto as they or he may require.

Time of operation.

10. This Order shall continue in operation for years from its confirmation by Act of Parliament, and no longer.

Saving of rights under "Crown Lands Act, 1866."

11. This Order shall not be taken as a consent to the surrender of any rights, interests, powers, authorities, or privileges transferred to the management of the Board of Trade by "The Crown Lands Act, 1866."

Short title.

12. This Order may be cited as "The Fishery Order, 18 ."

SEA FISHERIES ACT (1868).

Orders for Fishery Grants.

1869.

REPORT of the Board of Trade of their Proceedings under Part III. of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868."

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1869.

284.

Under 1 *oz.*

INCLOSURE OF LANDS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 April 1869;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the whole Quantity of LAND which has been Inclosed in *England* and *Wales*, or is in the Process of being Inclosed, since the passing of the Inclosure Act of 1845:"

"Of the Quantity of LAND which has been reserved from the aforesaid Inclosures for Purposes of EXERCISE and RECREATION:"

"And, of the Quantity of LAND which has been reserved from the aforesaid Inclosures as Allotments for the LABOURING POOR, in accordance with the Provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, sects. 30 and 34."

	COMPLETED INCLOSURES.		
	Total Acreage allotted.	Acres reserved for Exercise and Recreation.	Acres reserved for Labouring Poor.
	507,700	1,406	1,903
	INCLOSURES PROCEEDING.		
	Estimated Total Acreage.	Acres to be reserved for Exercise and Recreation.	Acres to be reserved for Labouring Poor.
	107,104	336	320
GROSS TOTAL -	614,804*	1,742	2,223

* It may safely be assumed that not more than three-fifths of this acreage (or 368,000 acres) are lands waste of a manor, or subject to rights, as defined in sects. 30 and 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, and upon which alone therefore, under that Act, allotments for exercise and recreation, or for labouring poor, could be required by the Inclosure Commissioners.

By order of the Board,

Inclosure Commission, 6 May 1869. (signed) *H. Pyne.*

INCLOSURE OF LANDS.

RETURNS of the whole Quantity of LAND which has been Inclosed in *England* and *Wales*, or is in the Process of being Inclosed, since the passing of the Inclosure Act of 1845; of the Quantity of LAND which has been Reserved from the aforesaid Inclosures for Purposes of EXERCISE and RECREATION; and, of the Quantity of LAND which has been Reserved from the aforesaid Inclosures as Allotments for the LABOURING POOR; &c.

(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *June* 1869.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 February 1869;—*for*,

"COPIES of all the COMMISSIONS issued subsequent to the Year 1760 appointing the LORD LIEUTENANT and CUSTOS ROTULORUM of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* up to the present Time, whether such Commissions be for each County separately, or for both Counties included in one Commission:"

"Of the REVOCATION of the COMMISSIONS of the late LORD LIEUTENANT and of the late CUSTOS ROTULORUM of the said two Counties:"

"And, RETURN of the STAMP DUTY payable on the issuing of such COMMISSIONS for other Counties on like occasions, and the Amount of DUTY or DUTIES paid by the late and present LORD LIEUTENANTS on the issuing of their respective COMMISSIONS."

COPY of the LETTERS PATENT appointing *Henry Lowther*, Esq., to be LORD LIEUTENANT of the Counties of *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lowther, Esquire, Colonel in our Army, greeting. Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament made in the forty-second year of the reign of our late Royal Grandfather, King George the Third, intituled "An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Militia in England, and for Augmenting the Militia," and by the authority of the same, it was enacted, amongst other things, that his Majesty might and should, from time to time, constitute and appoint lieutenants for the counties, ridings, and places thereinafter mentioned, and that the several lieutenants so appointed should have full power and authority, and were thereby required, to call together, arm, array, and cause to be trained and exercised, such persons, and in such manner as is thereinafter directed, once in every year; and that the said lieutenants severally should, from time to time, constitute and appoint such persons as they should think fit, being qualified as thereinafter is directed, and living within their respective counties, ridings, and places, to be their deputy lieutenants (the names of such persons having been first presented to and approved by his Majesty), and should also appoint a proper number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers qualified as thereinafter directed, to train, discipline, and command the person to be so armed and arrayed, according to the rules, orders, and directions thereinafter mentioned, and should certify to his Majesty the names and ranks of all such officers so to be appointed; and that in case his Majesty should, within fourteen days after such certificate should have been laid before him, signify his disapprobation of any of the persons so to be appointed, it should not be lawful for the said lieutenants to grant a commission to any person so disapproved, but commissions should be granted to all such persons who should not be disapproved by his Majesty, as by the said Act, amongst several other powers and authorities in the same contained and specified, may more fully and at large appear. And whereas we did by our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the third day of May, in the seventh year of our reign, nominate, make, and appoint our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, William, Earl of Lonsdale, our lieutenant of and in our county of

 Westmorland,

Westmorland, and also of and in our county of Cumberland, and of and in all cities, boroughs, liberties, places incorporated and privileged, and other places whatsoever within our said county of Westmorland, and also within our said county of Cumberland, and the limits and precincts of the same respectively, for and during our pleasure, as by the said recited Letters Patent (relation being thereunto had) may more fully and at large appear. Now know you that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article and thing therein contained. And further know you that we, by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and for the better execution of the same, and of the powers and authorities in the same Act contained and specified, have nominated, made, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, and appoint, you, the said Henry Lowther, our lieutenant of and in our said county of Westmorland, and also of and in our said county of Cumberland, and of and in all cities, boroughs, liberties, places incorporated and privileged, and other places whatsoever within our said county of Westmorland, and also within our said county of Cumberland, and the limits and precincts of the same, for and during our pleasure. And we do by these presents give and grant unto you full power and authority to do, execute, transact, and perform all and singular the matters and things in and by the said Act of Parliament, or any other law now in force, enacted, declared, or contained, which to such lieutenants to be nominated or constituted by us by force of the said Act of Parliament, do in anywise belong to be done, executed, transacted, or performed. And therefore we do hereby command you that, according to the tenor of these our Letters Patent, and the form and effect of the said Act of Parliament in that behalf, you proceed and execute all those things with effect. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster the fourteenth day of December, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

C. Romilly.

COPY of the LETTERS PATENT appointing *Henry Lowther*, Esq., Keeper of the Rolls of the Peace in the Counties of *Westmorland* and *Cumberland.*

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lowther, Esq., greeting. Whereas we did by our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-ninth day of April, in the seventh year of our reign, name, make, and appoint our right trusty and well-beloved cousin, William Earl of Lonsdale, Keeper of the Rolls of the Peace within our counties of Westmorland and Cumberland during our pleasure, as by the same Letters Patent, amongst other things therein contained, more fully appears. Now know you that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent, and all things therein contained. And further know you that we, for divers good causes and considerations us at this time especially moving, have named, made, and appointed, and by these presents do name, make, and appoint, you, the aforesaid Henry Lowther, Keeper of the Rolls of our Peace in our said counties of Westmorland and Cumberland during our pleasure; and therefore we command you that at the days and places in that behalf duly to be appointed, the writs, precepts, processes, and indictments, before our justices, to preserve the peace within the said counties appointed, and to be appointed, depending and to be taken, you cause to come, that they may be inspected and determined by a due end, according to the laws and customs of England. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster the seventh day of December, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

By the Queen herself.

Crown Office, 19 March 1869. *C. Romilly.*

NAMES of PERSONS who have been appointed LIEUTENANTS and KEEPERS of the ROLLS of the PEACE for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* from 1759 to the present Time.

33 George 2:	
13 December 1759 - - -	Sir James Lowther appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland, and the Earl of Egremont's Patent revoked.
1 George 3:	
20 February 1761 - - -	Earl of Egremont re-appointed Custos of Cumberland.
9 March 1761 - - - -	Sir James Lowther re-appointed Custos of Westmorland.
18 March 1761 - - - -	Sir James Lowther re-appointed Lieutenant of Westmorland.
18 March 1761 - - - -	Sir James Lowther re-appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland.
5 George 3:	
16 May 1765 - - - -	Sir James Lowther appointed Custos of Cumberland, and the Earl of Egremont's Patent revoked.
42 George 3:	
26 June 1802 - - - - 1 Patent; paid stamp duty.	William Viscount Lowther appointed Custos of Cumberland and Westmorland.
26 June 1802 - - - - 1 Patent; paid stamp duty.	William Viscount Lowther appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.
1 William 4:	
18 September 1830 - - - 1 Patent; no stamp duty.	William Earl of Lonsdale re-appointed Custos of Cumberland and Westmorland.
17 December 1830 - - - 1 Patent; no stamp duty.	William Earl of Lonsdale re-appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.
1 Victoria 1837:	
4 November 1837 - - - 1 Patent; no stamp.	William Earl of Lonsdale re-appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.
28 November 1837 - - - 1 Patent; no stamp.	William Earl of Lonsdale re-appointed Custos of Cumberland and Westmorland.
7 Victoria:	
29 April 1844 - - - - 1 Patent; paid stamp duty, 30 *l.*	William Earl of Lonsdale appointed Custos of Cumberland and Westmorland.
3 May 1844 - - - - 1 Patent; paid stamp duty, 30 *l.*	William Earl of Lonsdale appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.
32 Victoria:	
7 December 1868 - - - 1 Patent; paid stamp, 30 *l.*	Henry Lowther, Esq., appointed Custos of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the Earl of Lonsdale's Patent revoked.
14 December 1868 - - - 1 Patent; paid stamp, 30 *l.*	Henry Lowther, Esq., appointed Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the Earl of Lonsdale's Patent revoked.

The Stamp Duty upon the Patent of Custos and Lieutenant is 30 *l.* each.

Crown Office, 19 March 1869.

C. Romilly,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

LORD LIEUTENANCY
(CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND).

COPIES of all the COMMISSIONS issued subsequent to the Year 1760 appointing the LORD LIEUTENANT and CUSTOS ROTULORUM of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* up to the present Time, whether such Commissions be for each County separately, or for both Counties included in one Commission; of the REVOCATION of the COMMISSIONS of the late LORD LIEUTENANT and of the late CUSTOS ROTULORUM of the said two Counties; &c.

(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *March* 1869

101.

Under 1 *oz.*

TABLE

OF THE NUMBER OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

REGISTERED IN

ENGLAND

IN THE YEAR

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[*Price 1d.*]

1869.

ENGLAND.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England

Divisions and Registration Counties.*	Population, 1861.	Marriages.		Births.	Deaths.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Persons married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND & WALES -	20,066,224	176,729	353,458	786,156	480,677	400,161	385,995	247,393	233,284
DIVISIONS.									
I. LONDON - - -	2,803,989	30,567	61,134	113,239	73,279	57,535	55,704	37,552	35,727
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES	1,847,661	15,036	30,072	68,961	38,392	34,752	34,209	19,979	18,413
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	1,295,515	9,261	18,522	47,781	26,656	24,216	23,565	13,664	12,992
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES -	1,142,562	7,955	15,910	38,839	22,834	19,786	19,053	11,665	11,169
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES	1,835,714	12,737	25,474	58,586	33,784	30,083	28,503	17,121	16,663
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES	2,436,568	20,161	40,322	95,633	56,547	48,674	46,959	29,330	27,217
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	1,288,928	10,801	21,602	48,087	28,679	24,502	23,585	14,601	14,078
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES	2,935,540	29,820	59,640	126,801	86,723	64,464	62,337	44,546	42,177
IX. YORKSHIRE - -	2,015,541	19,310	38,620	86,124	54,350	43,977	42,147	28,141	26,209
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES -	1,151,372	10,777	21,554	52,632	31,550	26,859	25,773	16,214	15,336
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE & WALES	1,312,834	10,304	20,608	49,473	27,883	25,313	24,160	14,580	13,303
I. LONDON.									
MIDDLESEX (*part of*) - -	2,030,814	22,512	45,024	78,026	52,467	39,707	38,319	26,902	25,565
SURREY (*part of*) - -	579,748	6,436	12,872	26,867	16,065	13,619	13,248	8,191	7,874
KENT (*part of*) - - -	193,427	1,619	3,238	8,346	4,747	4,209	4,137	2,459	2,288
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.									
1 SURREY (*Extra-Metropolitan*) -	273,264	2,265	4,530	11,515	6,246	5,738	5,777	3,334	2,912
2 KENT (*Extra-Metropolitan*) -	545,272	4,440	8,880	21,122	11,526	10,688	10,434	6,058	5,468
3 SUSSEX - - -	366,836	3,023	6,046	12,923	7,088	6,625	6,298	3,564	3,524
4 HAMPSHIRE - - -	456,654	3,835	7,670	16,093	9,527	8,049	8,044	4,984	4,543
5 BERKSHIRE - - -	205,635	1,473	2,946	7,308	4,005	3,652	3,656	2,039	1,966
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
6 MIDDLESEX (*Extra-Metropolitan*) -	187,325	1,245	2,490	8,206	4,721	4,165	4,041	2,404	2,317
7 HERTFORDSHIRE - - -	177,452	1,116	2,232	6,177	3,424	3,123	3,054	1,739	1,685
8 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE - -	147,207	991	1,982	5,206	2,841	2,636	2,570	1,491	1,350
9 OXFORDSHIRE - - -	171,233	1,191	2,382	5,882	3,157	3,008	2,874	1,617	1,543
10 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - -	231,079	1,814	3,628	8,638	4,709	4,387	4,251	2,434	2,273
11 HUNTINGDONSHIRE - -	59,137	446	892	1,985	1,149	962	1,023	586	563
12 BEDFORDSHIRE - -	140,479	1,064	2,128	5,384	3,054	2,704	2,680	1,534	1,520
13 CAMBRIDGESHIRE - -	181,603	1,394	2,788	6,303	3,601	3,231	3,072	1,859	1,742
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.									
14 ESSEX - - - -	379,705	2,474	4,948	14,071	7,806	7,127	6,944	4,072	3,734
15 SUFFOLK - - -	335,409	2,290	4,580	10,980	6,224	5,567	5,413	3,120	3,104
16 NORFOLK - - -	427,448	3,191	6,382	13,788	8,804	7,092	6,696	4,473	4,331

* Note.—The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of entire Registration Districts, which Districts are generally identical with the Poor Law Unions. is located ; hence most of the Registration Counties

n the Divisions, and in the Registration Counties, in the Year **1868.**

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
36,670	45,226	43,480	51,353	198,594	202,892	192,467	192,203	120,095	109,984	130,502	120,096
6,185	8,011	8,213	8,158	29,891	28,629	26,979	27,740	18,144	17,043	19,149	18,943
2,860	3,852	3,723	4,601	17,450	16,864	16,908	17,739	9,611	8,568	10,825	9,388
1,646	2,200	2,301	3,114	11,979	12,090	11,868	11,844	6,681	5,726	7,810	6,439
1,495	1,695	1,807	2,958	9,961	9,913	9,385	9,580	5,630	5,235	6,302	5,667
2,845	3,316	3,051	3,525	14,893	15,089	14,215	14,389	9,365	7,851	7,989	8,579
3,996	5,217	4,859	6,089	23,850	25,006	23,560	23,217	14,162	12,797	15,754	13,834
2,056	3,090	2,449	3,206	12,208	12,296	11,960	11,623	6,887	6,662	8,172	6,958
6,754	7,640	7,579	7,847	31,872	33,565	31,024	30,340	21,562	19,680	24,054	21,427
4,251	4,654	4,668	5,737	21,602	22,229	21,200	21,093	12,283	12,308	15,520	14,239
2,428	2,864	2,428	3,057	12,851	13,862	12,983	12,936	8,012	7,121	8,350	8,067
2,154	2,687	2,402	3,061	12,037	13,349	12,385	11,702	7,758	6,993	6,577	6,555
4,566	5,948	6,024	5,974	20,639	19,678	18,515	19,194	12,988	12,226	13,475	13,778
1,282	1,659	1,743	1,752	7,059	6,837	6,481	6,490	3,899	3,733	4,331	4,102
337	404	446	432	2,193	2,114	1,983	2,056	1,257	1,084	1,343	1,063
397	573	635	660	2,906	2,835	2,808	2,966	1,509	1,458	1,794	1,485
857	1,083	1,043	1,457	5,359	5,094	5,210	5,459	2,943	2,459	3,439	2,685
564	822	742	895	3,344	3,151	3,132	3,296	1,833	1,678	1,824	1,753
806	965	932	1,132	4,035	3,950	3,994	4,114	2,345	2,084	2,684	2,414
236	409	371	457	1,806	1,834	1,764	1,904	981	889	1,084	1,051
251	328	353	313	2,145	1,955	2,105	2,001	1,211	1,009	1,386	1,115
192	288	278	358	1,590	1,576	1,472	1,539	912	693	1,054	765
158	251	255	327	1,294	1,308	1,325	1,279	717	623	783	718
230	268	303	390	1,456	1,492	1,410	1,524	807	706	847	797
324	423	420	647	2,066	2,280	2,193	2,099	1,185	1,074	1,263	1,187
85	87	97	177	489	511	485	500	283	216	359	291
192	249	260	363	1,413	1,282	1,310	1,379	699	652	1,023	680
214	306	335	539	1,526	1,686	1,568	1,523	867	753	1,095	886
428	530	664	852	3,528	3,588	3,411	3,544	1,850	1,737	2,303	1,916
466	501	462	861	2,873	2,849	2,614	2,644	1,522	1,493	1,607	1,602
601	664	681	1,245	3,560	3,476	3,360	3,392	2,258	2,005	2,392	2,149

Whenever a District or Union extends into more than one County, it is assigned wholly to that County in which the greater portion of the Population
liffer, more or less, from the Counties Proper.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in ENGLAND, in the Division

REGISTRATION COUNTIES —*Continued.*	POPULATION, 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Number.	Persons married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
17 WILTSHIRE	236,027	1,568	3,136	7,544	4,250	3,838	3,706	2,115	2,13
18 DORSETSHIRE	182,193	1,273	2,546	5,793	3,141	2,972	2,821	1,529	1,61
19 DEVONSHIRE	589,278	4,642	9,284	18,908	11,020	9,713	9,195	5,645	5,37
20 CORNWALL	364,848	2,164	4,328	11,643	7,006	6,051	5,592	3,582	3,42
21 SOMERSETSHIRE	463,368	3,090	6,180	14,698	8,367	7,509	7,189	4,250	4,11
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
22 GLOUCESTERSHIRE	443,535	4,041	8,082	15,486	9,290	7,979	7,507	4,718	4,57
23 HEREFORDSHIRE	106,796	670	1,340	3,390	2,075	1,721	1,669	1,073	1,00
24 SHROPSHIRE	260,409	1,701	3,402	8,776	5,188	4,566	4,210	2,740	2,44
25 STAFFORDSHIRE	769,541	6,647	13,294	34,660	19,588	17,629	17,031	10,353	9,23
26 WORCESTERSHIRE	294,953	2,395	4,790	11,367	6,449	5,747	5,620	3,319	3,13
27 WARWICKSHIRE	561,334	4,707	9,414	21,954	13,957	11,032	10,922	7,127	6,83
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
28 LEICESTERSHIRE	243,648	2,176	4,352	9,790	6,113	4,968	4,822	3,179	2,93
29 RUTLANDSHIRE	23,479	165	330	681	420	330	351	222	19
30 LINCOLNSHIRE	404,143	3,208	6,416	14,436	7,604	7,378	7,058	3,905	3,69
31 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	323,784	2,850	5,700	11,628	7,554	5,985	5,643	3,791	3,76
32 DERBYSHIRE	293,874	2,402	4,804	11,552	6,988	5,841	5,711	3,504	3,48
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
33 CHESHIRE	470,174	3,924	7,848	18,590	11,748	9,417	9,173	5,993	5,75
34 LANCASHIRE	2,465,366	25,896	51,792	108,211	74,975	55,047	53,164	38,553	36,42
IX. YORKSHIRE.									
35 WEST RIDING	1,530,007	15,025	30,050	67,982	43,190	34,648	33,334	22,396	20,79
36 EAST RIDING (*with York*)	274,425	2,693	5,386	10,355	6,749	5,315	5,040	3,450	3,29
37 NORTH RIDING	211,109	1,592	3,184	7,787	4,411	4,014	3,773	2,295	2,11
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.									
38 DURHAM	542,125	5,327	10,654	28,975	16,726	14,760	14,215	8,604	8,12
39 NORTHUMBERLAND	343,025	3,469	6,938	14,232	8,876	7,335	6,897	4,570	4,30
40 CUMBERLAND	205,276	1,575	3,150	7,497	4,899	3,782	3,715	2,501	2,39
41 WESTMORLAND	60,946	406	812	1,928	1,049	982	946	539	51
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE & WALES.									
42 MONMOUTHSHIRE	196,977	1,526	3,052	7,729	4,295	3,948	3,781	2,293	2,00
43 SOUTH WALES	699,722	5,960	11,920	27,555	14,646	14,148	13,407	7,631	7,01
44 NORTH WALES	416,135	2,818	5,636	14,189	8,942	7,217	6,972	4,656	4,28

NOTE.—The revision of the Numbers for the Year 1868 has not yet been completed at the General Register Office; the figures in this Retur
Parliament in the Thirty-first Annu

General Register Office, Somerset House,
20th April 1869.

d in the Registration Counties, in the Year 1868—*continued.*

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
Iarch.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
300	407	342	519	1,891	1,984	1,847	1,822	1,152	1,028	995	1,075
261	356	302	354	1,428	1,492	1,465	1,408	878	789	718	756
1,125	1,219	1,128	1,170	4,841	4,726	4,651	4,690	3,050	2,573	2,615	2,782
498	521	540	605	3,015	3,026	2,776	2,826	1,894	1,561	1,656	1,895
661	813	739	877	3,718	3,861	3,476	3,643	2,391	1,900	2,005	2,071
773	1,087	984	1,197	3,832	3,968	3,820	3,866	2,550	2,210	2,335	2,195
138	182	155	195	814	868	828	880	572	521	485	497
374	495	388	444	2,106	2,307	2,279	2,084	1,372	1,239	1,359	1,218
1,362	1,644	1,597	2,044	8,764	9,148	8,576	8,172	4,600	4,241	5,693	5,054
456	607	604	728	2,872	2,983	2,650	2,862	1,593	1,409	1,781	1,666
893	1,202	1,131	1,481	5,462	5,732	5,407	5,353	3,475	3,177	4,101	3,204
381	552	487	756	2,563	2,533	2,422	2,272	1,616	1,436	1,784	1,277
34	35	38	58	178	159	174	170	109	97	112	102
597	1,133	675	803	3,648	3,586	3,685	3,517	1,887	1,698	2,166	1,853
546	759	683	862	2,961	2,946	2,863	2,858	1,690	1,741	2,241	1,882
498	611	566	727	2,858	3,072	2,816	2,806	1,585	1,690	1,869	1,844
848	995	1,025	1,056	4,606	5,054	4,513	4,417	2,889	2,828	3,173	2,858
5,906	6,645	6,554	6,791	27,266	28,511	26,511	25,923	18,673	16,852	20,881	18,569
3,353	3,520	3,705	4,447	17,050	17,654	16,643	16,635	9,760	9,895	12,273	11,262
562	716	614	801	2,653	2,588	2,544	2,570	1,476	1,430	2,024	1,819
336	418	349	489	1,899	1,987	2,013	1,888	1,047	983	1,223	1,158
1,263	1,378	1,237	1,449	7,094	7,686	7,066	7,129	4,068	3,743	4,631	4,284
759	962	780	968	3,467	3,706	3,558	3,501	2,266	1,961	2,333	2,316
343	400	339	493	1,836	1,988	1,857	1,816	1,357	1,172	1,159	1,211
63	124	72	147	454	482	502	490	321	245	227	256
335	381	377	433	1,911	1,984	1,965	1,869	1,193	1,034	1,093	975
1,242	1,473	1,415	1,830	6,708	7,530	6,753	6,564	4,135	3,705	3,428	3,378
577	833	610	798	3,418	3,835	3,667	3,269	2,430	2,254	2,056	2,202

ill therefore be found to differ slightly, in some instances, from the correct Numbers in the detailed Abstracts to be hereafter presented to eport of the Registrar General.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar General.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

RETURN

OF

HER MAJESTY'S EMBASSIES

AND

MISSIONS ABROAD,

SHOWING THE

TOTAL INCREASED CHARGE

FOR

EMBASSIES ABROAD

SINCE

1851.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address dated July 29, 1869.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[450]

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated July 29, 1869; *for*—

"A Return of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad, as divided into First Class and Second Class Missions, with a Statement of any Authority for this Division, or Rules by which it is determined, and the Date in every case of the assignment of First Class Rank;

"Of Her Majesty's Embassies Abroad, giving in each case the Date of the Assignment of the Rank of Ambassador, and stating the increased expense arising in each case from the elevation to that Rank; and,

"The Total Increased Charge for Embassies Abroad, since 1851."

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Date of the Assignment of Rank of Ambassador.	Observations.
Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.						
	EMBASSIES.	£		EMBASSIES.	£	£	£	£	£		
France ..	Ambassador	8,000	France ..	Ambassador	10,000	..	2,000	..		Oct. 10, 1815	Previously to April, 1851, the salary of the Ambassador at Paris was 10,000*l.* a year.
	Secretary of Embassy ..	1,000		Secretary of Embassy ..	1,000	..	..	..			
	1st Paid Attaché ..	400			Rent 200	..	200	..	3,200		
	2nd ditto	300		Second Secretary ..	400						
				Ditto	300	..	..	..			
				Military Attaché ..	500	..	500	..			
				Naval Attaché	500	..	500	..			
Turkey ..	Ambassador	7,000	Turkey ..	Ambassador	8,000	..	1,000	..		April 6, 1809	
	Secretary of Embassy ..	800		Secretary of Embassy ..	900	..	100	..			
	Oriental Secretary ..	500		Oriental Secretary ..	600	..	100	..			
	1st Paid Attaché ..	300		Second Secretary ..	400				950		
	2nd ditto	250		Ditto	300						
	3rd ditto	250		Ditto	300	250	..	..			
	4th ditto	250		Ditto	300						
	5th ditto	250									
	6th ditto	250									
	FIRST CLASS MISSIONS.										
Russia ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	6,000	Russia ..	Ambassador	7,800	..	1,800	..		Dec. 11, 1860	From 1812 to 1844 there was an Ambassador in Russia with a salary varying from 11,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a-year.
		Rent 700			Rent 1,200	..	500	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	700		Secretary of Embassy ..	900	..	200	..			
	1st Paid Attaché ..	400			Rent 150	..	150	..	3,000		
	2nd ditto	300		Second Secretary ..	400						
				Ditto	350	..	350	..			
				Ditto	300						
	Carried over ..	27,650			34,800				7,150		

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Date of the Assignment of Rank of Ambassador.	Observations.
Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.						
		£			£	£	£	£	£		
	Brought over ..	27,650			34,800				7,150		
	FIRST CLASS MISSIONS—*continued.*			EMBASSIES—*continued.*							
Austria ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	Austria ..	Ambassador	8,000	.	3,000	..		Nov. 22, 1860	From 1814 to 1851 there was an Ambassador in Austria, with a salary varying from 11,000*l.* to 9,000*l.* a-year.
		Rent 900			Rent 1,200	..	300	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	600		Secretary of Embassy ..	900	..	300	..	4,050		
	1st Paid Attaché ..	350			Rent 100	..	100	..			
	2nd ditto	250		Second Secretary ..	400						
				Ditto	300	..	350	..			
				Ditto	250						
Prussia ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	Prussia ..	Ambassador	7,000	..	2,000	..		Oct. 28, 1862	
		Rent 500			Rent 1,000	..	500	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	550		Secretary of Embassy ..	800	..	250	..	3,200		
	Paid Attaché	250			Rent 100	..	100	..			
				Second Secretary ..	350						
				Ditto	250	..	350	..			
				FIRST CLASS MISSIONS.*						Date of the Assignment of First-Class Rank.	
Spain ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	Spain ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	..	..	..		April 6, 1822	From 1812 to 1822 there was an Ambassador in Spain, with a salary of 11,000*l.* a-year.
		Rent 400			Rent 500	..	100	..	350		
	Secretary of Legation ..	550		Secretary of Legation ..	700	..	150	..			
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	350	..	100	..			
United States	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,500	United States	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	..	500	..		Oct. 10, 1815	
		Rent 500			Rent 1,000	..	500	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	550		Secretary of Legation ..	700	..	150	..	2,100		
	Paid Attaché	200		Second Secretary ..	350	..	450	..			
				Ditto	300						
				Naval Attaché	500	..	500	..			
Portugal ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,000	Portugal ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,000	..	..	..		Nov. 29, 1833	From 1815 to 1828 there was an Ambassador in Portugal whose salary was 8,000*l.* a-year.
		Rent 400			Rent 400	..	..	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..			
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	250	..	..	..			

* The division of Missions into First and Second Class has rested with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, according to his discretion, and has not been determined by any special authority or rules.

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Date of the Assignment of First-Class Rank.	Observations.
Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.						
		£			£	£	£	£	£		
Brazil ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,000	Brazil ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,000	..	..	..	350	April 6, 1826	
		Rent 500			Rent 700	..	200	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	550		Secretary of Legation ..	700	..	150	..			
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	250	..	..	..			
Netherlands .	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	Netherlands	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	..	..	..		July 6, 1836	From 1815 to 1832, when the separation between the Netherlands and Belgium took place, there was an Ambassador in the Netherlands with a salary varying from 11,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* a-year.
		Rent 400			Rent 400	..	..	..			
	Secretary of Legation .	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..			
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary . ..	250	..	..	..			
Belgium ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	Belgium ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,480	120	..	..		March 1, 1836	
		Rent 400			Rent 520	..	120	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..			
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	250	..	..	..			
SECOND CLASS MISSIONS.											
Two Sicilies .	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,000									
		Rent 400									
	Secretary of Legation ..	500									
	Paid Attaché	250									
Sardinia ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	Italy ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	4,600	..	6,300		Nov. 19, 1859	
		Rent 500			Rent 600	600	..				
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	700	700	..				
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	350	400	..				
				Ditto	250						
Tuscany ..	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	2,000									
		Rent 300									
	Secretary of Legation ..	400									
	Paid Attaché (resident at Rome)	500									
	Carried over ..	86,150			97,050			6,300	17,200		

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Date of the Assignment of First-Class Rank.	Observations.
Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.						
		£			£	£	£	£	£		
	Brought over ..	86,150			97,050			6,300	17,200		
SECOND CLASS MISSIONS—*continued.*			FIRST CLASS MISSIONS—*continued.*								
BAVARIA ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	BAVARIA ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	..	..	..	250	Oct. 20, 1863	
		Rent 400			Rent 400	..	..	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..			
				Second Secretary ..	250	..	250	..			
DENMARK ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	DENMARK ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,600	..	..	..	250	Oct. 20, 1863	
		Rent 400			Rent 400	..	..	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..			
				Second Secretary ..	250	..	250	..			
SWEDEN ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,000	SWEDEN ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,000	..	..	..	250	Oct. 20, 1863	
		Rent 400			Rent 400	..	..	..			
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..			
				Second Secretary ..	250	..	250	..			
HANOVER ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,000	HANOVER ..	(Mission abolished).	..	3,000	..	3,900			
		Rent 400				400	..				
	Secretary of Legation ..	500				500	..				
FRANKFORT ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	2,600	FRANKFORT ..	(Ditto)	..	2,600	..	3,550			
		Rent 300			..	300	..				
	Secretary of Legation ..	400				400	..				
	Paid Attaché	250				250	..				
SAXONY ..	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	2,000	SAXONY ..	(Ditto)	..	2,000	..	3,150			
		Rent 300			..	300	..				
	Secretary of Legation ..	400				400	..				
		Rent 200			..	200	..				
	Paid Attaché	250				250	..				
MEXICO ..	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	3,600	MEXICO ..	(Mission suspended) ..	..	3,600	..	4,800			
		Rent 400				400	..				
	Secretary of Legation ..	600				600	..				
	Paid Attaché	200				200	..				

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Observations.
Country.	Rank	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.					
		£			£	£	£	£	£	
				SECOND CLASS MISSIONS.						
Greece ..	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	2,500	Greece ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	3,500	..	1,000	..	1,100	
	Rent	300			Rent 300	..	..	..		
	Secretary of Legation ..	400		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	100	..		
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	250	..	..	..		
Switzerland .	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	2,000	Switzerland.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	2,500	..	500	..	550	
	Rent	250			Rent 300	..	50	..		
	Secretary of Legation ..	400		Secretary of Legation ..	400	..	..	..		
Wurtemburg .	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	2,000	Wurtemburg	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	2,000	..	..	..		
	Rent	300			Rent 300	..	..	..		
	Secretary of Legation ..	400		Secretary of Legation ..	400	..	..	..		
	Rent	100			Rent 100	..	..	..		
	Paid Attaché	250		Second Secretary ..	250	..	..			
Buenos Ayres	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	3,000	Argentine Republic ..	Minister Plenipotentiary ..	3,000	..	..	..	350	
	Rent	300			Rent 400	..	100	..		
	Secretary of Legation ..	500		Secretary of Legation ..	500	..	..	..		
				Second Secretary . ..	250	..	250	..		
			Morocco ..	Minister Resident ..	400	..	..	..	400	
	Carried over ..	127,400			126,050			21,700	20,350	

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Observations.
Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.					
		£			£	£	£	£	£	
	Brought over ..	127,400			126,050			21,700	20,350	
	FOURTH CLASS MISSIONS.			SECOND CLASS MISSIONS—*continued.*						
Central America ..	Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires	365	Central American Republics ..	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General	2,000	..	..	..	1,635	In 1851 the salaries of the Consuls-General in Central and South America, amounting in the aggregate to 11,400*l.* a-year, were paid out of the Consular Vote, supplemented, in the cases specified, by an allowance of 1*l.* a day, charged upon the Consolidated Fund. In 1869 they were paid exclusively from the grant for Diplomatic Services.
Chile ..	Ditto	365	Chile ..	Ditto	2,000	..	..	..	1,635	
Peru ..	Ditto	365	Peru ..	Ditto	2,000	..	..	..	1,635	
New Granada	Ditto	365	Colombia ..	Ditto	2,000	..	..	..	1,635	
Venezuela ..	Ditto	365	Venezuela ..	Ditto	2,000	..	..	..	1,635	
Monte Video .	Ditto	365	Monte Video	Ditto (Abolished) ..	..	..	..	365	..	
			Equator ..	Ditto	1,400	..	..	..	1,400	
Bolivia ..	Ditto	365						365		
			Coburg ..	Secretary of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires) ..	400	..	400	..	600	
					Rent 200	..	200	..		
			Dresden ..	Ditto	500	..	500	..	700	
					Rent 200	..	200	..		
			Darmstadt ..	Ditto	500	..	500	..	700	
					Rent 200	..	200	..		
			Rome ..	Second Secretary ..	800	..	800	..	1,000	* Subject to a set-off of 11,400*l.*, the amount to which the Consular Vote has been relieved, as stated above, whereby the total increase amounts to 21,525*l.*, against a total diminution of 22,430*l.*, making a net diminution of 905*l.*
					Rent 200	..	200	..		
		129,955			140,450			22,430	32,925 *	

N.B.—Secretaries of Legation, after ten years' service, are entitled to an addditional Allowance of 250*l.* a-year.

This Return does not include Third Secretaries, who, in compliance with the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, were, in 1861, commissioned and paid as such after four years' service as Unpaid Attachés. The vote for them in the financial year 1869-70 was 2,298*l.*

The Committee of the House of Commons, in 1861, recommended that the "attention of the Secretary of State be directed to the Salaries and Allowances of the larger Missions with the view of considering whether they are adequate to meet the greatly increased expenditure of living at the principal European Capitals."

Scale in 1851.			Scale in 1869.			Diminution on each head.	Increase on each head.	Total Diminution.	Total Increase.	Observations.
Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.	Country.	Rank.	Salary and House-Rent.					
					£	£	£	£	£	
Persia ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	Persia ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	5,000	..	..	..		The Persian salaries were not voted upon estimate until the year 1869-70, but were paid out of a sum of 12,000*l.* received annually from the Indian Government towards defraying the expenditure of the Diplomatic Service in Persia.
	Secretary of Legation ..	750		Secretary of Legation ..	750	..	..	..	290	
	1st Paid Attaché ..	460		Oriental Secretary ..	600	..	140	..		
	2nd „	300		Second Secretary ..	400	..	100	..		
	3rd „	200		„ „ ..	250	..	50	..		
China ..			China ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	6,000	..	..	..	..	In 1851 the Officer who represented British interests in China was the Governor of Hong Kong, who was also styled Chief Superintendent of Trade, and received as such a salary of 6,000*l.* a-year. In 1859 a Minister was sent to China with the double rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, with a salary of 8,000*l.* a-year. These salaries, previously to the year 1869–70, were included in the General Estimate for services in China. One-third of the expenditure in China is borne by the Indian Government.
				Secretary of Legation } Chinese Secretary }	1,200	..	..	.	..	
				Second Secretary ..	500	..	..	..	..	
				„ „	400	..	..	..	..	
Japan ..			Japan ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	4,000	..	..	..	..	Great Britain had no relations, Diplomatic or Consular, with Japan in 1851. The first Agent to Japan (1859) was sent as Consul-General. In 1860 he was raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, and was assigned a salary of 2,000*l.* a-year. These salaries, previously to the year 1869–70, were included in the General Estimate for services in Japan.
				Secretary of Legation ..	800	..	..	..	..	
				Japanese Secretary ..	700	..	..	..	..	
				Second Secretary ..	400	..	..	..	..	

Return of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad, showing the Total Increased Charge for Embassies Abroad since 1851.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address dated July 29, 1869.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS showing the Number of PATENTS for INVENTIONS granted for *England* in the Years 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868:"

"Showing, also, the Number granted for *Scotland* in 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868:"

"Showing, also, the Number granted for *Ireland* in 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868:"

"Showing, also, the Number granted, or understood to be granted, in *England* for the Colonies in the Years 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868:"

"Showing, also, the Number of APPLICATIONS for PATENTS made or granted in the Year 1866, arranged according to the Classification adopted in the Subject-Matter Index published by Order of the Commissioners of Patents:"

"Showing, also, the Number of PATENTS, or of APPLICATIONS for PATENTS, recorded for the Year 1866, affecting Processes or Operations in the Manufacture and Refining of SUGAR and MOLASSES, and the Manufacture, Revivification, and Use of ANIMAL CHARCOAL, so far as indicated by the Titles or otherwise readily ascertainable or inferrible:"

"And showing, also, the Number of PATENTS in force in *England* on the 31st day of December of the Years 1848 and 1868; with any Explanatory Notes which may be required."

RETURNS FROM PATENT OFFICE.

RETURN showing the Number of PATENTS for INVENTIONS granted for *England* in the Years 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

YEARS.	Patents Granted.
1650	None.
1700	2
1750	7
1800	96
1825	250
1850	523

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.*

YEARS.	Applications.	Patents Granted.
1866	3,453	2,121
1867	3,723	2,292
1868	3,991	† 1,715 to 11 March 1869

* Many applications under the Amendment Act, 1852, become void before completion; hence the difference between the number of applications made and patents granted thereon.

† The patents for A.D. 1868 are not all yet sealed. The 1,715 here named as granted on the 3,991 applications are of necessity only such as were sealed and the specifications filed at the date of this Return (11th March 1869). The total number for A.D. 1868 cannot be known until the 30th June 1869, owing to the six months allowed patentees (from the dates of their several applications) in which to have their patents sealed and to file their final specifications.

For example: No. 3,991, dated 31st December 1868; the patent need not be sealed nor the specification filed before 30th June 1869.

RETURN showing the Number of PATENTS for INVENTIONS granted for *Scotland* in the Years 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

YEARS.	Patents Granted.
1800	13
1825	62
1850	227

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.*

YEARS.	Applications.	Patents Granted.
1866	3,453	2,121
1867	3,723	2,292
1868	3,991	1,715 to 11 March 1869†

* Under the Amendment Act, 1852, all Patents granted in England extend to the United Kingdom.

† The Patents for A.D. 1868 are not all yet sealed. The 1,715 named as granted on the 3,991 applications are of necessity only such as were sealed and the specifications filed at the date of this Return (11th March 1869). The total number for A.D. 1868 cannot be known until the 30th June 1869, owing to the six months allowed patentees (from the dates of their several applications) in which to have their patents sealed and to file their final specifications.

For example: No. 3,991, dated 31st December 1868; the patent need not be sealed nor the specification filed before 30th June 1869.

RETURN showing the Number of PATENTS for INVENTIONS granted for *Ireland* in the Years 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

YEARS.	Patents Granted.
1800	2
1825	33
1850	53

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.*

YEARS.	Applications.	Patents Granted.
1866	3,453	2,121
1867	3,723	2,292
1868	3,991	1,715 to 11 March 1869†

* Under the Amendment Act, 1852, all Patents granted in England extend to the United Kingdom.

† The Patents for A.D. 1868 are not yet all sealed. The 1,715 here named as granted on the 3,991 applications are of necessity only such as were sealed and the specifications filed at the date of this Return (11th March 1869). The total number for A.D. 1868 cannot be known until the six months allowed patentees (from the dates of their several applications) in which to have their patents sealed and to file their final specifications.

For example: No. 3,991, dated 31st December 1868; the patent need not be sealed nor the specification filed before 30th June 1869.

RETURN showing the Number of PATENTS for INVENTIONS Granted, or understood to be Granted, in *England* for the Colonies, in the Years 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Years.	Patents Granted.
1800	6
1825	87
1850	191

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.*

Years.	Patents Granted.
1866	None.
1867	None.
1868	None.

* Under the Amendment Act, 1852, Patents granted in England do not extend to the Colonies.

RETURN showing the Number of APPLICATIONS for PATENTS made or Granted in the Year 1866, arranged according to the Classification adopted in the Subject-Matter Index published by order of the Commissioners of Patents.

SUBJECTS.	Number of Patents.
A.D. 1866:	
Accidents	51
Acids and vinegar	17
Advertising	8
Aërated; aërated liquids; carburetting air and gas.	9
Aërial machines, aërostation	5
Air, gas, and wind engines and mills; pneumatic motive-power.	35
Air supplying to furnaces, stoves, lamps, &c.; increasing and regulating draft; tuyeres, dampers, chimney wind-guards, heating blast.	93
Air supplying in cleansing, thrashing, and dressing grain and seeds.	8
Air admitting, forcing, and exhausting, for manufacturing and other purposes; air-pumps, bellows, fans, and other blowers; forcing gas through melted metal, &c.	90
Alkalies; alkaline and earthy salts; salts of alumina; baryta, iodine, and compounds.	44
Anchors, lowering anchors	10
Axles, shafts, bearings, journals, axle-boxes, packings for axles; lubricating axles, &c.	50
Bags, baskets, sacks, holders, and fastenings	24
Baths and basins; bathing appliances	15
Bayonets and sabres	3
Bells; ringing bells	8
Belts, braces, girths, and bands	9
Bleaching and decolourising	19
Bobbins and cop tubes	6
Bones, ivory, horn, pearl and substitutes	12
Books, albums, portfolios, book covers, book slides or holders; bookbinding.	24
Boots, shoes, leggings, skates; cleaning boots	51
Boring, drilling, rifling, and punching; gimlets, augers, and brace-bits.	52
Bottles and jars; stoppers, capsules, and corks; stoppering, closing and opening bottles and jars; corkscrews, bottle-holders.	45
Boxes, trunks, portmanteaus, letter-boxes, work-boxes, dressing-cases, canisters.	35
Bread, biscuits, and pastry; bakers' ovens	6
A.D. 1866:	
Breaks, skids, and buffers for carriages and railways	41
Brewing, fermenting, making fermented and unfermented beverages; treating malt and hops.	33
Bricks, tiles, and building-blocks	27
Bridges, viaducts, and aqueducts	18
Brushes and brooms; brushing and waxing apartments.	22
Building, plastering, flooring, and roofing walls, ceilings, and cornices; ladders and building-stages.	52
Buoys, marine lights; preserving life and property at sea; conveying lines to stranded vessels; swimming, imparting buoyancy.	17
Buttons, buckles, studs, sleeve-links, and other dress fastenings.	25
Calculating, teaching	3
Candles, tapers, and wicks	10
Cards, tablets, and card-cases	5
Carriages, cabs, omnibuses, waggons, carts, trucks, velocipedes, loading and tipping carts, &c.	82
Cartridges and cases	46
Casks and barrels; cask-stands; bungs	20
Casting and moulding plastic materials; manufacture of moulded articles; plastic compositions; moulding fuel.	40
Cement and plaster; burning lime	30
Cemented and flocked fabrics; adhering ornaments, and depositing metal on fabrics or yarns.	17
Chains, chain cables; hooks, hoops, rings	34
Charcoal, coke, carbon, moulders' blacking, lamp black.	25
Cheques, receipts; preventing speculation	3
Chlorine and chlorides	13
Churns, milk-cans, making cheese and butter	8
Cisterns, reservoirs, tanks, and buckets	11
Clocks, watches, and other timekeepers; watch keys, chains, and guards.	38
Coating, plating, lining, and facing metallic surfaces with metals or other substances.	44
Coating, plating, lining, and facing glass, wood, stone, plastic materials, textile fabrics, &c.	19

RETURN showing the Number of Applications for Patents made or granted in the Year 1866, &c.—*continued.*

SUBJECTS.	Number of Patents.
A. D. 1866:	
Coating, sheathing, and facing ships; compositions for the purpose.	31
Coating or covering rollers	6
Coffee, cocoa and tea; coffee-pots and tea-pots	16
Coffins, tombstones; embalming	5
Coins and medals	4
Combs	2
Compasses; measuring angles; surveying and levelling; mathematical and astronomical instruments; ascertaining longitude.	20
Condensing, cooling, freezing	45
Confectionery, lozenges, liquorice cakes	5
Cooking, and apparatus used in cooking	23
Copying, tracing, drawing and writing	28
Cork, corks and bungs	7
Cutting, sawing, planing, &c. metal, stone, wood, cork and slate.	60
Cutting paper, india-rubber, and tobacco; cutting and splitting leather and cloth.	33
Cylinders, rollers, drums; covering rollers	85
Dentistry; artificial teeth, toothpicks	6
Disinfecting, deodorising, perfuming	19
Distilling, alcoholic distillation; manufacture of spirituous liquors.	12
Distilling; bituminous, resinous, and oleaginous distillation.	36
Docks, harbours, breakwaters, piers, landing-stages, canals, seawalls, sub-marine works, weirs.	20
Doors and gates; door furniture	29
Drains, sewers, gutters; drain-pipes and tiles; draining; stench-traps.	27
Dramatic and scenic effects, illusory exhibitions, stage scenery, float-lights.	9
Drying, expressing moisture	45
Dyeing textile fabrics, yarns and materials; fixing colours; mordants.	29
Dyes and printing-colours	23
Earthenware and porcelain; pottery kilns; potters' glazes; ceramic wares; terra cotta.	21
Electricity, galvanism and magnetism, and their application.	65
Electro-plating and galvanizing; depositing metal by electricity.	7
Embossing, producing raised patterns	26
Enamelling, enamels	8
Engraving and etching, producing sunk devices	21
Envelopes	14
Excavating and dredging; tunnels and embankments.	26
Extracts and decoctions	3
Fabrics; elastic fabrics	46
Feathers; artificial feathers and flowers	3
Fences and railings	9
Fibres (obtaining from plants, recovering from manufactured goods, separating, cleansing, packing.)	72
Files and clips	4
Files and rasps	12
Filtering, purifying and clarifying liquids; filters; distilling water; softening water.	28
Finishing, dressing, singeing, shearing, folding, and pressing woven fabrics, yarns, &c.; cutting fustians.	50
Fire-arms, guns, ordnance, gun-carriages, targets, rifle practice.	154
Fire-engines; fire-escapes; extinguishing fires	25
Fire-places, grates and stoves; fenders and fire-guards.	25
Fire-works	3
Fishing; fishing-nets, fish-hooks, oyster rakes	11
Flues and chimneys; chimney tops; curing smoky chimneys; chimney wind-guards.	50
A. D. 1866:	
Food for cattle; fodder-cutting; chaff-cutting; root pulping.	9
Fortifications, batteries, ships of war, gun-boats, armour-plated ships.	27
Fuel, treating coal; preparing firewood; fire-lighters.	36
Fulling and felting; felted fabrics; flock, wadding	20
Furnaces and fire-boxes; supplying furnaces with fuel.	135
Furniture; bedsteads, tables, chairs, cradles and nursing-apparatus; castors; bedstead-bottoms.	42
Games and exercises; billiards and bagatelle	8
Gas, gasometers, holders and retorts; oxygen	56
Gas and other burners and regulators; gas fittings; lighting gas; preventing escape of gas.	30
Gauges, safety plugs, water-level indicators	17
Glass; applications of glass	31
Gloves	6
Governors and indicators of speed and power for stationary engines and machinery; starting, stopping, and reversing apparatus, machinery-breaks.	35
Grinding and crushing corn, grain, seeds, &c.; dressing flour; millstones; decorticating grain, grinding dried meat.	23
Grinding and crushing minerals, clay, fibrous plants, &c.; breaking stone.	13
Grinding and sharpening; flat grinding and polishing; grinding surfaces; emery, sand, and glass papers and cloths.	39
Gunpowder and explosive compounds; powder flasks.	12
Gutta percha and india-rubber (preparing, treating, vulcanising.)	13
Gutta-percha and india-rubber, as applied in various manufactures.	85
Hair-dressing and perfumery	12
Hammers, axes, picks, spades, trowels	25
Harness, saddles, curbs, whips, releasing from harness; shearing and grooming horses; nose-bags.	25
Hatching eggs and rearing chickens	3
Hats, caps, bonnets, ladies' caps, cap-fronts; coverings for the head, head dresses, head ornaments.	31
Heating and evaporating; regulating heat	126
Hoists, cranes, capstans, windlasses; raising, lowering and moving heavy bodies; raising from mines; raising sunken ships.	62
Horse-shoes, shoeing horses	9
Horticulture, conservatories, lawn-mowing, training plants.	24
Inks and inkstands	4
Inlaying; inlaid work	3
Insects and vermin (destroying); protecting silk-worms.	4
Jewellery, lockets, brooches, bracelets, watch chains, swivels, and keys.	18
Joining, jointing, coupling; pipe-joints, railway-joints; furniture joints and hinges; packing for joints.	77
Knives, forks, spoons, scissors, shears; cleaning knives, forks and spoons.	25
Lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, candlesticks; lamp furniture, glasses and shades; lighting, producing light.	67
Leather, skins, and hides; artificial leather and parchment; currying, tanning, cutting and ornamenting leather.	36
Locks, latches, bolts, lock furniture, keys, safes, strong boxes.	47
Looking-glasses and frames	6

RETURN showing the Number of Applications for Patents made or Granted in the Year 1866, &c.—*continued.*

SUBJECTS.	Number of Patents.
A. D. 1866:	
Mangling, ironing, goffering, rouching	17
Mantel-pieces	1
Manure; treating sewage	27
Maps and charts	7
Matches, fusees, pipe and cigar lights	11
Measuring and gauging length, size, and quantity; loom and other machine registers; appointment and date indicators.	20
Measuring and registering progress of locomotives, carriages, and ships; carriage turnstiles, registers, and counting apparatus; logs and sounders.	12
Medical treatment of animals; washing, dipping, and smearing mixtures.	11
Medicines and curative apparatus; medical baths; inhaling and respiratory apparatus.	16
Metallic salts and oxides	24
Metals, smelting, extracting, and reducing; treating ores; refining, tempering, and annealing metals; manufacture of iron and steel; metallic alloys.	118
Metals, casting and moulding; moulds and core-boxes.	42
Metals, forging, rolling, hammering, rivetting, bending, welding, and shaping; steam hammers; anvils.	88
Metals; cutting, planing, punching, boring, and rifling.	35
Metals; plating and coating metallic surfaces with metal; finishing and ornamenting metallic surfaces.	21
Meters for gas and fluids	28
Mining; boring and blasting rock; raising from mines, getting coals; draining, lighting, and ventilating mines; sinking wells.	48
Mixing, mashing, stirring, agitating	16
Motive-power machines worked by air, &c. (*see* "Air-engines.")	
Motive-power machines worked by steam (*see* "Steam-engines.")	
Motive-power machines worked by water (*see* "Water-wheels."	
Motive power (electro): electro-magnetic engines.	11
Motive power (mechanical); horse power	9
Mouldings and architectural ornaments	15
Musical instruments and notation; turning over leaves of music; music stools, digitoriums.	32
Nails, spikes, bolts, rivets, screws, nuts, washers, and dies; angle iron, T iron, brackets.	55
Oil-cloths, floor-cloths, table-covers, and furniture covers; rick-cloths and waggon-covers.	20
Oiling or lubricating; materials for oiling; oil-cans and lubricators.	43
Oils from seeds; animal and vegetable oils; treating fatty and oily matters.	18
Oils of tar, bitumen, and resin; naphtha, paraffine, &c.; mineral oils; hydro-carbons, phosphorus.	27
Optical instruments, telescopes, microscopes, stereoscopes, lenses; optical illusions.	17
Ovens and kilns	28
Oxidation and incrustation (preventing and removing).	36
Painting, colouring, and varnishing; paints, colours, varnishes, glazes and lacquer.	45
Paper-making, *papier mâché*, preparing pulp, &c.	39
Paper; cutting, folding, and ornamenting; applications of paper.	28
A. D. 1866:	
Paper-hangings	10
Paving, road-making, and cleansing; pavements; scouring stone floors.	15
Peat	10
Pens, penholders, pencils, and pencil-cases	14
Petticoats, skirts, stays, crinolines, dress suspenders, shawls, muffs, ladies' fans.	30
Photography and photographic apparatus	33
Pictures, portraits, and miniatures; picture frames.	19
Pile-driving and drawing	4
Pillars, columns, posts, slabs, vases; statuary	21
Pins and needles	18
Pipes, tubes, and syphons, tobacco pipes; joining pipes.	85
Pistons and piston packing	26
Plants, sea-weeds, &c. (treatment of)	17
Plates, dishes, cups and saucers: salt-cellars, trays.	17
Ploughing, digging, clod-crushing, land-rolling, harrowing; agricultural implements; tilling and cultivating land.	29
Preserving and hardening wood, metal, stone, and other substances.	22
Preserving and preparing articles of food, curing bacon; cutting and mincing meat, sauces, condiments, and pickles; paring cucumbers.	39
Presses; compressing, packing, and arranging	70
Printing and transferring; type and other surfaces for printing; composing and distributing type.	96
Propelling ships; locomotion on water, propellers, paddle-wheels, and screws.	48
Propelling carriages; locomotion on land	9
Propelling or driving machinery, ploughs, and pumps; feed motions, guides, adjustments and traversers; transmitting power and motion; cranks and gearing.	205
Pumps; pumping and raising water and other liquids; pump pistons and packings; ships' pumps; turbines; beer engines.	73
Purses and fastenings	6
Rags and waste; separating fibres from fabrics	15
Railways; permanent way, rails, rail-joints, chairs, and sleepers; portable railways, atmospheric railways, tramways.	54
Railway switches, points, crossings, and turn-tables.	19
Railway carriages; coupling, uncoupling, and altering position of carriages and engines.	37
Railway buffers and breaks; retarding and stopping trains, preventing collisions, &c.	36
Reaping, mowing, making hay	43
Reflectors for lamps; reflection of light	7
Retorts and crucibles	16
Ropes, cordage, twine, oakum, wire-ropes	21
Salt and saltpetre	3
Sewing and embroidering	55
Shearing sheep; clipping horses	4
Ship and boat building, sheathing, repairing, working, loading and unloading; masts, spars, &c.	100
Ships' boats (lowering and disengaging)	10
Ships' rigging and sails; reefing and furling sails; ships' rig.	7
Shirts, collars, wristbands, neckties, scarfs, drawers, hose.	15
Shot, shell, bullets, and other projectiles; torpedoes.	20

RETURN showing the Number of Applications for Patents made or Granted in the Year 1866, &c.—*continued.*

SUBJECTS.	Number of Patents.
A. D. 1866:	
Show-cases, exhibiting goods for sale; shop safes, fronts, and counters; name plates; street name indicators.	13
Sifting, sorting, separating	27
Signals, alarms; communicating apparatus	87
Smoke prevention; burning and condensing smoke; saving fuel.	77
Soap	12
Sowing seeds and distributing manure	11
Spindles; spindles and flyers	20
Spinning, opening, ginning, breaking, and cleaning fibrous materials.	54
Spinning, carding, combing, and heckling fibrous materials; making cards.	58
Spinning, roving, slubbing, twisting, doubling, and throwing fibrous materials.	83
Springs	28
Stables, cattle stalls, feeding troughs and racks, nose-bags.	12
Stamps and stamping; seals and monograms, labels and tickets; damping, cancelling, and protecting stamps and labels.	22
Starch, size, glue, gum, gelatine	11
Steam-boilers: constructing steam and other boilers; generating and superheating steam; preventing boiler explosions.	110
Steam-boilers: cleansing and preventing incrustation of boilers; purifying the water.	23
Steam boilers: water-feeding apparatus for boilers; heating feed-water.	31
Steam-engines (stationary, locomotive, and marine).	121
Steering or guiding ships, carriages, ploughs, &c.	29
Stone and slate; artificial stone and marble; grindstones and millstones.	36
Straps, driving-bands, and belts	14
Sugar and syrups; glucose	26
Sulphur	4
Surgery, surgical instruments, splints and bandages, trusses for hernia; artificial limbs; invalid furniture.	11
Tar and resin	6
Telegraphs (electric); telegraphic printing apparatus.	57
Testing the strength and quality of materials	1
Thermometers, barometers, salinometers, electrometers; testing the strength of fluids.	16
Thrashing, winnowing, hulling, decorticating, dressing, cleaning, drying, storing, and preserving corn, grain, seeds, and rice.	45
Threads and yarns	20
Tobacco and snuff; cigars, cigar holders, pipe and cigar lighters, smoking pipes, tobacco pouches.	18
Toys	14
Turning, lathes for turning	17

SUBJECTS.	Number of Patents.
A. D. 1866:	
Umbrellas, parasols, umbrella furniture, walking-sticks.	8
Upholstery (mattresses, beds, cushions, curtains, curtain and stair-rods, cornice-rods, cornice-poles); rugs, mats, and matting.	34
Valves, taps, stop-cocks, plugs; regulating the flow and pressure of fluids.	123
Ventilation; supplying and purifying air for buildings, mines, ships, carriages, &c.	34
Vices, wrenches, drill-braces, screw-stocks, screw-keys or spanners, cramps.	16
Washing, cleansing, and wringing fabrics, yarns and materials.	29
Water-closets, urinals, and commodes	23
Watering; supplying and distributing water, fountains and wells.	26
Water-proof, fire-proof, and air-proof fabrics, buildings, &c.; water-proofing, fire-proofing, and air-proofing.	20
Waterwheels and engines; hydraulic motive power.	18
Wearing apparel, military outfits, tailors' trimmings.	30
Weaving; sizing, warping, beaming, and preparing yarns for weaving.	15
Weaving plain, figured, and double fabrics; jacquards and looms; woven fabrics.	92
Weaving carpets, velvets, and other pile and terry fabrics; carpet looms.	9
Weaving: knitting, lace-making; stocking-frames; warp fabrics; net and meshed fabrics.	27
Weaving fringes, ribbons; producing braid; platting.	15
Weaving; shuttles and weft forks	18
Weaving: temples, pickers, healds and reeds	17
Weaving: letting-off and taking-up motion; stopping looms.	24
Weighing-machines, scales, indicating weight	12
Wheels for carriages; railway wheels, wheel tire, &c.	29
Wheels for machinery; cog-wheels, pulleys, cams, &c.	32
Winding, reeling, and balling yarn and thread	
Window-blinds, sun-blinds, fire-screens	20
Windows and sashes; window-frames and shutters.	33
Wire-working; wire-ropes; telegraph cables	40
Wood and veneers; artificial wood	30

In the foregoing Return for 1866, the 3,453 patents, or applications for patents, are classified in 276 divisions or subjects, and every patent relating to more than one subject has necessarily been repeated the requisite number of times.

RETURN showing the Number of PATENTS, or of APPLICATIONS for PATENTS, recorded for the Year 1866, affecting Processes or Operations in the Manufacture and Refining of SUGAR and MOLASSES, and the Manufacture, Revivification and Use of ANIMAL CHARCOAL so far as indicated by the Titles, or otherwise readily ascertainable or inferrible.

	Number of Patents.
A. D. 1866:	
Making and refining sugar, manufacture, &c. of charcoal - - -	32

RETURN showing the Number of PATENTS in force in *England* on the 31st day of December 1848 and 1868.

Year.	Number in Force.
1848 - - - -	4,247.
1868 - - - -	11,369, including 11 prolongations.

LIST of MEMOIRS on SUGAR published in various Foreign Periodicals during the Year 1866, extracted from the "*Index to Foreign Scientific Periodicals*," a Fortnightly Periodical published by order of the Commissioners of Patents.

EXTRACTION.

J. de Puydt.—Continuous Apparatus for extracting Juice from Beetroot, Sugar Scums, &c. (*Génie Industriel*, October 1866, vol. 32, p. 196.)

C. Stammer.—On the Utilization of Scums in Sugar-making. (Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, November 1866, vol. 182, p. 334.)

A. Reynoso.—On the Use of the Phosphates of Alumina and Magnesia for extracting Sugar. (*Comptes Rendus*, vol. 60, p. 1292.—*Journal für Praktische Chemie*, May 15, 1866, vol. 97, p. 383.)

———— On the Extraction of Beetroot Sugar by Freezing. (*Bulletin des Séances de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Agriculture.—Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement*, July 1866, [2] vol. 13, p. 440.)

L. Walkoff.—On the Extraction of Sugar from Molasses at the Works of Messrs. Schrötter and Wellman, Berlin. (Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, January 1866, vol. 179, p. 68.—*Technologiste*, May 1866, vol. 27, p. 408.—*Mittheilungen des Gewerbe-Vereins für Hannover*, 1866, No. 1, p. 51.—*Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris*, August 1866 [N.S.], vol. 6, p. 173.)

Dubrunfaut.—On the Extraction of Sugar from Molasses by Endosmosis. (*Génie Industriel*, July 1866, vol. 32, p. 45.)

C. Scheibler.—A Method of extracting Sugar from Molasses. (*French Patent. Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris*, April 1866 [N.S.], vol. 5, p. 316.)

H. Leplay.—A Method of extracting Crystallizable Sugar from Saccharine Juices, Syrups, and Molasses. (*French Patent. Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris*, September 1866 [N.S.], vol. 6, p. 251.—*L'Invention*, November 1866, vol. 21, p. 331.)

C. Scheibler.—An improved Method of ascertaining the Quantity of Carbonic Acid contained in the Gas used for removing the Lime from Beetroot Juice.—*Zeitschrift des Vereins für die Rübenzuckerindustrie im Zollverein*, 1866, vol. 16, p. 644.)

C. Stammer.—On the Estimation of the relative Efficiency of Beetroot Presses from the Quantity of Sugar contained in the expressed Juice. (Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, November 1866, vol. 182, p. 241.)

R. de Massy.—An improved Method of extracting Beet Juice. (*Journal des Fabricants de Sucre.*—Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, June 1866, vol. 160, p. 396.—*Mémoires de la Société des Ingénieurs Civils*, October-December, 1866 [2], vol. 19, pp. 580, 644.—*Kunst und Gewerbeblatt*, November-December, 1866, Jahr 52, p. 678.)

C. Scheibler.—A popular Exposition of the Endosmotic Phenomena of the Extraction of Beet Juice by the Diffusion Process. (*Zeitschrift des Vereins für die Rübenzuckerindustrie im Zollverein*, 1866, p. 231.—Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, November 1866, vol. 182, p. 340.)

Manufacture.

A. Perret.—Apparatus for manufacturing Carbonic Acid, and Description of a Settling Vat for use in Sugar Works. (*Génie Industriel*, vol. 30, p. 233.—Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, January 1866, vol. 179, p. 147.)

A. H. Schmidt.—On the Use of Iron instead of Copper Tubes in Sugar Manufactories. (*Zeitschrift des Vereins für die Rübenzuckerindustrie im Zollverein.* Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, October 1866, vol. 182, p. 76.)

A. Dailly.—Note on the Sugar Manufactories at Barbery and Beaurain, near Seulis' Oise. (*Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement*, March 1866 [2], vol. 13, p. 145.—*Génie Industriel*, October 1866, vol. 32, p. 186.)

Gaade.—Improved Composition for decolourizing Saccharine and other Solutions. (*L'Invention*, September 1866, vol. 21, p. 271.)

F. Dehn.—On Hesperidine, and on the Sugar derived therefrom. (*Zeitschrift für Chemie* [N.S.], vol. 2, p. 103.—*Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris*, September 1866 [N.S.], vol. 6, p. 239.)

Périer and Possoz.—Improvements in Manufacturing and Refining Sugar. (*L'Invention*, November 1866, vol. 21, p. 330.)

A. Fryer.—Apparatus for Evaporating and Concentrating Cane and Beetroot Juice. (*English Patent*, 1865.—*Technologiste*, April 1866, vol. 27, p. 361.—*Annales du Génie Civil*, July 1866, vol. 5, p. 484.)

On C. Scheibler's Process for Manufacturing Beetroot Sugar (Böttger's *Polytechnisches Notizblatt*, 1866, No. 17.—Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, September 1866, vol. 181, p. 490).

C. de Freycinet.—Report to the French Minister of Agriculture on the Effect of Manufactures on the Public Health. [Pollution of Streams by the Waste Waters of Sugar Manufactories.] (*Annales des Mines*, 1866, [6], vol. 10, p. 30.)

Refining Filter Presses.

V. Kletzinsky.—On the Use of Silico-fluoric Acid for refining Beetroot Molasses. (*Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der reinen und augewaudten Chemie.*—Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, April 1866, vol. 180, p. 74.)

Frickenhauss.—On the same Subject. (*Technologiste*, February 1866, vol. 27, p. 253.)

Armengaud, Sen.—Experiments with R. de Massy's Improved Filter Press for use in Sugar Manufactories. (*Génie Industriel*, June 1866, vol. 31, p. 281.)

L. Walkoff.—Improved Filter Presses for treating Scums in the Manufacture of Beetroot Sugar. (Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, May 1866, vol. 180, p. 291.)

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PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

RETURNS showing the Number of PATENTS for INVENTIONS granted for *England* in the Years 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868; the Number granted for *Scotland* in 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868; the Number granted for *Ireland* in 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868; the Number granted in *England* for the Colonies in the Years 1800, 1825, 1850, 1866, 1867, and 1868; also, the Number of APPLICATIONS for PATENTS made or granted in the Year 1866; &c.

(*Mr. Macfie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *April* 1869.

138.

Under 2 *oz.*

RINDERPEST.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 3 May 1869;—*for*,

"RETURN of the COUNTRIES on the Continent of *Europe* in which, during One Year previous to the Date of the Report, Cases of RINDERPEST have been reported to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, giving the Name of the Correspondent in each Case:"

"And, COPY of the First and Last COMMUNICATION reporting such Disease, and also of such as tend to prove that the Disease reported upon was true RINDERPEST."

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office, 11 May 1869.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

RETURN of the COUNTRIES on the Continent of *Europe* in which, during One Year previous to the Date of the Report, Cases of RINDERPEST have been Reported to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, giving the Name of the Correspondent in each Case.

COUNTRIES.	NAME OF CORRESPONDENT.
AUSTRIA:	
Galicia	Lord Bloomfield.
Bukowina	,,
Hungary	,,
Lower Austria	,,
Transylvania	A. G. Bonar. Lord Bloomfield.
ITALY:	
Sicily	John Goodwin. Joseph Rickards.
THE NETHERLANDS:	
Holland	Sir R. Turing. Hugh Wyndham.
RUSSIA	J. Carruthers.
Poland	Lord Augustus Loftus. C. E. Mansfield.
TURKEY IN EUROPE	J. Green.
Roumania	G. H. Dickson. J. Green.
Servia	J. A. Longworth.

COPY of the First and Last COMMUNICATION Reporting such Disease, and also of such as tend to prove that the Disease reported upon was true RINDERPEST.

(No. 58.)

My Lord, Vienna, 12 May 1868.

BY the official Reports for last week, the cattle plague is found to be prevalent in Galicia at 10 places of the district Krosno, and eight of the district Lisko, and at six of the district Gorlice, also at two places of the districts Zidaczor, Samok, Pilzno, Jaslo, and at one place of the districts Przemyst, Horodenka, Zaleszyki, Bircze, and Sniathyn.

In Bokowina at Dubontz and Oroschani, in Hungari at Pidis Szanto in the country of Pesth, at Rakos Szeresztur in the same country, and at Smilno in the county of Saros.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(No. 91.)

My Lord, Vienna, 9 June 1868.

ACCORDING to the latest official Reports, the cattle plague appears to exist in Austria as follows: in Galicia in four districts one place in each; Lower Austria, in three districts of Vienna; Hungary, two districts, two places.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(No. 9.)

My Lord, British Consulate, Taganrog, 23 July 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that the cattle plague has latterly shown itself in this neighbourhood with some virulence. At the village of Pakrowska, on the river Mieuse, 200 head of cattle are reported to have died of that malady within the last 12 days.

It does not appear that the veterinary practitioners in these parts employ any particular remedy for this disease, which is considered generally incurable. Isolation seems to be the only effective means resorted to for checking its extension.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *J. Carruthers.*

Mr. *J. Carruthers'* Despatch of 23rd July 1868—(No. 9).

PROFESSOR SIMONDS reports on this Despatch, that "The locality in which this outbreak has occurred would seem to indicate that the disease is cattle plague, as we know it in this country."

(No. 124—Commercial.)

My Lord, Berlin, 22 August 1868.

A TELEGRAM received here this morning states that the Provincial Government at Konigsberg, in consequence of the rinderpest having broken out within three miles of the Prussian frontier, have ordered the Prussian-Polish frontier in the circles of Ortetsburg and Midenburg to be closed.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *Augustus Loftus.*

British Consulate, Rotterdam,

My Lord, 26 August 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that two undoubted cases of cattle plague have appeared in this province of South Holland.

Every precaution, however, appears to have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and the authorities appear to have acted with great promptitude and decision.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *R. Turing.*

(Commercial, No. 1.)

My Lord, Brussels, 2 September 1868.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith for your Lordship's information an extract from the "Echo du Parlement" of this day, stating the measures adopted by the municipal body of Antwerp with regard to the importation of cattle, owing to the prevalence of the cattle disease in the south of Holland.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *Hugh Wyndham.*

(Enclosure.)

TRANSLATION of EXTRACT from a French Paper relative to the Fresh Outbreak of CATTLE PLAGUE in *South Holland.*

IN consequence of the announcement of a fresh outbreak of cattle plague in South Holland, the College of the Burgomaster and Aldermen of Antwerp informs those interested therein:

1. That all cattle imported into this country by sailing vessels or steamboats shall be inspected by a veterinary surgeon before they can be introduced therein.
2. That any animal showing any signs of cattle plague shall not be allowed to land.
3. That Dutch cattle offered for sale in our town while in a suspicious condition shall be put in pound at the expense of the proprietor.
4. That if, in contravention of the provisions of the law, an animal affected with typhus be conveyed to market or a private person's, the transgressor shall be liable to a penalty fixed by law, and shall be responsible for whatever loss is incurred.
5. That care must be taken that those animals shall only be purchased whose previous history is well known, that good forage be provided, and that the stables be always in a perfect state of cleanliness and airiness.

My Lord, Bucharest, 23 October 1868.

The "Montoral" of to-day, with reference to reports in circulation as to the terrible ravages of the cattle plague in the Principalities, states that the Government has neglected no means of combating an evil of such vital importance to the country. The districts in which the disease exists with the greatest intensity are Suceva, Valcia, Cabul, Ottul, Teleorman, and Doljim; 784 head of cattle are officially reported to have died during the month of August, but it is since that time that the malady has taken such vast proportions.

I am, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *J. Green.*

(No. 169.)

My Lord, Vienna, 8 November 1868.

By the official reports for the last month, the cattle plague is found to be prevalent in Galicia in 30 places.

Hungary	9
Transylvania	6

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *A. G. Bonar.*

(Consular, No. 28.)

My Lord, Bucharest, 18 December 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a statement of the cases of cattle plague officially reported by the Sanitary Board on the 10th instant.

All the districts mentioned in this Return are in Moldavia, except Oltu and Gorjin, which are in Little Wallachia.

I have drawn the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the great importance of this subject, and have received an assurance that the earliest possible intelligence shall be furnished of the course of the disease.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *J. Green.*

(Translation.)

STATEMENT of Cases of EPIZOOTY (Cattle Plague) in *Roumania*, from the 10th to 20th November last
22nd Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1868.
according to the Returns of the Sanitary Board to the 28th November 1868.
10th December.

DISTRICTS.	COMMUNES.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Dead.	Recovered.	Remaining Ill.	Disease first Appeared.	Increasing or Decreasing.
Roman	Danienesci, Bosieni, Bordonu, Mogosesci, Branisceni.	2	30	32	17	2	13	October	Increasing.
Covurhui	Banesa, Craesci, Lupesci, Varlinü, Moscu, Umbravesci, Galagci, Vladiscu, Slobodia, Slobodia-Conachi.	32	117	149	64	37	48	Ditto	Ditto.
Ismail	The town of Reni	5	5	10	5	3	2	Ditto	Decreasing.
Vashni	Dumisci, Druguscu, Totsmiresci, Obarseni, Tipovatir, Valiaria, Dobrovatu.	23	34	57	19	14	24	Ditto	Oscillating.
Falcin	Malasci	5	2	7	1	–	6	November	Decreasing.
Tutova	Pogonesci	–	9	9	5	1	3	Ditto	Reappeared
Dorshoi	Nudesc-Mari	33	49	82	24	12	46	Ditto	Oscillating.
Succava	Baraio, Draganesci	2	4	6	2	3	1	Ditto	Decreasing.
Neamtu	Budesci, Ghica	–	55	55	28	27	–	Ditto	Has ceased.
Oltu	Valea-Meilor, Priseaco, Turica	4	10	14	7	2	5	October	Oscillating.
Botosani	Dumbraveni	–	5	5	2	1	2	November	Reappeared
Tecucin	Podul-Zurculin, Giurgiana, Burdasaci, Fundein, Barica.	23	53	76	21	32	23	October	Increasing.
Tassy	Isvorch, Bosie Tcoroni, Haisesci	9	42	51	14	11	26	November	Ditto.
Gorjin	(The disease has appeared in several Communes, returns expected.)	Number of Cases not yet known.							
		138	415	553	209	145	199		

(signed) *Capsa*, M.D., Director General.

(No. 26.)

British Consulate of Sicily, Palermo,
My Lord, 15 December 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that Vice Consul Oates writes from Girgenti on the 10th, the cattle disease still hangs about the province, but as nearly all the cattle in the place have died by the disease, very little harm is now felt from it.

I am not aware that the cattle disease prevails elsewhere.

I have, &c.
The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *Jno. Goodwin.*

(No. 25.)

British Vice Consulate, Messina,
My Lord, 19 December 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the cattle plague broke out in this consular district in the month of January 1867, and has continued ever since, with more or less severity.

It is now on the decrease, but it is impossible to obtain any reliable information as to the number of attacks, no statistics being kept of the nature and extent of the disease.

The disease is characterised by the followng symptoms:—Drooping of the ears, abstinence from food, frequent evacuations from the intestines, general exhaustion. In seven or eight days the animal is reduced to a skeleton and dies.

Veterinarians have not, as yet, discovered any remedy for this disease.

Correctly speaking, there are no deaths from cattle plague in the province of Messina, as no sooner an ox shows the first symptoms of the disease than it is immediately slaughtered and the meat sent to market.

The cattle murrain does not exist on the opposite coast of Calabria, whence Messina has always received her principal supplies of cattle. The oxen imported from that locality are liable to be infected although kept apart from Sicilian cattle.

I have, &c.
The Lord Stanley, M.P. (signed) *Joseph Rickards,*
Vice Consul.

(No. 6.)

My Lord, Dresden, 29 December 1868.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 4, of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to state that, owing to a serious outbreak of the cattle plague in Hungary and Galicia, the Ministry of the Interior have prohibited the importation across the Saxon frontier of all cattle from the Hungarian, Podolian, and Galician steppes; on the other hand cattle of the Bohemian and Moravian breed may be transported onwards by railways, provided they are accompanied by proper sanitary certificates, showing that they come from those parts, or have been there uninterruptedly for the last eight weeks.

I have, &c.
The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. H. Burnley.*

(Consular, No. 26.)

My Lord, Leipzig, 31 December 1868.

THERE were symptoms of the gradual disappearance of rinderpest in Austria; in the summer of this year no cases were registered in Hungary or Galicia, a few only in the Bukowina and Lower Austria. Under these circumstances the Saxon Government, whilst keeping up the old prohibition against the importation of cattle and sheep from the Bukowina and Lower Austria, opened the Saxon frontier to Bohemian and Moravian cattle with good bills of health, and to Steppe cattle (Hungarian, Podolean, and Galician) with certificates of a healthy stay of at least four weeks in Bohemia and Moravia.

On the 22nd instant a new order was issued from the Ministry of the Interior at Dresden of which the following is the substance:

Rinderpest has broken out with renewed virulence in Hungary and Galicia; it is therefore enacted that Steppe cattle shall not be imported over the Sax-Bohemian frontier till further notice; Moravian and Bohemian cattle may still enter Saxony with certificates of birth and of health.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. A. Crowe.*

(No. 4.)

Sir, British Consulate, Jassy, 1 January 1869.

With reference to your Despatch, dated 30th November 1868, respecting the cattle plague, I have the honour to inform you that I have made many inquiries on the subject, but unfortunately, as the greatest disorder reigns here in all the branches of the administration, I have not been able as yet to ascertain all the desirable details respecting the illness in question.

Among other persons I addressed myself to one well informed on the subject, who told me the following, which might be of some interest, as he has especially studied the local disease of the cattle in an attentive and careful manner. He says:

1st. That the cattle plague here is in permanent existence, principally owing to the apathy and negligence of the authorities, and it has become considered more an endemic than an epidemic disease in this country.

2ndly. That the character of the disease is the same as typhus fever with human beings.

3rdly. That from observation and information he has ascertained that it only originates among the breed called the "Cattle of the Steppes of Russia," and only in that climate.

4thly. That principally it is the latter breed that is in existence in Moldavia.

5thly. That the proximity of Russia to this country, and the same climate existing more or less here, it is believed that the disease is often imported as well as originated here.

6thly. It seems a fact that the malady is contagious to the highest degree.

7thly. That the breeds of cattle of other countries are subject to contagion, but do not engender the plague even when in this climate.

As in about a year or so the railway from Czernovitz to Jassy will be completed, I beg to observe that the greatest danger will prevail, owing to such facility of transport, if the Roumanian Government is not forced to adopt the strictest system of sanitary "cordons," to prevent diseased cattle being exported from here to Austria. From what I have heard, the authorities as well as their employés are slovenly to the greatest extent, and the merchants, as a rule, unscrupulous, consequently it may rightly be apprehended that the majority of sick cattle will, as a rule, be thrust into Austria, and the loss of diseased beasts on the line will often be attributed to the fatigues, &c. of the journey. From Austria the disease will spread naturally farther, and I must therefore bring this want of precaution on the part of the local authorities here, as a rule, to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

I hope in a few days to be able to send a detailed report from Mr. Dobrzelewski to you, on the subject of the cattle plague in this country, but as to be able to send exact reports of the intensity, &c. of the existing epidemic, it is for me quite impossible to do so, as the local authorities have a horror of statistics, and unless I am authorised to send a competent person such as Mr. Dobrzelewski, say monthly, to travel and report on the existing state of the disease, it will be out of the question for me to make correct weekly or monthly reports on the subject.

As this country seems to be the cradle of this disease, and as information on the subject is of the utmost importance to all Europe, and especially to Great Britain, and as the local authorities never take the trouble even to ascertain the intensity, and the localities where the disease exists, &c., I would suggest that for several consecutive months Mr. Dobrzelewski, the best veterinary surgeon in

in Jassy, or any other competent veterinary surgeon, should be employed to make monthly journeys all through Moldavia, and report on the state of the progress or decrease of the cattle plague.

To that end would be necessary:

1st. An order from the Roumanian Government to all the minor authorities to afford the veterinary surgeon so employed, all facilities, &c.

2ndly. To pay him his travelling expenses.

3rdly. To allow him a certain salary or allowance for the time he is thus employed.

I may add here that Mr. Dobrzelewski has studied in France, and that he possesses his diploma to that effect. Besides, he has very honourable and creditable certificates from British officers of the Turkish Contingent and the Land Transport Corps, with which corps Mr. Dobrzelewski served during the Crimean expedition.

I have, &c.

James Murray, Esq., &c., &c.,
Foreign Office, London.

(signed) *A. B. St. Clair*,
Her Majesty's Consul for Jassy.

(No. 3).

British Consulate, Kœnigsberg,
5 January 1869.

My Lord,

I HAVE herewith the honour to forward an extract, in translation, of an article which appeared in some daily newspapers of this day, as to the state of the cattle plague in the Russian-Polish Provinces. One Enclosure.

It is an old fact that some sort of cattle disease is almost always prevalent in some part or other of the Russian dominions, but from the enormous extent of these countries there is nothing extraordinary in this fact, but whether in all cases the disease is always the fatal and infectious "Rinderpest," appears to be very doubtful, and complete confidence cannot be placed in the veterinary skill or knowledge of the local authorities of the smaller villages of those extensive regions, or in their reports.

Gumbinnen, in East Prussia, is the seat of a Prussian provincial government, under the chief presidency of the Government at Kœnigsberg, and situated at the northern part of the Prussian dominions, bordering with the Russian-Polish provinces.

I am not aware of any "Rinderpest" near the Prussian borders, nor, although the Prussian authorities are very vigilant with regard to the cattle disease in question, of any extraordinary precautions being at present in existence at the borders of the Government at Gumbinnen.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

(signed) *W. J. Hertslet.*

(Enclosure.)

EXTRACT.—Translation.—Kœnigsberg Paper, 5 January 1869.

Gumbinnen, 3 January.

ACCORDING to official Reports which have arrived here from the local authorities in Poland, the following is the state of the cattle disease (Rindvich-Kraukheit):

The following places are infested with the cattle plague (Rinderpest):

Warsaw District	2 places.	Kalish	3 places.
Siedlee „	2 „	Constantinow	1 „
Urubieszow „	1 „	Kozienice	2 „

By the Siberian Plague:

New Minsk	2 places.	Lubartow	9 places.
Krasnostow	3 „	Chelm	1 „
Zamox	1 „	Stopniga	1 „
Miechow	2 „	Jedizejow	1 „
Augustowa	2 „	Mariampol	5 „
Seyney	2 „		

(No. 1, Consular).

My Lord, Warsaw, 15 Jaunary 1869.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the presence of the cattle disease at

Wlody - - - - - -	}	Government of Warsaw
Zielonka - - - - -		
Golowczyce - - - - -		„ „ Siedlic.
Wolka - - - - - -	}	„ „ Lublin.
Swinki - - - - - -		
Janaviec - - - - -		

Small-pox among sheep is reported to be prevalent at

Piwonice - - - - -		Government of Kalish.
Benignow - - - - -	}	„ „ Warsaw.
Semianow - - - - -		

In all of the above localities the usual preventive measures are being strictly put in force.

I am informed that the cattle disease is spreading in the Austrian province of Galicia, which is attributed to the unusual moisture of the season, and consequently greater facility of contagion.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *C. E. Mansfield.*

Mr. *C. E. Mansfield's* Despatch of 15 January 1869—(No. 1).

PROFESSOR BROWN reports on this Despatch that—

"There is no doubt that the 'cattle disease' referred to in this paper is cattle plague."

(No. 11.)

British Vice Consulate, Messina,

My Lord, 6 February 1869.

I HAVE the honour to report that four cases of cattle plague have occurred in the Province of Messina during the week ending the 6th of February 1869.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Rickards,*

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. Vice Consul.

(No. 3, Consular.)

My Lord, Warsaw, 14 February 1869.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that since my last report the cattle disease has appeared in the following localities, all in the Government of Warsaw:

Gory - - - - - - -	District of Gostynski.
Klembowie - - - - - -	District Radiminski.
Miase - - - - - - -	
Wola Reczajska - - - - -	
Tyrow - - - - - - -	
Trzcinka - - - - - - -	District of Warsaw.
Grossow - - - - - - -	
Konotopie- - - - - - -	
Golabki - - - - - - -	

The sudden spread of the disease would indicate a culpable neglect of the usual precautions.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *C. E. Mansfield.*

Mr. *C. E. Mansfield's* Despatch of 14 February 1869.—(No. 3, Consular.)

PROFESSOR SIMONDS reports on this Despatch that—"The disease named in this Despatch is doubtless cattle plague. The history of cattle plague shows, that whenever it has been introduced into Poland it has not been quickly exterminated, arising from the inefficiency of the means employed. The plague, in consequence of this, is very likely to spread from Poland to adjacent countries."

(No. 72.)

My Lord, Vienna, 16 February 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, according to the latest official reports, the cattle plague exists in—

Lower Austria, at	Guntramsdorf	Baden District.
	Unterlad	Brück.
	Penzing	Seckshauser.
	Rudolfsheim	Seckshauser.
	Mirichsthal	Kornenburg.
	Ulrichshirchen	Kornenburg.

In Galicia in two places, District Brody, and in one a piece in the Lokal, Kamionke, and Rohatgn Districts, and in a cattle shed at Hussiatyn.

In the Bukowina, in two places of the Wiznitz, one of the Storoygnetz District, and in a cattle shed at Nowoselitza.

In Hungary, Fifteen places of the Krassa District.

Ten places	Sarand District.
Six places	Neutra.
Two farms	Neutra.
Six places	Biher.
One farm	Biher.
Two places	Torontal and Pest Comitals.
One farm	Torontal and Pest Comitals.
Four	Temes.

And in one place respectively of the Zubolez, Xubolez, Marmaroz, Komorn, Bars, and Grau Comitals.

There is no report at present from Transylvania.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(Consular, No 7.)

My Lord, Bucharest, 20 February 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a statement of the cases of cattle plague officially reported to me by the Roumanian Government this day.

With reference to these Returns, it is important to observe that they are far from including the whole of the provinces infected with the disease. I remark that the districts in Little Wallachia are seldom alluded to, and no doubt, as a considerable export trade to Hungary of cattle and hides is carried on from that part of the country, the rural authorities are greatly interested in concealing the truth, for fear of quarantine and other measures being imposed by the Austrian Government.

Mr. Vice Consul Dimos, writing to me on the 17th, states that the cattle disease continues to prevail in Little Wallachia, especially near Crajova, where it is raging with extreme severity.

It is generally reported that the disease among the oxen, existing at all times, has been more severe of late than has been known for many years, and that the effect has been felt in the quantity of land brought under cultivation, and also as regards the great difficulty experienced in transporting the produce to the ports of shipment.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. Green.*

(Translation.)

STATEMENT of the Movement of the CATTLE DISEASE in *Roumania*, between the 10th and 20th January 1869.

22nd January and 1st February.

DISTRICTS.	COMMUNES.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Deaths.	Re-established.	Remain Ill.	When Appeared.	Remarks.
Covourlui - -	Horincea, Prutul Siretul - -	13	23	36	12	15	9	December -	Decreasing.
Tecucin - - -	Zeletin, Berlad, Tecucin - -	7	14	21	6	10	5	January -	Ditto.
Ilfor - - -	Comana, Micsunesci, Grecii - -	-	4	4	1	-	3	Ditto -	Re-appeared.
Bolgrade - -	Bonda - - - - - -	-	10	10	1	-	9	Ditto -	Ditto.
Velcea - - -	Oltulin, Ocolulin, Horezu, Oltetu -	7	98	105	71	29	5	January -	Oscillating.
Dorohoi - -	Sindriceni - - - - - -	5	-	5	3	2	-	December -	Ceased.
Vaslui - - -	Ipatele, Slobodia, Barsesci-Budesci	15	22	37	15	17	5	Ditto -	Decreasing.
Succeva - - -	Liteni - - - - - -	8	1	9	3	-	-	Ditto -	Ditto.
Oltu - - -	Parosi - - - - - -	-	4	4	4	5	1	January -	Re-appeared.
		55	176	231	116	78	37		

(signed) Director General.

(Consular—Separate.)

My Lord, Belgrade, 6 March 1869.

Enclosure.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith inclosed to your Lordship a Report, which Mr. Vice Consul Watson has furnished me, respecting the cattle plague, which it appears showed itself in Servia during November and December of last year, but has since died out.

No reports of its existence at any time had been furnished me, though previously applied for by the Servian Government.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. A. Longworth.*

(Enclosure.)

REPORT respecting the presence of the CATTLE PLAGUE in *Servia* during the Months of November and December 1868.

THOUGH the presence of the cattle plague in Servia has till now been denied by the Servian authorities, my attention was drawn to its existence in Hungary by the German papers.

On inquiring of the Austrian Vice Consul here, he stated that he knew (unofficially) of its having declared itself in a few villages in the Hungarian Banat, but that he had no report of it in the Greuzer districts under military rule, which are conterminous with Servia, and which separate the Principality from the villages in question.

The districts, in a few villages of which he believed it lingered, were those of Torontaler, Temeser, and Krasoer; they lie to the south of Hungary, near the town of Temesvar, and abut on the military Greuzer district; he stated, however, that some months

months before he had heard of some few cases in some villages of the Principality of Servia, adjoining Wallachia, and gave me an unofficial return of them to the effect:—

That the rinderpest (cattle plague) first showed itself on the 14th November 1868, in the village of Cubra, where, between that date and the 18th December, 38 beasts were attacked and 24 died; it appeared in the village of Mokroni on the 19th November, and between then and the 18th December, 35 beasts were attacked and nine died; on the 20th November in the village of Gorajani, where 24 were attacked and 15 died; on the 28th November in the village of Recka, where 16 were attacked and eight died; and finally in the village of Brusnik on the 30th November, where, till the 18th December, 11 were attacked and four died.

All these villages are on the south bank of the Danube, in the district of Krina, belonging to the Principality of Servia. The disease does not appear to have spread further inland; the district is almost unapproachable by land, being skirted by wooded mountains on one side and shut in by the Danube on the other.

On first stating my information to the Servian authorities, they denied the existence of the cattle plague in the Principality, but on being further pressed admitted it had appeared in the district I have above named, but had been localised by the measures they had taken for its suppression.

The Government medical inspector said that the epidemic was not, and never had been, indigenous in Servia, and had only showed itself sporadically in a few villages inhabited by Wallachian emigrants, which are divided by the Danube from Roumania; and that the disease had been introduced by cattle or hides smuggled across the river in defiance of the quarantine; he described both Hungary and Roumania as never being entirely free from the disease; it had, perhaps, he said, been introduced into the latter country from the steppes of Russia, but he believed it to be indigenous in the steppes of the interior of Hungary; also, they, the Servians, did their utmost by keeping a perpetual quarantine towards the Danube to check its ravages, but they were not aided in their endeavours by the Roumanian Government, who took no precautions whatever, and who, although the disease might rage in Wallachia and Moldavia, as the Servian authorities knew from their agents, sent especially to inquire into the fact, always returned a clean bill of health.

The Servian Government, though they do not go this length, evidently wish to conceal its ever having appeared in the country. The medical inspector stated no raw hides are exported, but to my certain knowledge a French speculator has been established for some years in the country as a skin-dealer, and he has a tanyard, but I cannot positively say his operations are confined to tanned hides.

As far as I can ascertain, no fresh cases of cattle plague have shown themselves in Servia since the 18th December last.

(signed) *T. Watson*, Vice Consul.

Belgrade, 5 March 1869.

(No. 120.)

My Lord, Vienna, 22 March 1869.

By the official reports for last week, the cattle plague is found to be prevalent in—

Galicia, at Folwarki	District	Brody.
Czyzka	„	Brody.
Debina	„	Kamionka.
Slobudka	„	Czortkow.
Fielawa	„	Buezaez.
Hawoza	„	Trembowla.
Hungary, Seven places	Comitat	Krassoe.
Five places	„	Nytra.
Two farms		
Four places	„	Bihar.
One farm		
Four places	„	Temes.
One place	„	Torontal.
Transylvania, Three places	„	Hunyad.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(No. 150.)

My Lord, Vienna, 6 April 1869.

ACCORDING to the latest official reports, the cattle plague in Austria is confined to—

Lower Austria, at Gerlar		District Zwetl.
Galicia, at Adamowska		„ Brody.
Dithowce		
Miskowce		„ Zloczow.
Nagovanska		„ Buezaez.
Buezaez		
Slebudka		„ Flumanz.
Hoston		
Flaweze		„ Trembowli.
Sirowska		„ Okalat.
Ulmow		„ Rawa.
Hungary, at Fuggi		Comitat Bihar.
Radwany		
Öhrös		
Beel		
Kurtza		Comitit Krassow.
Ysena		
Szuezany		
Fascet		
Rahos Palota		„ Pesth.
Grosswardein.		

Transylvania is free of the plague.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(No. 15.)

Sir, Constantinople, 9 April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Board of Health has received a telegram from Dr. Algaradi, quarantine physician at Trebizond, dated on the 1st instant, stating that cattle plague had broken out at "Gumash-haué," a village lying on the Erzeroom-road, 18 hours distant from Trebizond.

This outbreak is probably derived from that of Kars, to which I called the attention of the Board, by remarking that Dr. Lanzini made no mention in his report of one of the earliest and most characteristic symptoms of cattle plague, viz., the eruption which declares itself upon the lips, udder, and vulva of the diseased animal. I moreover added that the skin, hoofs, and horns ought to be buried with the body of the dead animal; that in cleansing infected stables great care should be taken to remove and destroy by fire every particle of dung; scald with boiling water and limewash everything in it, and then fumigate with sulphurous acid. Finally, I proposed that Dr. Lanzini be requested to make a searching inquiry, with a view to discover the source whence this outbreak came, and the mode in which it occurred.

I made no allusion to the clinical thermometer, as a means of detecting the existence of cattle plague before any apparent symptoms have shown themselves, nor to the use of other powerful disinfectants, such as chlorine, ozone, and the tar acids, because none of these are easily procurable in the interior of the country, and this application would tax the intelligence of the natives beyond its powers.

I regret to say that Dr. Caponi, quarantine physician at Cavallo, informed the Board of Health on the 22nd February, that in the districts Ghumundjuna and Zenidje, dependencies of Porto Lago, cattle plague was committing great havoc amongst the bovine race, and spreading rapidly from place to place. He ascertained that at Zenidje 9,000, out of a stock of 10,000, head of cattle had died of it during the preceding month. Neither the authorities nor the inhabitants

inhabitants had taken any measures to mitigate the evil, but the animals which died of it were skinned, and then left to putrify on the ground.

Finally, Dr. Garjuilo, quarantine physician at Mersine, informed the Board on the 7th ult. of the existence of a bovine epizootic in the environs of Tarsus.

Right Honourable H. Elliot. (signed) *G. H. Dickson.*

Mr. *G. H. Dickson's* Despatch of 9th April 1869.—No. 15.

PROFESSOR SIMONDS reports on this Despatch that "the disease described in the despatch appears to be the cattle plague. If this opinion be correct, there is great danger of the plague being carried again into Egypt."

(No. 162.)

My Lord, Vienna, 12 April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that according to the last returns the cattle plague exists in the following places: Rakos, Palota, Aporka, and Duna Patag, in the district of Pesth; in Fuggi, Ökrös, Béel, and Bogg, in the district of Bihar; in Szaszany, Iséna and Facsét, in the district of Krassvér; in Gajring, in the district of Presburg, and in Russta Apaj, in the comitat of Rust.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(Consular, No. 17.)

My Lord, Bucharest, 12 April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a translation of a statement of the cases of cattle plague, extracted from the official "Moniteur."

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. Green.*

(Translation.)

STATEMENT of the Movement of the CATTLE DISEASE in *Roumania* between 1st and 20th March 1869.

13th March and 1st April.

DISTRICTS.	COMMUNES.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Deaths.	Re-established.	Remain Ill.	When Appeared.	Remarks.
cea - - -	Otasaul, Oltetudesus, Oltu, Horezul	8	42	50	35	12	3	February -	Decreasing.
hedinti - -	Motruldesus, Polchnita, Dumbrava, Ocolul.	12	13	25	5	10	10	Ditto -	Ditto.
urlui - -	Vladesci - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	1	–	Ditto -	Ceased.
cin - - -	Idrician - - - - - -	–	22	22	12	5	5	March -	Re-appeared.
nanati - -	Morunglava - - - - -	–	31	31	11	17	3	Ditto -	Ditto.
		21	108	129	63	45	21		

(Consular—Separate.)

Enclosure.

My Lord, Belgrade, 20 April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith enclosed to your Lordship a monthly report which Mr. Vice Consul Watson has furnished me with respecting the cattle plague, which disease, though the Principality of Servia itself is free from it, seems to be spreading in the Austrian Provinces conterminous to its frontiers.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. A. Longworth.*

(Enclosure.)

REPORT by Mr. Vice Consul *Watson* respecting the CATTLE PLAGUE in the Austrian Provinces conterminous to *Servia.*

As far as I can learn, no fresh cases of cattle plague have shown themselves in Servia since my last report, and the Servian authorities declare the Principality to be free from the disease.

About two weeks ago, however, the Austrian authorities in the military Greutzer district of Mitrovits on the Sane, closed the frontier against cattle from Servia. On my inquiring the reason from the Austrian Acting Consul General here, he said the order for closing the frontier had originated in a mistake, and he had already sent such information to Vienna as would, no doubt, cause it to be rescinded.

The cattle plague still lingers in the districts round Temesvar in Hungary, which I mentioned in my last month's report.

At a considerable cattle fair held at Werschetz, a town in the Hungarian Banat, about 20 English miles from the Servian frontier, which began on the 16th instant and finished yesterday, very little cattle indeed changed hands; the Jew dealers from Pesth and Vienna not attending. The farmers of the district ascribed their non-attendance to the fear of the cattle plague, though they themselves, as well as the town authorities, declared the districts round Werschetz to be entirely free from it.

Since my last report the following letter on the cattle plague, copied from a Vienna journal, has been published in the "Vidovdau," a semi-official journal published at Belgrade. The chief medical inspector here told me he had himself caused it to be inserted. "Vidovdau, No. 56, the Cattle Plague in Austria."

"The cattle owners of the west of Europe may consider themselves fortunate.

"France has escaped the scourge of the cattle plague; England suffered slightly, but the disease is now extirpated; Holland and Belgium have taken proper precautions.

"No new cases have shown themselves in the south of Germany, but unluckily in Austria the owners of cattle see this disease taking such proportions as almost to threaten the destruction of their herds.

"In Galicia the cattle are decimated. I have received letters from there which show me the rapid progress which the disease is making. The Rinderpest was imported into that province from Russia, where it is permanent, and from which country all the cattle in Europe are threatened with destruction. The news from Bukowina are no better than those from Galicia. I hear that many cattle have died there. In Hungary the disease has decimated the cattle in various localities. A friend writes me from Transylvania, that the disease has made there unheard of ravages, and that the authorities have no power to prevent its spreading. The disease is propagating itself also in Lower Austria, and the veterinarians are unable to visit the immense number of cattle attacked by it.

The "Vidovdau" adds that Servia is entirely free from the disease, and is astonished that the Austrian authorities should have forbidden the importation of cattle near Mitrovitz."

I have, &c.

Belgrade, 19 April 1869. (signed) *J. Watson,*
Vice Consul.

(No. 182.)

My Lord, Vienna, 26 April 1869.

ACCORDING to the latest official reports the cattle plague exists in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

In Hungary at	Raseos - - -	Comitat Pesth.
	Pallota - - -	
	Aporka - - -	
	Duna - - -	
	Patag - - -	
	Apag (farm) - -	
„	Gagnug - - -	Pressburg.
„	Fugy - -	Bihar.
	Okrös - - -	
	Beel - - -	
	Bogy - - -	
„	Szuszany - -	Comit a Krasso.
	Tsena - - -	
	Facset - - -	
In Galicia at	Ditkowce - -	District Brody.
	Folwarsei wielkir -	
	Gage Smolenskie -	
„	Uaiszkow - -	District Zloczow.
„	Slobutka - -	District Flumacz.
„	Tlawczi - - -	District Tremboula.
„	Uhnow - - -	District Rawa.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *Bloomfield.*

(Consular, No. 19.)

My Lord, Bucharest, 27 April 1869.

IN a sanitary report published in the "Monitorul," there is the following statement on the subject of the cattle plague :—

"During the year 1868, 35,519 head of cattle were attacked by epizootic diseases, of which 18,708 perished; viz., 53 per cent.

"The disease existed almost without intermission; but the districts which suffered the most were those of Gorgin, Vulcea, Dolgin, Tassy, Teleorman, Vlasca, Dorohoin, Covurlui, Mehedinti, Suceava, Tecucin, Roman, and Romanatzi."

The veterinary service, one of the most important in our eminently agricultural country, is in an unsatisfactory condition, in consequence of the want of veterinary surgeons. Almost all the provincial councils provided in their budgets for a veterinary surgeon. The district of Teleorman made provision for two, and Ilfov for six. But the majority of these posts remained unoccupied, in consequence of there being no one to fill them; and those districts in which appointments were made only obtained the services of farriers, who, being merely the pupils of the veterinary schools, were not possessed, and could not possess the necessary knowledge of a veterinary surgeon. The duties of veterinary surgeons in those districts in which there were only farriers were performed by the official medical men of the district, as far as their numerous duties permitted. Where the epizooty assumed extensive proportions, and where the medical and veterinary permanent staff was insufficient, the Government dispatched medical men and veterinary surgeons on extraordinary missions, to deal with the disease. Thus a medical doctor was sent to the district of

Teleorman, and assistant veterinary surgeons to Doljin, Olt, Vulcea and Teleorman. This state of the service, and the proportions assumed by the plague, caused the ministry to provide in the budget, exclusively of the extraordinary expenses incurred, for the appointment of four veterinary surgeons in chief to superintend in their respective districts the application of the established regulations to counteract the disease. But the medical council regrets that owing to the impossibility of finding such veterinary surgeons in the country, this measure which promised a real amelioration of the service remained unexecuted during last year."

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. Green.*

(Consular, No. 20.)

My Lord, Bucharest, 29 April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a translation of a statement of the movement of the cattle disease in Roumania between the 1st and 12th instant, extracted from the official "Monitorul."

I have, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. (signed) *J. Green.*

(Translation.)

STATEMENT of the Movement of the CATTLE DISEASE in *Roumania* between 20th and 31st March 1869. 1st and 12th April.

DISTRICTS.	COMMUNES.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Deaths.	Re-established.	Remain Ill.	When Appeared.	Increasing or Decreasing.
Vaslui - - -	Garbescii, Borascii - - -	-	66	66	46	-	20	March -	Re-appear.
Falcin - - -	Tdiricul - - - - - -	5	4	9	5	4	-	March -	Ceased.
Valcea - - -	Horezu, Oltetuldesus - - -	3	18	21	15	6	-	February -	Ceased.
Mehedinti - -	Motruldesus, Blahnita, Dumbrava, Ocolul.	10	53	63	21	40	2	February and March.	Oscillating.
Succava - -	Siretul - - - - - -	-	23	23	15	8	-	March -	Ceased.
Gorjin - - -	Ocolul, Valcanul - - - -	-	126	126	86	40	-	March -	Ceased.
		18	290	308	188	98	22		

RINDERPEST.

RETURN of the COUNTRIES on the Continent of *Europe* in which, during One Year previous to the Date of Report, Cases of RINDERPEST have been reported to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, giving the Name of the Correspondent in each Case; and, COPY of the first and last COMMUNICATION reporting such Disease, and also of such as tend to prove that the Disease reported upon was true RINDERPEST.

(*Mr. Headlam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *May* 1869.

ROEHAMPTON GATE (RICHMOND PARK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1869;—*for*,

COPY "of further CORRESPONDENCE with the Office of Her Majesty's Works relating to the PRIVATE ROAD leading to the ROEHAMPTON GATE of RICHMOND PARK (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 319, of Session 1867-68)."

— No. 1. —

The First Commissioner of Works to His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K.G.

Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place,
Sir, 17 September 1868.

I BEG leave to call the attention of your Royal Highness, as Ranger of Richmond Park, to the Parliamentary Paper, No. 319, of last Session, copy of which I enclose, more especially to the last paragraph of Mr. Austin's letter of 28th January, on page 6.

Your Royal Highness will see that I there notify to the Clarence Roads Company that, if they close those roads to the general public, I shall feel it to be my duty to recommend the Crown to close the Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park.

I regret to inform your Royal Highness that, from complaints and inquiries recently made, those roads have been for some time and are still closed against the public.

Under these circumstances, and considering the time which has elapsed since that notification was addressed to the Company, I would now advise that your Royal Highness should issue the necessary notice that on and after the 31st day of October next (the day on which it is annually sent), the Roehampton Gate will be closed till further orders.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Manners.*

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

— No. 2. —

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K.G., to the First Commissioner of Works.

My Lord, Gloucester House, 28 September 1868.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant; I am sorry to differ with your Lordship's opinion, but my objections to the plan proposed have been fully stated to you in my letter of 9th December 1867.

By closing Roehampton Gate you will prevent all persons who now have the right of entrance through the Clarence Road, including the Queen and Royal Family, from using their right after the 31st October 1868, which right has never

been disputed by the Clarence Road Company, and why do you do this? because the Clarence Road Company will not open their freehold road to the general public. In this proposition there appears to me to be a manifest injustice, and I cannot therefore concur in the propriety of such a step.

Under these circumstances, and for the reasons given, I feel bound to decline, on behalf of the Crown, as Ranger of Richmond Park, to close the Roehampton Gate after the 1st October 1868, in conformity with your suggestion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George*, Ranger.

The Right Hon.
The First Commissioner of Works.

— No. 3. —

The First Commissioner of Works to His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K.G.

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 17 October 1868.

By your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am informed that, not concurring in the recommendation to close the Roehampton Gate contained in mine of the 17th ultimo, your Royal Highness declines to give the requisite notice to that effect to the Clarence Lanes Company.

Your Royal Highness being the proper authority to decide such a question, I should have simply acknowledged the receipt of that letter, and regarded it as closing the correspondence, had it not contained a question, and suggested an answer which might lead to future misconception if altogether unnoticed by me.

Your Royal Highness asks why I propose to close the Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park, and replies, because the Clarence Road Company will not open their freehold road to the general public, adding that in this proposition there appears to be a manifest injustice.

Assuming for the moment that the lanes in question have become the property of the Company, after the notice given to them on the 29th of January last I am unable to see what less right exists in your Royal Highness, as Ranger, to close the Roehampton Gate, which is maintained at the public expense, than in the Company to close their gates against the general public.

The right on both sides being clear, and, so far as I know, undisputed, I recognise no injustice in the course taken by the Company on the one hand, or in that recommended by me on the other.

But as I understand the state of the case it is this,—the Company have not yet become possessed of the property in question, and it was with a view of preventing the probable, in my judgment the certain, complications which would arise from the transference of those lanes to a company for the purposes specified in the Memorandum of Association, ending, as they most likely would, in the public declining to maintain a gate which they could not use, that I recommended your Royal Highness to issue the notice which would terminate all doubt on the subject, and pave the way for an equitable arrangement of the question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Manners.*

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

— No. 4. —

The First Commissioner of Works to His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K.G.

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 17 December 1868.

In preparing the Estimates for the ensuing year, my attention has been called to the correspondence which has taken place between your Royal Highness and my predecessor in this office, on the subject of the "Clarence Roads," and the entrance

entrance to Richmond Park, to which they lead. I have reason to believe that this question, which has for some time excited much public interest, will again be made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry, especially now that the roads are understood to have been purchased by a public company, for the purpose of making the access to the Park a matter of speculation.

It is my desire to meet to the utmost of my power your Royal Highness' wishes on this subject, but at the same I cannot, consistently with my duty, and after what has already occurred in Parliament, propose to the House of Commons a Vote for the maintenance of the Roehampton Gate, and the payment of a keeper who seems virtually the servant of a private company, without giving the fullest explanation.

It is my intention, therefore, to place in the Estimates a separate Vote for the salary, &c. of the gatekeeper of the Roehampton Gate, and to leave it to the House of Commons to decide, after such explanation as I am able to give, whether, under the circumstances of the case, it will sanction this expenditure of the public money.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. H. Layard.*

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

— No. 5. —

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K. G., to the First Commissioner of Works.

Sir, Gloucester House, 8 January 1869.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, relative to the subject of the Clarence Roads. This subject, which, as you remark, has excited some public interest in Parliament, is certainly misunderstood; but, should it be a cause of Parliamentary inquiry, there is not the slightest difficulty in explaining the case.

The Clarence Road is private property, and belongs at the present time to Mrs. Prescott. All persons living in the Clarence Road have the right of entering their gate on the road from Putney to Richmond. By courtesy on the part of the owner, the Royal Family and persons resident in Richmond Park, and others, are allowed to go by the private road; but the public have never had the right, as it is private property.

A fee of a buck and a doe annually has been given for these advantages, and I believe this arrangement has existed for 70 years. I therefore hope, as there has been no alteration in the existing agreement, that before you propose to Parliament to alter the Vote for Richmond Park by proposing a separate Vote for the Roehampton Gate, you will wait until some breach of the agreement, as above stated, has taken place, for if the Roehampton Gate is closed it will be a serious inconvenience to the persons residing in the Park, as well as all those who have the present use of the Clarence Road.

Should, however, a company get possession of the Clarence Road, and oblige persons who now have the right of entry to take shares, or be excluded from going by the road, I should be prepared to consider the propriety of closing the gate into Richmond Park.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George*, Ranger.

The Right Honourable
The First Commissioner of Works.

— No. 6. —

The First Commissioner of Works to His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K.G.

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 13 January 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness' letter of the 8th instant, relative to the Clarence Roads leading to the Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park, and to thank your Royal Highness for the information which you have been good enough to afford me on the subject,

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. H. Layard.*

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

— No. 7. —

The First Commissioners of Works to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

My Lords, Office of Works, &c., 3 March 1869.

I BEG leave to transmit to your Lordships the enclosed copy of a memorial (together with a list of the signatures attached to it), praying that the Government would purchase the Clarence Lanes, Roehampton, leading to Richmond Park, with a view to their being thrown open to the public.

The memorial was yesterday presented to me by a very influential deputation, representing a large number of persons interested in the matter as well as the public, and I beg therefore to recommend its prayer to your Lordships favourable consideration.

I am of opinion that as Richmond Park is maintained for the public enjoyment out of public funds, it is very desirable that the most convenient means of access should be provided for the public, and the lanes in question furnish not only the most convenient but the most direct approach from the metropolis; in fact, there is no other on the Roehampton side of the Park.

There can be no doubt that Mrs. Prescott has private rights over the lanes, and that she can exclude the public from the use of the Roehampton entrance to the Park. A threat to close the gates altogether has hitherto produced no effect, and if carried out the public would gain little by it.

It is understood that Mrs. Prescott would accept 2,000 *l.* for her rights; and I am of opinion, considering all the circumstances of the case, that this sum might properly be included in the Estimates for the Royal Parks for the ensuing financial year, for the purchase of the lanes in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. H. Layard.*

The Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

Enclosure in No. 7.

To the Right Honourable *Austen Henry Layard*, M.P., Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Board of Works and Buildings.

The Memorial of the undersigned and others, Inhabitants of *Putney*, *Roehampton*, *Wimbledon*, *Barnes*, *Fulham*, *East Sheen*, *Coombe Wood*, *Richmond*, and the Neighbourhood.

Showeth,

THAT the Paget Gate (commonly called Roehampton Gate) entrance to Richmond Park affords the most convenient and nearest direct means of access to the Park for the inhabitants of London and its suburbs.

That the only other entrances into Richmond Park available to such persons are on the south by the Robin Hood Gate in the Kingston-road, and on the north by the Sheen Gate, which are distant from each other about three miles.

That

That the only access to the Paget Gate entrance is at present through a private road known as Clarence Lane, which is the private property of the owner of Clarence Lodge.

That the public are entitled to a right of footpath over Clarence Lane, and your Memorialists are informed that the Crown has acquired a right of way for carriages and horses over the same, and such right is exercised throughout the year by members of the Royal Family, and by a few privileged persons who reside in the park; and the proprietors of three houses abutting upon the lane have also a limited right of carriage way through the lane; but your Memorialists are informed that the proprietor of the lane contends that the right of way at present exercised by the Royal Family and other privileged persons, can be abolished by her whenever she thinks fit to do so, and that subject to the limited right of the owners of houses in the lane, and to the public right of footpath, she can appropriate the lane to any purpose she may desire.

That by the courtesy of successive proprietors of the lane the privilege of riding and driving through it to Richmond Park has been liberally granted for a great many years; but the present proprietor has withdrawn that privilege, and except to persons on foot, and to members of the Royal Family, and to the residents in Richmond Park, the lane has been closed, and all other persons on horseback or in carriages have been denied entrance.

That the inconvenience caused to persons desirous of entering the park on the east side by being thus deprived of a long-accustomed access to the park for purposes of recreation and enjoyment, or for the purpose of riding or driving by the most agreeable and most direct route to Richmond, Twickenham, Petersham, Ham, Hampton Court, East Sheen, Mortlake, Kew, and other places situated on the other sides of the park, is felt to be very great, and the distance to those places is thereby greatly increased, and the same inconvenience is felt by persons resident at those places who desire to ride or drive through the park to London or to the localities on the east side of the park, in consequence of the land being closed.

That the Paget Gate and Lodge were erected, and are maintained at the public cost, but by reason of the existing arrangements they are of use only to the proprietor of Clarence Lane and to a few privileged persons, but are of no advantage whatever to the general public.

That your Memorialists are informed, that the present proprietor of the Clarence Lane declines to open the carriage-way to the public gratuitously, but is willing to sell her right and interest in the same at a price to be agreed upon, in order to the lane being attached to the park, and made available for the access of the public thereto.

That having regard to the great benefit which will be conferred upon the public by the Paget Gate entrance to the park being made available for the public use, and having regard to the large sums of money which are expended with the approval of the House of Commons in making and maintaining the few public parks in London and its neighbourhood, your Memorialists cannot entertain any doubt that Her Majesty's Government will gladly sanction an application to Parliament for the grant of such a comparatively small sum of money as will purchase the interest of the proprietor in Clarence Lane, in order that the existing gate and lodge, which are already kept up with public money, may again be made of use to the public generally, and the freedom of access to the park be thereby greatly increased.

That your Memorialists are not aware of any other situation in which an entrance could be made on the east side of the park; but if there is any such, your Memorialists believe it would be at a cost much exceeding the price at which the Clarence Lane could be purchased.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken by Her Majesty's Government for attaining the objects of this Memorial.

— No. 8. —

Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* to the First Commissioner of Works.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 5 April 1869.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 3rd ult., enclosing Copy of a Memorial praying that the Government would purchase the Clarence Lanes, Roehampton, leading to Richmond Park, with a view to their being thrown open to the public, and I am desired by their Lordships to acquaint you that my Lords approve of the purchase of these roads at the price of 2,000*l.* for the above purpose.

I am to add that the completion of the agreement with Mrs. Prescott should be made contingent upon Parliament sanctioning a Vote for this purpose.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

The First Commissioner of Works.

— No. 9. —

Mr. *E. P. Wolstenholme* to the First Commissioner of Works.

Clarence Roads, Richmond Park.

2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
Sir, 3 May 1869.

I WRITE on behalf of Mrs. Prescott, the proprietor of these roads, with reference to the order suddenly given by you yesterday, that neither she nor any of her friends should be allowed to pass through the Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park, in consequence of which the carriage of Mr. Smith of Combe Wood was refused passage.

You are aware that the roads are private property; that for a long time the Royal Family, the Ranger of Richmond Park, and persons living in and connected with the park have been allowed to use the roads; and, on the other hand, the friends of the proprietor, and certain persons having rights of way over the roads, have had the use of the Roehampton Gate of the park on the same terms as the other public gates. By far the greater portion of the traffic over the roads is caused by persons living in, or connected with, Richmond Park, and that traffic has been a source of considerable trouble and expense, but Mrs. Prescott forbore to interfere with an arrangement of long standing.

Mrs. Prescott acquiesces in the course you have now taken of putting an end to that arrangement, and I trust you will duly notify the fact to all persons connected with the park who have hitherto used the roads. To give time for this notification, and in order that no inconvenience may be caused by the sudden turning back of any carriage, the roads will remain open to such persons for a short time, and after that will be closed against them.

While the late arrangement subsisted Mrs. Prescott had instructed Messrs. Driver to negotiate with you for the sale of the roads at the price proposed by you. I have written to stop their proceeding any further in the matter, and if they have already made any communication to you under their original instructions it must now be considered as withdrawn.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward P. Wolstenholme.*

The Right Hon. A. H. Layard,
First Commissioner of Works.

— No. 10. —

Mr. *G. Russell* to Mr. *E. P. Wolstenholme.*

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 5 May 1869.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, notifying Mrs. Prescott's intention of closing, within a short period, the Clarence Lanes, Roehampton. In reply, I am to state, that the First Commissioner, being desirous to see those lanes, with reference to the negotiations pending respecting them, and of then passing into Richmond Park, through the Roehampton Gate, drove on Sunday last, the 2nd instant, to the lane nearest Roehampton, and was permitted to pass the lodge at the entrance to that lane, but at the junction of the two lanes the road to the Park was barred, and a commissionaire ordered him to return through the lane by which he had come, observing, upon hearing that it was the First Commissioner, "I have special orders to close the road against your carriage, and you must turn back," producing at the same time a book in which the name of the First Commissioner and his title were entered, in order to justify his refusal. He, moreover, peremptorily refused to comply with the First Commissioner's request to be allowed to return by the other lane.

The First Commissioner, having reference to the remark in your letter, that for a long time "persons living in, and connected with the Park, have been allowed

allowed to use the roads," is at a loss to understand how he, who in his official capacity has the charge of all works in, and is consequently more immediately connected with the park than any one but His Royal Highness the Ranger, should have been subjected to such discourtesy on the occasion in question, and have been refused admission.

With regard to your observation that directions have been given to Messrs. Driver to stop any further negotiations for the sale of the roads to the Government at the price proposed, viz., 2,000 *l.*, I am to state that, at an interview which I had with Mr. Driver on behalf of Mrs. Prescott at this office, the Board were led to believe that Mrs. Prescott valued her property in the roads at 4,000 *l.*, and that she would not be willing to accept a smaller sum.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Russell*,
Secretary.

Edw. P. Wolstenholme, Esq.

— No. 11. —

Mr. *E. P. Wolstenholme* to the First Commissioner of Works.

Clarence Roads, Richmond Park.

2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
7 May 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE received Mr. Russell's letter of the 5th instant in answer to mine of the 3rd instant.

I refer you to the correspondence with your two immediate predecessors in office as showing the hostile attitude which for some years past your department has assumed towards the proprietor of these roads. Those two First Commissioners attempted to coerce the proprietor into devoting private property to public use without compensation, by threats of closing the park gate, which threats, it now appears from the cancellation by the park authorities of your order of Sunday last, your department has no power to carry into effect. The Commissioners of Works for the time being have never been considered as included among the persons permitted to use the road, and under the circumstances above referred to it is not reasonable to expect that an exception should be made in their favour.

The last paragraph of Mr. Russell's letter seems to imply that the Board of Works had, before the 2nd instant, considered the negotiation for the sale of the roads as no longer pending; but if authority to inspect the road with reference to that negotiation had been applied for it would have been readily granted.

The instructions I stated to have been given to Messrs. Driver were subsequent in date to the interview at your office mentioned by Mr. Russell.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edw. P. Wolstenholme.*

The Right Hon. A. H. Layard, M.P.

— No. 12. —

Mrs. *A. Prescott* to the First Commissioner of Works.

Pudleston, Leominster, 15 May 1869.

Sir,

I UNDERSTAND that Messrs. Driver have called at your office within the last few days, without authority from me, relative to the sale of the Clarence Roads. I wish, therefore, to say that any negotiation on this subject must in future be carried on through my solicitors only, Messrs. Barnes & Bernard, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, City.

And further, understanding that you are desirous of securing means of access for the public to Richmond Park through my roads, and that you are limited to 2,000 *l.* for that purpose, I am willing, subject to a proper form of contract as to title and other matters to be agreed upon, to accept this sum for that portion of Clarence Road leading from my gate in Roehampton Lane to the Roehampton Gate of the park, including the site of the lodge, but subject to all existing rights of way.

In making this proposal I do not contemplate any change in the present arrangement respecting the use of the remaining part of the roads by the Royal Family, the Ranger, and Deputy Ranger, and residents in Richmond Park, on the same terms as at present.

Besides the owners of the Clarence Estate, rights of way will be reserved by me to certain other persons, to whom I have promised the use of the roads.

In conclusion, I wish to state that this is a final offer, and no other terms will be accepted by me.

I am, &c.

The First Commissioner of Works. (signed) *A. Prescott.*

— No. 13. —

Mr. *G. Russell* to Mrs. *A. Prescott.*

Madam, Office of Works, &c., 28 May 1869.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you state that you are "willing, subject to a proper form of contract as to title, and other matters to be agreed upon, to accept the sum of 2,000 *l.* for that portion of Clarence Roads leading from your gate in Roehampton Lane to the Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park, including the site of the lodge, but subject to all existing rights of way."

In reply, I am desired to point out that the portion described by you represents less than half of the property, for the purchase of which the Government were prepared to ask Parliament to vote the sum of 2,000 *l.*, and that the advantage afforded by its use as an approach by the public frequenting Richmond Park would be comparatively trifling; under these circumstances the First Commissioner does not consider that he would be warranted in asking the House of Commons to sanction its purchase. I am directed to add that if you should be inclined to entertain the offer originally made to you by this Department, the First Commissioner will be ready to resume negotiations with your representative.

I am, &c.

Mrs. Prescott. (signed) *George Russell,* Secretary.

— No. 14. —

Mr. *G. Russell* to Colonel the Honourable *A. Liddell.*

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 31 May 1869.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to transmit to you, for the information of His Royal Highness, the Ranger of Richmond Park, the enclosed copy of correspondence with Mrs. Prescott, on the subject of the Clarence Roads, Roehampton.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Russell,* Secretary.

Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.

— No. 15. —

Mrs. *A. Prescott* to the First Commissioner of Works.

Sir, Pudleston, Leominster, 31 May 1869.

I HAVE received Mr. Russell's letter of the 28th, respecting the Clarence Roads.

I was under the impression that you wished to provide for the public an entrance to Richmond Park through the Roehampton Gate by the Clarence Roads.

By the offer contained in my former letter the opportunity is afforded you of securing over a part of these roads an access to the park, through the Roehampton Gate, perfectly convenient for every purpose, and within the limit of price by which you appear to be bound.

This offer not being accepted, I consider the negotiation to be at an end.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. (signed) *A. Prescott.*
the First Commissioner of Works.

— No. 16. —

Mr. *G. Russell* to Mrs. *A. Prescott.*

Madam, Office of Works, 3 June 1869.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, further on the subject of the Clarence Roads, Roehampton, and I am to state that he has nothing to add to my letter to you of the 28th ultimo.

I am, &c.

Mrs. Prescott. (signed) *George Russell,* Secretary.

— No. 17. —

Mr. *G. Russell* to Colonel the Honourable *A. Liddell.*

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 5 June 1869.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to transmit to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Ranger of Richmond Park, the enclosed copy of a further letter which he has received from Mrs. Prescott respecting the Clarence Roads, Roehampton, and of the Board's reply to that communication.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Russell,* Secretary.

Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell.

A. H. LAYARD,

Office of Works, &c.,
25 June 1869.

First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

ROEHAMPTON GATE (RICHMOND PARK).

COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE with the Office of Her Majesty's Works relating to the PRIVATE ROAD leading to the ROEHAMPTON GATE of RICHMOND PARK (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 319, of Session 1867–8).

(*Mr. Arthur Guest.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
6 *August* 1869.

400.

Under 1 *oz.*

627

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from 1st January 1868 to 31st December 1868, with ACCOUNTS of MONEYS RECEIVED and EXPENDED by the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, for One Year, ending December 1868.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1869.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1868.

THE Conservators of the River Thames submit herewith the accounts of receipt and expenditure for the year 1868.

In the Lower Thames, namely, from Staines to the eastern limit of their jurisdiction, the Conservators have maintained in efficiency the locks, weirs, towing paths, beacons, buoys, moorings, steam-boat piers, landing places, and all other works necessary for the navigation of the River.

The condition of the River near the Main Drainage Outfalls at Barking and Crossness has continued to receive their anxious attention. Repeated surveys having convinced them that shoals have been created by the deposit from these outfalls, the Conservators made a formal complaint to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as directed by the Act of Parliament, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, and although no further decrease of the depth of water, or actual impediment to the navigation has yet been caused, the Conservators find that the deposited matter now spreads over an increasingly extensive area of the bed of the River, and this fact must be regarded with considerable apprehension as to the results.

The Conservators feel it their duty to remark that a considerable portion of the sewage of the Metropolis, north of the Thames, still continues to pass into the River between Chelsea and the Isle of Dogs.

The extension of the system of steam towing has made it obvious that the obstructions to the navigation, caused by Battersea and Fulham Bridges, ought no longer to be permitted. Without the authority of Parliament no effectual improvement can be made, and that authority will therefore be sought in the ensuing Session.

With reference to the Upper River, the Conservators have to report that, as far as the means applicable for the purpose would allow, the docks, weirs, channels, towing-paths, bridges, and other works have been maintained, and in many cases have been substantially improved.

Amongst the works executed during the year, besides those of general maintenance, have been the completion of the new stone lock at Bell Weir; the building of a new weir at Clifton, Hampden; rebuilding Sonning Lock, and the greater part of Mapledurham Lock; rebuilding the weir at Day's Lock, and a large portion of Boulter's.

The Conservators have not omitted any opportunity for improving the condition of the water. They have given the requisite notices to discontinue passing sewage and refuse into the River. In many cases the discharge has been stopped, and in many others non-compliance has arisen from the uncertainty as to the best mode of disposing of the sewage. In nearly every case the local authorities, and others, have now decided to adopt some practical scheme, so that in a short time the Conservators hope they may be able to announce that sewage and other impurities no longer pass into the River westward of the Metropolis.

The attention of the Conservators has been directed to the improvement of the drainage of the country near Oxford, by deepening and altering the channel of the River. A scheme has been approved for this object, but the Conservators find it will be necessary to obtain Parliamentary powers to enable them to carry it out satisfactorily.

Jonathan Thorp, Deputy Chairman.
Edward Burstal, Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT of MONEYS Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames for the Year ending 31st December 1868, under the Thames Conservancy Acts of 1857 and 1864.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance 31st December 1867	4,174	3	3	By Cash, Salaries to Secretary and Clerks, 41, Trinity-square	1,731	10	–			
To Cash received for Tonnage Dues	23,729	13	2	By Cash, Stationery and Postages for 41, Trinity-square	98	14	5			
To Cash received for Tolls	6,726	6	7	By Cash, Wages to Housekeeper, Messengers, Rates, Taxes, and Coals	687	15	7			
To Cash received for Pier Dues	5,378	6	5					2,518	–	–
To Cash received for Water and Canal Companies	2,550	–	–	By Cash, Salaries to Engineer, Surveyor, Draughtsmen, Clerk, and Wages to Watermen	1,797	17	–			
To Cash received for Rents above Teddington	169	2	9	By Cash, Stationery for Engineer's Office and Expenses	102	18	5			
To Cash received for Rents for Accommodation	3,671	12	2					1,900	15	5
To Cash received for Fines for Accommodation	955	–	–	By Cash, Salaries to Harbour Masters, Wages to Watermen, Rent, Rates and Taxes on Offices, and Repairs to Boats				4,222	–	8
To Cash received for Ballast Licenses:				By Cash, Salary to Foreman of Moorings, Wages to Workmen employed in Lighters, and at the Port of London Wharf				1,342	17	–
Westward of London Bridge £. 366 5 –				By Cash, Wages to Masters and Crews of Steam Dredgers, and Repairs to Vessels				3,080	12	6
Eastward of London Bridge 382 5 –				By Cash paid for Lighterage of Material raised by Dredgers				2,990	13	2
Royalty on Ballast 282 – 3				By Cash, Salaries to Collectors of Tonnage Dues, Tolls, and Rents, and Wages to Lock-keepers				1,687	1	4
	1,030	10	3	By Cash, Salaries to River Keepers and Inspectors, and their Travelling Expenses				779	11	3
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 44,586*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Reduced Three Per Cents.	1,369	5	4	By Cash, Stores for Harbour Service				798	5	–
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 2,226*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* New Three per Cents.				By Cash, Screws, Chains, and Buoys for Moorings, and Repairs				3,385	16	3
To Cash received for Raising and Removing Wrecks	34	2	–	By Cash, Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Locks, Weirs, and Towing-paths				2,997	4	5
To Cash received for Repairs to Moorings	1,395	7	4	By Cash, Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Causeways and Foreshores				451	1	3
To Cash received for Assessors' Fees	46	14	6	By Cash, Law and Parliamentary Expenses				2,338	19	10
To Cash received for Interest on Banker's Balance	84	4	4	By Cash, Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions				1,461	5	1
To Cash received for Damage to Craft	26	–	3	By Cash, Pensions				756	10	4
To Cash received on Account of Law and Parliamentary Expenses	136	3	3	By Cash, Erecting and Repairing Steamboat Piers				2,123	15	6
To Cash received for Loan of Dredgers	412	14	6	By Cash, Wages to Pier Masters and Men				2,324	9	6
To Cash received for Sale of Material raised by Dredgers	15	3	6	By Cash, Interest on Navigation Bonds				3,706	18	1
To Cash received for Sundries	70	–	4	By Cash, Dredging above Bridge				775	5	9
To Cash received for Sales of Land above Teddington	150	–	–	By Cash, Travelling Expenses on Surveys				213	8	10
To Cash received for Rent of Premises, No. 3, Savage-gardens	82	10	–	By Cash, Allowance to the Conservators				1,800	–	–
To Cash received on Account of Compensation for Offices, 41, Trinity-square	722	19	4	By Cash, Sundry Donations and Expenses				182	10	–
				By Cash, Assessors' Fees				66	13	6
				By Cash, Expenses of Elections				93	14	–
				By Cash, Erection and Maintenance of Beacons				69	19	–
				By Cash paid Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, being one-third of Rents, 1867				1,189	5	9
				By Cash paid Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, being one-third of Arrears of Rents prior to 1867				35	–	9
				By Cash paid Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, being one-third of Fines, 1867				1,723	–	8
				By Cash paid Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, being Composition for Ballast Licenses				500	–	–
				By Cash paid Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, being moiety of Fine, Victoria Railway				40	–	–
				By Cash, Rent and Expenses of Premises, No. 6, Trinity-square				301	7	8
				By Cash, Rates and Taxes of Premises, No. 3, Savage-gardens				77	18	8
				By Balance carried forward				6,995	18	5
	£.	52,929	19 3		£.			52,929	19	3

We hereby certify that the above is a correct account of receipts and application of moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

Jonathan Thorp, Deputy Chairman.
Edwd. Burstal, Secretary.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 31st December 1868.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Cash borrowed on the security of Tolls on the Navigation of the River Thames, westward of London Bridge	107,200	–	–	By Cash invested in Reduced Three per Cents.	44,586	3	10
				By Cash invested in New Three per Cents.	2,226	7	6
				By Cash in City Bank, being the amount received towards the expense of replacing Blackfriars Pier	1,500	–	–
	£. 107,200	–	–		£. 48,312	11	4

Examined and approved,

1 June 1869. *T. J. Begent*, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY, UPPER NAVIGATION.

AN ACCOUNT of Moneys Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, under the "Thames Navigation Act, 1866," for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Cash received for Tolls	3,966 13 3	By Balance brought forward, 31st December 1867	7,472 1 2
To Cash received for Water Companies	5,000 – –	By Cash for Law and Parliamentary Expenses	800 16 11
		By Cash for Wages to Lock-keepers and Ferrymen	1,357 19 9
To Cash received for Ballast Licenses	97 18 4	By Cash for Salary to Superintendent, and his Travelling Expenses	300 – –
		By Cash for Wages to Labourers and Material for Repairs to Locks	3,172 11 –
To Cash received for Rents	29 3 –	By Cash for Wages to Labourers and Material for Repairs to Weirs	2,339 – 11
To Cash received for Sundries	12 14 2	By Cash for Wages to Labourers and Material for Towing Paths	488 8 4
		By Cash for Wages and Material for Dredging	278 7 1
		By Cash for Wages and Material for Rebuilding Bell Weir Lock and Weir	2,119 18 10
To Balance carried forward	11,301 14 4	By Cash for Wages for Building and Repairing Boats	222 2 7
		By Cash for Wages to Crew of and Repairs to Steam Tug	366 4 1
		By Cash for Purchase of Plant	243 9 5
		By Cash for Towing-path Rents	111 9 2
		By Cash for Stationery and Advertising	95 2 9
		By Cash for Travelling Expenses	119 12 4
		By Cash for Survey of River	67 10 8
		By Cash for Rent of Premises at Oxford and Day's Lock	67 16 8
		By Cash for Building Lock-house	12 18 7
		By Cash for Conservators' Allowance	700 – –
		By Cash for Election Expenses	11 11 –
		By Cash for Sundries	61 1 10
£.	20,408 3 1	£.	20,408 3 1
		By Balance carried forward £.	11,301 14 4

We hereby certify that the above is a correct account of receipts and application of moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the year ending 31st December 1868.

Jonathan Thorp, Deputy Chairman.
Edwd. Burstall, Secretary.

Examined and approved,

1 June 1869. *T. J. Begent*, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the Proceedings of the Conservators of the River Thames, from 1 January 1868 to 31 December 1868, with Accounts of Moneys Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, for One Year, ending December 1868.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1869.

385.

Under 1 *oz.*

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' EARNINGS.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 July 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*, in respect of the Michaelmas and Christmas Quarters 1869, and the Lady-day and Midsummer Quarters 1870, according to the annexed Form, and so far as the same can be readily obtained:—

Agricultural Labourers.	Average Weekly Amount of Earnings.			
	Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any). Description and Quantity.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
Men - - - -				
Women - - -				
Children under 16 -				

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 29 July 1869.

A. W. Peel, Secretary.

Quarter ended Michaelmas 1869.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1869.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*.

Quarter ended Michaelmas 1869.

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
I.—THE METROPOLIS - - - - -	No Return.					
II.—SOUTH EASTERN:						
SURREY (Extra Metropolitan):						
37. Epsom - - - -	Men - - -	14 –	15 –	15 –	- - - none.	
	Women - - -	6 –	- - -	6 –	- - - none.	
	Children under 16 -	4 –	- - -	4 –	- - - none.	
45. Godstone - - - -	Men - - - -	14 –	20 –	14 *s.* to 20 *s.*	A little beer or cider given during harvest.	Men's weekly wages range from 12 *s.* to 18 *s.* per week, and by task-work earn from 18 *s.* to 30 *s.*
	Women - - -	5 –	- - -	5 –	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	Women's wages are from 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* per day, but they only work in the fields during the summer months.
	Children under 16 (boys)	4 6	- - -	4 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	Boy's wages range, according to age and size, from 2 *s.* to 7 *s.* per week.
KENT (Extra Metropolitan):						
67. Faversham - - -	Men - - - -	15 –	18 –	- -	*See* Remarks - - - - - -	The first column represents the amount paid, on an average, in this union where the parties are employed by the week, and the second where wholly employed at task-work. In harvest time labourers are allowed a small quantity of beer.
	Women - - -	6 –	9 –			
	Children under 16 -	5 –				
71. Eastry - - - -	Men - - - -	14 –	18 –	- -	Beer in haying and harvest - -	The agricultural labourers' earnings are considerably increased during harvest and hop-picking season.
	Women - - -	9 –	Principally day-work	- -	- - - - - - - -	Women's wages considerably increased during the fruit and hop-picking season.
	Children under 16 -	3 *s.* to 5 *s.*	- - -	- -	- - - - - - - -	Children are employed in harvest and hop-picking at increased wages.
74. Romney Marsh - -	Men - - - -	15 –	- - -	- -	- - - nil - - -	The standard weekly wages for men during this year has been 15 *s.* per week; their earnings by task-work vary considerably, during the harvest they amounted to 20 *s.* to 25 *s.* per week, at other times about 18 *s.* per week.
	Women - - -	9 –	- - -	- -	- - - nil - - -	During the hay-making season and harvest, women profess to do a little, but as a rule they do not work in the fields.
	Children under 16 (boys).	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.*	- - -	- -	- - - nil - - -	Farmers experienced some difficulty in obtaining boys as waggoners' mates; and girls are placed out in service as early as situations can be obtained for them.
SUSSEX:						
80. Ticehurst - - -	Men - - - -	* 13 6	† 20 –	- ‡ -	Food is seldom allowed as part of wages; beer is occasionally given in haying and harvest, but not as part of wages or earnings.	* This amount has been paid by the principal farmers during the spring and summer, and up to Michaelmas of the present year, but since Michaelmas it has been generally reduced to 12 *s.* per week.
	Women - - -	6 –	12 –			† This amount will apply to the quarter ended at Michaelmas on account of the harvest and hop-picking, but not to any other quarter of the year.
	Children under 16 -	3 –	6 –			‡ Assuming this column to be intended to show the total wages and earnings of an agricultural labourer for the whole quarter, the same cannot be estimated with any certainty, as it must depend upon how much day-work and how much task-work any such labourer happens to be employed at during the quarter. Wages and earnings are generally paid wholly in money.
						The wages and earnings of women and children entered in the columns * and † apply to the quarter ended Michaelmas only, and not to any other part of the year.

91. West Hampnett	Men	13 –	16 –	– –	During harvesting they are allowed two quarts of ale per day.	These are the wages of ordinary agricultural labourers working on the farms; the return does not include skilled artizans.
	Women	6 –	– none –	– –	During haying and harvest one pint of ale per day.	
	Children under 16	from 2 *s.* to 7 *s.*	Those who can earn 7 *s.* weekly wages earn 12 *s.* at task-work weekly.	– –	During haying and harvest one quart of beer per day.	
93. Midhurst	Men	11 –	4 –	15 –		
	Women	1 –	– 6	1 6		
	Children under 16	3 –	1 –	4 –		
SOUTHAMPTON:						
110. Droxford	Men	11 –	18 –	– –	Beer on some occasions, such as hay-making, &c.	
	Women	5 –	10 –		2 *l.* at Michaelmas in some cases.	
	Children under 16	5 –				
118. Andover	Men	11 –	20 –	15 6	Three quarts of ale per day when at harvest work.	
	Women	5 –	8 –	6 6		
	Children under 16	4 –	8 –	6 –	Three pints of ale per day when at harvest work.	There are few girls under 16 employed.
BERKSHIRE:						
121. Hungerford	Men	12 –	18 –	– –	Carters and shepherds are allowed one gallon of beer per day; house-rent free; one ton of coal per annum, besides Michaelmas wages, averaging about 50 *s.* Boys have harvest wages, averaging about 40 *s.*	The foregoing return does not represent a fair average of wages for the year, as during the Michaelmas Quarter the wages are higher, and the task or piece work comes within the calculation; moreover, the Michaelmas wages of the hired or yearly servants would be included in this quarter. It is difficult, in this form of return, to state correctly the rate of wages, as different classes of labourers receive different rates of wages.
	Women	6 –				
	Children under 16	5 –				
122. Faringdon	Men	11 –	16 –	– –	2 *s.* worth of beer per head per week.	
	Women	5 –	7 –			
	Children under 16	5 –	– none.			
124. Wantage	Men	13 –	16 –	– –	A gallon of beer or more if carrying corn.	It is impossible to state a fair average of wages during the harvest quarter, as many earn 1 *l.* or more per week, and others, who are not sufficiently energetic, do not earn more than 15 *s.* per week.
	Women	6 –	6 –	– –	A quart to a gallon of beer if carrying corn.	
	Children under 16	7 –	7 –			
III. SOUTH MIDLAND:						
HERTFORDSHIRE:						
140 *b.* Royston	Men	11 3	22 9	12 8	Beer to the value of 20 *s.* – –	This includes earnings in harvest time, which may be considered about 7 *l.* Few men are employed at task-work now the threshing is done by steam. Horse-keepers and shepherds get about 13 *s.* a week.
	Women	4 6	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	The employment of women in the fields is only occasional. In a good season an active woman will make from 30 *s.* to 40 *s.* gleaning.
	Children under 16	4 –	7 6	– –	– – – – – – – –	The wages of children vary so much according to their ages, that it is quite impossible to give any correct average rate. Women and children have a small allowance of beer in haytime and harvest.
141. Hitchin	Men	17 11	– – –	17 11	– – – – – – – –	This quarter includes the greater part of haytime and harvest.
	Women	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – – – – – – –	Not employed in agriculture.
	Children under 16 (boys).	6 1½	– – –	6 1½		

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND—*continued.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:						
170. Brixworth	Men	12 –	15 –			In addition to what is stated in the first and second columns, during harvest the men get higher wages; if paid by the week the wages are doubled, and the men get an allowance of four pints of ale a day, or, if they find their own beer, 1 *l.* a month as an allowance for it. If during harvest the men work by task-work their earnings depend upon the state of the weather; if fine they sometimes earn as much as 5 *l.* a month or more; if wet not so much as they would earn if receiving weekly wages.
	Women	6 –	6 –			
	Children under 16	4 –				
174. Oundle	Men	12 –	14 –			In harvest the average earnings, as nearly as can be ascertained, would be from 20 *s.* to 21 *s.* a week for men. Sometimes during that period they are assisted by their wives and one or two of their children, in which cases the wages would be brought up to from 27 *s.* to 32 *s.* per week. Some farmers allow from three pints to two quarts of ale daily during harvest, others allow their men from 15 *s.* to 1 *l.* 1 *s.* extra beyond their earnings in lieu of ale.
	Women	4 – 5 *s.* to 6 *s.* during harvest; seldom so employed.				
	Children under 16	3 6				
175. Peterborough	Men	13 –	15 –			Beer one pint per day, thrashing days.
	Women	5 –			No allowance	One pint.
	Children under 16	6 –				One pint.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:						
178. Saint Neots	Men	16 –	18 –	17 –		
	Women	6 –		6 –		
	Children under 16	6 –		6 –		
BEDFORDSHIRE:						
179. Bedford	Men	11 –	15 *s.* to 16 *s.*		In hay time each man costs from 3 *s.* to 4 *s.* per week for beer. In harvest, 5 *s.* to 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per week for beer. It may be fairly estimated that each labourer costs the employer very nearly if not quite 2 *s.* per week for beer the year through.	Where piece-work prevails men earn good wages; the earnings of a really good labourer in this locality, take the year through, are from 14 *s.* to 15 *s* per week.
	Shepherds, horse-keepers, and herdsmen.	13 *s.* to 15 *s.*				
	Women (but few employed in this union).	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*	7 *s.* to 8 *s.*			
	Boys under 16	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*				
182. Woburn	Men	11 –	22 *s.* for 4 weeks during the harvest.		Six pints of beer per day during harvest months.	The weekly average wages for labourers for the quarter was 14 *s.* 4 *d.* in money.
	Women					No women are employed in agricultural work in this district except a few in haytime.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.*	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*, harvest months.			

CAMBRIDGESHIRE:						
186. Chesterton	Men	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	15 *s.* to 16 *s.*, harvest.	-	-	The guardians have refused information, but I believe this return to be accurate as far as it goes. *Henry Longley*, Poor Law Inspector.
	Women	3 *s.* to 5 *s.*				
	Children under 16—					
	Boys	2 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	-	-	-	Boys able to plough receive as much as 7 *s.* per week.
	Girls	2 *s.* to 3 *s.*				
IV.—EASTERN:						
ESSEX:						
199. Billericay	Men	15 –	The generality are paid weekly wages.	15 –	Some of the labourers are allowed fire wood. Those living in off-hand farms get their rent free and wood.	The labourers in this union are, as a rule, well off.
	Women	4 –		4 –		
	Children under 16	2 6		2 6		
203. Tendring	Men	12 –	2 *s.* and 3 *s.* additional.	14 *s.* and 15 *s.*	Including beer, about three pints per day.	£. 7. 10. for the harvest month, including beer.
	Women	4 *s.* to 5 *s.*	-	-	-	Very few women employed, and those only part of day.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 6 *s.*	-	2 *s.* to 6 *s.*	-	The wages of children increase according to age and capability.
209. Dunmow	Men	10 –	12 –	-	1 *s.*, beer	Harvest wages, 6 *l.* 10 *s.*, all included.
	Horsekeepers and Waggoners.	12 –	-	-	1 *s.*, beer.	
	Women	3 6				
SUFFOLK:	Children under 16	4 –	-	-	6 *d.*, beer	Harvest wages, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*, all included.
217. Stowmarket	Men	9 *s.* to 12 *s.*	25 *s.* to 30 *s.*, harvest.	-	-	The price of labour is said to vary greatly in the different parishes of this union. The guardians have refused to furnish information. *Henry Longley*, Poor Law Inspector.
	Women	—				
	Children under 16	—				
221. Samford	Men	About 11 *s.*	Uncertain, not general in the union.	11 –	Three bushels of malt during harvest	About 6 *l.* are earned by the men during harvest.
	Women	About 4 *s.* 6 *d.*	-	4 6		
	Children under 16	Varying from 2 *s.* to 4 *s.*				
225. Blything	Men	10 –	14 –	-	-	This return was filled up in committee, but the clerk is requested to state that the sums entered will not give a correct idea as to the labourers' wages (*i. e.*), weekly wages or task-work for the other three quarters of the year.
	Horsemen	12 –	-	-	Beer occasional.	
	Women	4 –	-	-	Amount nominal.	
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 7 *s.*				
NORFOLK:						
232. Aylsham	Men	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	13 *s.* to 16 *s.*; very little such work.	-	Some persons receive a little beer; nothing regularly.	Ordinary labourers get 10 *s.*; teamer-men, 11 *s.* to 12 *s.*
	Women	5 *s.* to 3 *s.*	About same	-	Nothing	Women for the most part earn 4 *s.* per week.
	Children under 16—					
	Boys	5 *s.* to 2 *s.*	About same	-	Nothing	A strong boy of 15 sometimes earns 6 *s.* per week.
	Girls (not many work).	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 1 *s.*	About same	-	-	Girls do well to earn 6 *d.* a day. This is in very few instances.
239. Depwade	Men	10 –	12 –	-	Beer for extra hours; threshing, hay-making, &c.	Generally wages have a tendency to rise, the population gradually decreasing. Strong young men of 17 or 18 now earn full wages. For one month during harvest able-bodied men receive 6 *l.* 10 *s.*
	Women	4 –	-	-	-	8 *s.* for women during harvest.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 5 *s.*	-	-	-	Double during harvest.
	Yardmen, Team-men, Shepherds	1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.* per week extra.	-	-	-	Average rent of labourers' cottages with vegetable gardens, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.
247. Downham	Men	11 6	18 – –			
	Women	5 –				
	Children under 16	3 6				

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
V.—SOUTH WESTERN:						
WILTS:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
256. Devizes	Men	11 6	16 –	– –	Beer or cider of the value of 2*s.*	
	Women	4 –	10 –	– –	Beer or cider of the value of 6*d.*	
	Children under 16	5 –	– – –	– –	Beer or cider of the value of 6*d.*	
263. Alderbury	Men	10*s.* to 12*s.*	16*s.* to 18*s.*	– –	Three to four quarts of beer daily when at work at harvesting, &c.	
	Women	5*s.* to 6*s.*	8*s.* to 9*s.*	– –	Two quarts of beer daily when at work at harvesting, &c.	
	Children under 16	2*s.* to 6*s.*	– – –	– –	Two quarts of beer daily when at work at harvesting, &c.	
DORSET:						
271. Wimborne and Cranbourne.	Men	9 6	15*s.* to 18*s.*	13 –	Beer at harvest – – – –	The allowance of beer is equivalent to about 1*l.* The guardians of this union decline to furnish any information relating to the wages of agricultural labourers. The information contained in this return was furnished by the Rev. Carr J. Glyn, who is fully conversant with the condition of the labourers in the Wimborne and Cranborne Union, and is a guardian. In the letter he addressed to me, he observes, "The low price of labour is a great detriment to the proper education of our agricultural poor, as they take their children away from school so early to earn, and I believe our agricultural children will never be properly educated till there is compulsory education, and prevention (by law) of any persons taking away their children from school till a certain age." *W. H. T. Hawley*, Poor Law Inspector.
	Women	4 –	4 –	4 –		
	Children under 16	2 –	5 –	3 6		
273. Wareham and Purbeck	Men	10 –	15 –	– –	House fuel and potato-ground, and wheat at a reduced price, and malt.	
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	4 6				
275*b*. Cerne	Men	9 –	16 –	– –	House-rent free, with a garden and potato-ground, and the privilege of buying wheat at 5*s.* per bushel. In harvest time, earnings 20*s.* weekly, and one gallon and a half of cider or ale per day, and fuel allowed.	Shepherds earn 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week, and extra pay in the lambing season, according to the number of lambs reared. In dairy farms, butter and cheese are purchased at a low price in lieu of wheat. In mowing season, men earn from 14*s.* to 16*s.* weekly, and ale or cider allowed.
	Women	4 –	6 –	– –	In harvest time, 1*s.* per day, with three pints of ale.	
	Children under 16— Boys	4 6				

DEVONSHIRE:						
279. Axminster	Men	8*s.* to 9*s.*	9*s.* to 12*s.*		Drink—cider, three pints per day.	
	Women	4 –	None		–	Occasionally during summer.
	Children under 16	1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*	None		–	According to ability.
291. Okehampton	Men	11*s.* to 12*s.*	12*s.* to 15*s.*		Constant labourers are allowed cider, varying from two to three pints per day, money value, 3½*d.*; constant labourers have the privilege of potato-ground, and in some instances fuel.	There is some difference in the wages paid in the western parishes of this union as compared with the east; but I consider the minimum money payment 11*s.* (signed) *R. Fulford*, Clerk to the Guardians.
	Women	4 –	–		–	Women in the eastern parishes of this union are rarely employed in agriculture; when so employed it would be in hay harvest and corn harvest, and weeding the crops in the spring. In several of the parishes of this union women are never employed in the fields.
	Children under 16	From 6*d.* to 1*s.*, with board and lodging in the house.	–		–	Boys employed in agriculture under the age of 16 years, are invariably boarded in the farm-house.
293*a*. Tiverton	Men	9 –	4 –	13 –	Two quarts of cider daily, and during hay-making and harvest an increased quantity of liquor and the greater portion of their food. A great portion of their fuel to be had for the cutting thereof. A cottage and garden, in most cases, rent-free, and in others at a very small rent, and several other minor privileges.	Eight hours constitutes the day's work.
	Women	4 6	–	4 6	A quart of cider daily, and portions of their food in the time of harvest and hay-making.	Very few women will engage in out-door work.
	Children under 16— (Living indoors)	From 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	–	–	Children are mostly living in the farm-houses, and are provided with meat, drink, and lodging, &c.	
	(Out of doors)	3*s.* to 5*s.*	–	–	About a quart of cider daily.	
295. Barnstaple	Men	11 –	Nothing done by task-work.	11 –	If a quart of cider allowed per day, 1*s.* deducted from wages of the week.	
	Women	–	–	–	–	No women employed except for a few days at harvest time, when they earn 10*d.* a day, and their meat and drink.
	Children under 16	–	–	–	–	None employed at weekly wages or task-work.
CORNWALL:						
300. Camelford	Men	11 –	15 –	–	–	One month's food during harvest.
	Women	4 6	–	–	None.	
	Children under 16	4 6	–	–	None.	
SOMERSET:						
322. Shepton Mallet	Men	10*s.* to 12*s.*	14*s.* to 15*s.*	–	Six or seven gallons of cider weekly; dinner on Sundays.	
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	4*s.* to 5*s.*	–	–	One and a half gallon cider weekly.	
324. Axbridge	Men	11 –	–	11 –	Bread, meat, cheese, and potatoes (five meals a day), one gallon of cider.	Where no food is given, the average wages would be about 15*s.* to 20*s.* for the quarter ended Michaelmas 1869.
	Women	6 –	–	6 –	Bread, meat, cheese, and potatoes, with tea.	
	Children under 16	6*s.* to 8*s.*	–	6*s.* to 8*s.*	Bread, meat, cheese, and potatoes, with tea.	

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND:						
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
335. Newent - - -	Men - - -	13 6	18 –	- -	- - - - - - - -	The season of the year from Midsummer to Michaelmas being the harvest quarter, is that period of the year during which the earnings of agricultural labourers are the highest, labour is abundant, and wages comparatively high. An able-bodied man will, during the greater part of this quarter, frequently earn as much as 1 *l.* per week, with an unlimited daily supply of cider, and two or three meals of food weekly. The earnings of women and children are also higher at this season of the year than any other. A boy or a girl, from about 11 to 13 years of ags, will earn about 10 *d.* per day, and from 13 to 16 years of age, about 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per day. The wife and family of an agricultural labourer, when not otherwise engaged during harvest, will glean corn, which often supplies the whole family with bread for a month, during which time he mostly saves a portion of his earnings, which, added to his extra wages during the harvest, enables him to pay his rent and provide clothing and shoes for his family; and with the barley and beans obtained by gleaning, he is partially enabled to fatten a pig for family consumption during the year.
	Women - - -	6 6	9 –			
	Children under 16 -	4 –	6 –			
338. Stroud - - -	Men - - -	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	15 –	- -	Cider is allowed; and sometimes house and garden rent free.	Carters get 12 *s.* per week; shepherds the same as carters, and receive 20 *s.* in the yearning month instead of food, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a score for shearing. Task-work is chiefly at harvesting, when men may earn 15 *s.* and upwards.
	Women - - -	5 –				
	Children under 16 -	5 *s.* and under.				
342. Stow-on-the-Wold -	Men - - -	11 6	14 –	- -	Beer, equal in value to 1 *l.* per quarter	The real average wages of a weekly labourer is 10 *s.* per week, but harvest having fallen in this quarter, increases it to 11 *s.* 6 *d.*, earnings being for that period (about four weeks) 15 *s* per week.
	Women - - -	5 6	8 6	- -	Beer, equal in value to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter.	Ordinary wages about 5 *s.*; harvest time, as above, 6 *s*
	Children under 16 -	4 3	Customary to hire them for a twelve-month.	- -	Beer, equal in value to 5 *s.* per quarter	Ordinary wages, 4 *s.*; harvest time, 5 *s.* Carters and shepherds generally have houses found for them rent free, and about 1 *s.* per week more in wages. Task-work is here a substitute for weekly wages, not a mere extra; the third column is therefore left blank.
344. Cheltenham - -	Men - - -	12 –	21 –	- -	One gallon per day of beer or cider in harvest time.	In the hill parishes of the union the wages for task-work, in hay and corn harvest, would be 15 *s.* or 16 *s.* instead of 21 *s.* as before mentioned. The carters or cowmen have usually rent allowed in addition to their wages of 12 *s.*, this would be about 2 *s.* per week, and in some instances dinner on Sunday. Boys' wages would vary from 3 *s.* per week, when they first go out to work, at 11 or 12 years of age, to 6 *s.* at 15.
	Women - - -	6 –				
	Children under 16 -	4 6	- - -	- -	- - - - - - - -	

HEREFORDSHIRE:

346. Ledbury	Men	10 6	20 –	– –	Three quarts of cider daily, and in many cases flour at 6 *d.* or 9 *d.* the bushel under market price.
	Women	4 6	9 –	– –	– – – – – – – –
	Children under 16	4 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –
348 *a.* Hereford	Men	10 –	3 – extra for task-work.	13 –	The allowance of drink (cider) to men is about three quarts per day, and to women and boys one quart. A waggoner has generally a cottage and garden rent free, in addition to other wages, and 10 stones of bacon at Christmas. The labourers often receive milk and other gifts from the farm-house.
	Women	4 6	– – –	4 6	
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 5 *s.*	– – –	3 *s.* to 5 *s.*	
350. Bromyard	Men	10 –	14 –	– –	Three quarts of cider at day-work, and four quarts at harvest work.
	Women	4 –	6 –	– –	One quart of cider at day-work, and two quarts at harvest work.
	Children under 16	Boys, 2 *s.* to 6 *s.*	A girl nearly 16 will earn woman's wages in hop-picking.		

Carters have a cottage rent free. Wages in Mathon and Colwall may fairly be reckoned 1 *s.* per week higher, and task-work 10 per cent. higher. Task-work is reckoned at four weeks for the harvest.

The task-work for women was hop-picking; it only lasted this year for two weeks, there being a small crop. Children add considerably to this amount, as a child is able to pick from 6 *d.* to 9 *d.* daily.

Boys' wages vary from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.* weekly, according to age.
The total average earnings during the quarter was, for men, 8 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*; for women, 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; and for children, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

The amount earned per day by men at task-work varies very much, and it is therefore quite impossible to make a correct weekly return under that head; nor does the fixed weekly wages give anything like a fair idea of the earnings of a farm labourer in this neighbourhood when much task-work is done. In order to give a better idea of the actual amount, a gentleman farming largely in the parish of Withington was consulted, who has allowed the clerk to copy from his book an account of the exact money earned by and paid to an average man during the last three months, as under—

	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
In July. At work 24 days, at 10 *s.* per week	2 – –	
Extra for task-work (hop-yard) during the above time	– 10 11	
		2 10 11
In August. At work 26 days, at 10 *s.* per week	2 3 4	
Extra for task-work during harvest	1 6 –	
		3 9 4
In September. At work 23½ days, at 10 *s.* per week	1 19 4	
Extra for drying hops, with food found by master	1 5 –	
		3 4 4
TOTAL £.		9 4 7

It may also be stated that a labourer when he lives in a cottage on a farm on which he is employed, generally pays only 4 *l.* per annum rent for a good cottage and a garden, which nearly supplies his family with vegetables for the year, the employer paying all rates and tithe. A man is always found regular work, and is never sent home on account of bad weather. Women and children earn extra money picking hops and apples, when picked by measure, and also pulling up turnips.

The introduction of machinery has reduced the price of harvest work, both for hay and wheat. The cottages in the Bromyard Union have generally a considerable garden attached to them, and the rent is seldom above 4 *l.* a year; this, compared with other counties, affords some little advantage. The price inserted as weekly wages refers to general labourers. The cowman and the waggoner have as a rule 1 *s.* or 2 *s.* more, and in some instances where they are not allowed to keep or feed a pig, the master supplies them with a fat pig at half the market price.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*						
SHROPSHIRE:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
357. Shiffnal	Men	11 –	4 –	15 –	Cottage and yard rent free	This return includes the harvest month.
	Carters	12 –	4 –	16 –	Two quarts of beer per day.	
	Women	4 6	1 6	6 –		
	Children under 16	5 –	2 6	7 6		
359. Atcham	Men	10*s.* to 12*s.*				On the Welsh side the wages vary from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week, but when the labourer is boarded with his master, then from 5*s.* to 6*s.* Waggoners and cowmen will get from 1*s.* to 2*s.* more, but most of this class are hired servants, and live in the farm-house. There is, however, a growing tendency among the higher class of farmers not to keep so many servants in the house as formerly. At Stamwood, however, which is near Shrewsbury, and has a small factory, wages are generally 12*s.* per week, and this is the case on the east side of Shrewsbury, owing to the nearer proximity of the black country about Wellington. In regard to the other emoluments of the labourer, it is exceedingly difficult to give any exact information which will include the whole class. Hay and corn harvest will probably bring 3*l.* extra, while his wife's gleaning may be worth from 30*s.* to 40*s.* Piece work, when he gets it, may give him 1*s.* to 2*s.* a week more, according to his skill in any particular kind of work; it is not every labourer who can thatch a stack, or lay a hedge properly, though all can hoe turnips and do harvest work. In many cases also the farmers allow their men a small quantity of beer and supping. In the Atcham Union the labourer pays from 50*s.* to 3*l.* for cottage and garden, if it belongs to a gentleman, but if it is the property of a small house-owner, then the rent may be from 4*l.* to 5*l.* When, however, a good garden, which is generally the case, is attached to the cottage, it will pay the rent, if it is only 50*s.* to 60*s.* Except the very thriftless, the labourers almost invariably fat a pig, which provides them with bacon during the year; the hams are generally sold, being the more valuable part, and go towards paying for the pig food. His garden will probably not require more than one or two days' labour in preparing it for potatoes, the rest of the cultivation being performed by himself after work, or by his wife and children. The sale of poultry and eggs is another source of profit, but it is quite impossible to calculate the amount received under this head, everything depending on the care bestowed by the wife on this department. Many of the labourers also have a waggon load of coals drawn for them by the farmers, and as by this plan they have to buy one to two tons, there is a great saving on this article. In the parishes of Alberbury and Cardiston, which are very much mixed up together, there are about 100 cottages, of these about 40 have cow-land attached to them; this, of course, is an additional source of emolument, a good cow yielding a profit of 10*l.* to 12*l.*, while the rent of the land may vary from 4*l.* to 6*l.* Although in these two parishes there are more tenements of this sort than are usually met with in the other parts of the union, yet in almost all the parishes there are places of this description. It is often stated it is impossible for the agricultural labourer to put by money, yet from my knowledge of my own neighbours, I am aware the labourer does save, the saving bank books that came under my inspection being much better evidence than all the statements that the class cannot save. Mr. Doyle, the Poor Law Inspector of the District, observes,—"I am indebted to Sir Baldwin Leighton, the chairman of this union, for the preceding detailed information."
	Women	—				
	Children under 16	—				

375. Burton-upon-Trent -	Men - - -	13 –	16 –	14 6	Men are usually allowed two quarts of ale and four quarts of small beer per day when mowing and getting harvest, at other times two quarts of small beer only per day.	Some masters give their labourers food in harvest time, but this is much varied; also in some of the northern parishes of this union men labourers are allowed 8 *s.* per week and all their maintenance for the summer or harvest quarter, and 6 *s.* per week and all their maintenance during the other three quarters of the year, and under this arrangement they are not allowed any task work. This is a bad principle, as the wives and children are very bad off under this arrangement.
	Women - - -	5 –	6 –	5 6	Women are usually allowed a quart of beer and some ale during harvest time; at other times there is no such allowance.	Women are irregularly employed. In rainy weather they do not go to work, and are only paid for the number of days, or fractions of days, when actually employed.
	Children under 16 -	3 6	- none -	3 6	Seldom any food, but a small quantity of beer.	The clerk to the guardians remarks, "I am not aware that girls are ever employed; and the wages of boys vary very much according to age, &c. The employment of Irishmen checks the employment of women and boys, and their (the Irishmen's) wages average about 11 *s.* per week, with a quart of small beer per day, but they are not allowed any food. "The employment and remuneration varies so much that it is difficult to come to any correct statement; I have taken the opinion of a great number of farmers, and I believe the accompanying figures are an average return for this union."
WORCESTERSHIRE:						
387. Stourbridge - -	Men - - -	13 4	18 –	- -	During harvest time food and ale are allowed extra; waggoners and shepherds generally have a house and garden land free in addition.	
	Women - - -	5 8	7 6			
	Children under 16 -	—				

	Men.		Women.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Weekly wages paid in Halesowen - - -	14	–	6	–
" " Stourbridge - - -	14	–	5	–
" " Kingswinford - - -	12	–	6	–
Average - - - -	13	4	5	8

Very little task-work is done. The total of money earnings in the quarter by men, at day work, is 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; at task-work, 11 *l.* 14 *s.* By women, at day-work, 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.*; at task-work, 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

389. Evesham - - -	Men - - -	11 –	15 –	- -	One quart of beer or cider per day; some workmen get more.	The labourers do not oftentimes work at day-work and task-work within the same week; they are generally paid double wages during the harvest, or receive 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* extra for the month. Many shepherds and carters (or waggoners) are paid 12 *s.* per week, with a cottage rent free in addition thereto; this only applies to the agricultural parishes. In the garden grounds of the three parishes forming the borough of Evesham, the weekly wages of the men employed in spade husbandry are 12 *s.*, and the women 6 *s.*; boys begin work at 9 or 10 years, and earn at first about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 2 *s.* per week; boys from 12 to 14 years, about 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 3 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*; and youths from 14 to 16 years, earn 4 *s.*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, and some 6 *s.*, according to the kind of employment. There is one Gloucestershire parish in the union, wherein the weekly wages paid to men are 10 *s.*, with an allowance of cider; in another parish (about the best in the union), men earn 12 *s.* a week. There is one family of eight persons whose total earnings this last summer amounted to 30 *s.* per week (not including the mother of the family).
	Women - - -	4 –	5 –	- -	Women have an allowance of beer or cider during hay-making and harvest.	
	Children under 16 -	3 6	- - -	- -	Children have beer or cider during the summer.	
389. Evesham (2nd Return)	Men - - -	13 9	22 3	16 7	Waggoners have two quarts of small beer daily; each man in hay-making and harvest four to five quarts of beer or cider daily.	Waggoners, when delivering corn, usually get 6 *d.* per day extra. When waggoners, shepherds, and cowmen do not keep a pig, their employers usually find one for them, and sell it to them at 1 *s.* per score less than the current market price; they also often get a piece of land to grow potatoes upon rent free. Since the return of wages, &c., was sent, the accompanying information has been given by a farmer friend, and it is an accurate statement from his own ledger; he resides in the parish of Cleeve Prior, in this union. They perhaps do not fare quite as well on all farms, but last quarter was good for the farm labourers in this union.
	Women - - -	5 –	12 –	6 2	During hay-making and harvest women have two quarts of beer or cider a day, and children one to two quarts of beer or cider a day.	
	Children under 16 -	3 6	- - -	3 6		

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued*.

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued*. WORCESTERSHIRE—*continued*.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
390. Pershore	Men	From 10*s.* to 12*s.*, or even 14*s.* a-week, according to the men and employment. Shepherds and carters get the largest wages.	From 12*s.* to 14*s.* a week, according to the men. One will earn 14*s.* in less time, and do the work better, than another will earn 11*s.*	This of course depends on the task-work they get, and the sort of men they are.	Two quarts, or rather more, of drink a day.	This has been about the weekly wages for the last year, but as the information required is for the Michaelmas quarter only, the haymaking and harvest taking place in the months of July, August, and September, the wages are much higher during these three months than any other time in the year. During hay-making the men get, at mowing, about 3*s.* 6*d.* a-day, and five or six quarts of drink, and in the harvest the men employed by the day get 20*s.* a week for four weeks, and from four to five quarts of drink, and a dinner occasionally. The men at task-work get from 16*s.* to 25*s.* or even 30*s.* a week, according to the weather; if fine, they get large wages; but, if wet, they get but little comparatively. These have also five or six quarts of drink each daily.
	Women	From 4*s.* to 5*s.* a week.	Seldom have any task-work on farms, but in the gardens gathering peas and fruit, they can earn about 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* a day. Some of the fruit gathering is task-work.	- -	One quart of drink allowed on farms, and some in the gardens generally.	The women get about 1*s.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* a day at day-work in the harvest, but they generally go binding for their husbands.
	Children under 16	3*s.* to 4*s.*, or even 4*s.* 6*d.* a week.	Seldom have task-work on farms, but children of all ages go with their mothers and help to gather fruit, earning from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a week.	- -	- - - - - - - -	The boys have generally double their usual weekly wages for one month in harvest. Besides these wages in money, there is often a good deal of victuals given to labourers, but this, depending on the will of the master, is rather uncertain. It is usual, however, if you keep them after six o'clock, to pay them in victuals rather than in money; they always have their suppers ready when they get home, and being hungry, victuals are most acceptable.
391. Droitwich	Men	Ordinary wages, 12*s.* to 13*s.*; in harvest time, 15*s.* to 16*s.*	Ordinary, 14*s.* to 15*s.*; at harvest work, 20*s.* to 25*s.*	- -	Two or three quarts of beer or cider at day-work, five to six quarts a-day at harvest work.	The amounts paid for weekly wages vary so much in different parishes, and with different employers, that considerable difficulty is felt in giving a really reliable average. During harvest time the employers often allow what beer the men ask for, so that the quantity does not interfere with their working, and some give dinners to their men. The harvest men prefer being provided with meals, and the employers prefer paying entirely in money and drink alone.
	Women	3*s.* to 4*s.*; in harvest time, 4*s.* to 6*s.*	3*s.* to 6*s.*; at harvest work, 4*s.* to 7*s.*	- -	Beer or cider in harvest time allowed.	
	Children under 16	2*s.* to 4*s.*; in harvest time, 4*s.* to 6*s.*	At harvest work, 4*s.* to 7*s.*	- -	One quart of cider or beer when at day-work. No exact limit when at harvest work.	

WARWICKSHIRE:						
403. Warwick	Men	12 –	3 6	16 –	Beer in harvest time for six weeks; during harvest time get 4 *s.* per week extra.	
	Women	1 – seldom employed.	– – –	– –	Beer during harvest.	
	Children under 16	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.*	– – –	– –	– – ditto.	
404. Stratford-on-Avon	Men	11 –	20 *s.* where such work is done, though it is the exception and not the general rule.	12 –	Not generally given, but when given, is equivalent to 1 *s.* a week.	During this quarter extra wages are earned in the hay-making season, which are equal to about 1 *l.*; and in the harvest month labourers get double wages, and an allowance of 1 *l.* in lieu of beer, which is equal to about 5 *l.*
	Women	3 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	During the hay-making season women also get from 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* per day.
	Children under 16	3 –				
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:						
LEICESTERSHIRE:						
413. Market Bosworth	Men	13 *s.* to 15 *s.*	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	This being the harvest quarter no correct estimate can possibly be come to as to Columns 2, 3, and 4, as the task-work, bargain-work, or job-work is so various, and the money earned thereby. Several farmers in the neighbourhood allow from 30 *s.* to 2 *l.* for the harvest quarter in lieu of drink, others provide drink at discretion, others set all fields by the job, and in separate portions, whereby the men sometimes gain a great sum, and at others lose; the other three quarters can be readily estimated.
	Women	4 *s.* to 6 *s.*				
	Children under 16	Various, 3 *d.* to 6 *d.* per day.				
418. Melton Mowbray	Men	13 –	15 –	15 –	No food or drink usually given. No emoluments.	
	Women	6 –	5 –	6 –		
	Children under 16	3 –	4 –	4 –		
RUTLANDSHIRE:						
419. Oakham	Men	12 6	20 *s.* during the harvest.	– –	One pint of ale daily to the horse-keeper, or money in lieu.	This is about the average, as there are some slightly below. Very little task-work for men except during the hay season and harvest, when the wages are variable, and the allowance of ale also.
	Women	6 –	– – –	7 6	3 *d.* per day allowed for ale by most employers during the hay season or harvest.	Very little female labour in this union, only during the hay season and occasionally during the harvest.
	Children under 16 (from 13 to 16).	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*	No task-work for boys of this age.	– –	A little occasionally to boys of this class, but no definite agreement for any, as a rule.	Boys of this class find employment readily with the farmers; girls are very little employed.
LINCOLNSHIRE:						
431. Louth	Men	14 –	9 –	23 –	About 10 *s.* worth of ale is given extra during the 13 weeks.	Total for the 13 weeks, 14 *l.* 19 *s.*
	Women	3 –	2 9	5 9	– – – – – – –	Total for the 13 weeks, 3 *l.* 15 *s.*
	Children under 16	4 –	2 –	6 –	– – – – – – –	Total for the 13 weeks, 3 *l.* 18 *s.*
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:						
442. Newark	Men	13 6 (for nine weeks).	30 – (for four weeks).	– –	In some instances two strikes* of malt are allowed. In harvest time beer is allowed.	This quarter, which includes the hay and corn harvest, is not an average quarter, but the average for a whole year is about 15 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.
	Women	6 –	9 –	– –	– – – – – – –	This is not an average quarter.
	Children under 16	4 –	5 –	– –	In harvest boys get their food – –	Boys in service are hired for a year, have food and lodging, and 4 *l.* per annum. Boys from 11 to 14 would get 6 *d.*, 8 *d.*, and 10 *d.* per day.

* A strike is two bushels.

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QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND—*continued.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
DERBYSHIRE:						
447*a*. Ashbourne	Men	12 *s.* to 15 *s.* without food; 6 *s.* to 8 *s.* with meals.				The generality of labourers in this district earn about 12 *s.* or 13 *s.* a week; some 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day or 15 *s.* a week; this is without food. If they take their meals at the employer's house, the wages are 6 *s.* to 8 *s.* per week. Of course, inferior or very aged men get less, say 10 *s.* without food, and 4 *s.* with. A good hedger or ditcher can get 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day without food. Women are seldom employed out of doors, but would get about 6 *s.* or 7 *s.* with food; 10 *s.* or 12 *s.* without, but none are employed except now and then to pick stones, and in harvest. Men also get higher wages in harvest, say 10 *s.* and their food. Boys are almost universally hired by the year, and so are the more responsible servants on a dairy farm. There is very little variation in scale throughout this union. Agricultural labourers' wives frequently go out for a day to wash or help in the house, and get food and 1 *s.*, and perhaps a few perquisites.
	Women	10 *s.* or 12 *s.* without food; 6 *s.* or 7 *s.* with meals.				
	Children under 16	—				
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:						
CHESHIRE:						
455. Runcorn	Men	15 –		15 –	One pint of beer and bread and cheese once a day.	
	Women	9 –		9 –		
	Children under 16	—				
458. Nantwich	Men	12 –	20 –			Ordinarily no allowance of food or drink is made. In some exceptional cases the labourer is supplied with breakfast, dinner, and supper at the farm-house, and sometimes dinner only.
	Women	6 –				Very few women are employed.
	Children under 16	2 –			Breakfast, dinner, and supper in the farmhouse.	
459*c*. Hawarden	Men	15 –	20 –	16 –	Bread, cheese, and beer.	
	Women	9 –		9 –	Bread, cheese, and beer.	
	Children under 16	4 –		4 –	Bread, cheese, and beer.	
LANCASHIRE:						
464. Ormskirk	Men	15 – without board and lodging.	20 –		None	The task-work applies to harvesting and getting potatoes.
		5*s.* 10*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.**			*Board and lodging	These are yearly hirings at from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* a year.
		†12 –			†Dinner (potatoes and bacon, with buttermilk), and bagging in forenoon and afternoon.	The "bagging" or "drinking" consists of bread and cheese or pies.
	Women	9 –				But during harvest, 2 *s.* to 3 *s.* a day.
	Children under 16	5 –			None.	

464. Ormskirk (2nd Return).	Men	15 – 12 –*	18 *s.* to 24 *s.*	– –	– – – – – – –	The weekly wages stated are given all the year through for what are called constant men. Younger men, from 15 upwards, as teamsmen, get from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* per year, with board, washing, and lodging.
	Women	7 *s.* 6 *d.* to 9 *s.*	18 –		*With dinner and lunch.	
	Irish	7 6	18 –			
	Children under 16	2 *s.* 6 *d.*† to 5 *s.*	– – –	– –	†With food, washing, and lodgings.	
479. Clitheroe	Men	15 –	15 –	– –	No allowance – – – – –	For the hay month, men received from 5 *l.* to 5 *l.* 15 *s.* and their keep during the time.
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	No women employed in agricultural work.
	Children under 16	7 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	For hay month, about 2 *l.* and keep.
484. Garstang	Men	7 6	16 6			
	Women	From 10 *l.* to 14 *l.* per year.	9 –	– –	Rations allowed – – – –	The farmers generally take their meals with the servants. No allowance of food or drink to servants employed at task-work.
	Children under 16	From 5 *l.* to 9 *l.* per year.	5 –			
IX.—YORKSHIRE:						
WEST RIDING:						
488. Settle	Men	15 *s.* to 18 *s.*	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Day labourers, without food, from 15 *s.* to 18 *s.* a week. Farm servants under a yearly hiring, with food and lodging, from 7 *s.* to 10 *s.* a week.
	Women	None.				
	Children under 16	None.				
490. Pateley Bridge	Men	15 –	– – –	15 –	None – – – – – –	Weekly earnings by task-work are not known in this union.
	Women	7 –	– – –	7 –	None – – – – – –	
	Children under 16	5 –	– – –	5 –	None. – – – – – –	
510. Doncaster	Men	14 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	During four weeks in harvest the wages are from 20 *s.* to 24 *s.* per week.
	Women	6 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	During four weeks in harvest the wages are from 12 *s.* to 14 *s.* per week.
	Children under 16	6 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	During four weeks in harvest the wages are from 12 *s.* to 14 *s.* per week.
511. Thorne	Men	21 –	– – –	21 –	During harvest, say, for five weeks, what are called "drinkings" or bread and cheese or other food, and beer, are generally allowed in addition to the money earnings, which allowance may safely be estimated at 1 *s.* per head per day for both men and women.	Task-work is rarely resorted to in this union except perhaps during harvest, when a labourer, together with his wife and one child, will earn about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per week, but in these cases no extra allowance for food or drink is allowed. If there be more than one child in the family capable of working, the earnings are proportionately increased.
	Women	9 –	– – –	9 –		
	Children under 16	7 6	– – –	7 6	Children under 16 are also allowed bread and cheese or other food in addition to their money earnings during harvest.	

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QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

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IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*						
NORTH RIDING:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
526. Malton	Men	11 9	-	11 9	With food, viz., beef, bacon, mutton, meat, and fruit pies, and bread and milk.	Men when employed in harvest have ale and beer, and cheese and bread allowed in addition to regular food; they have no other emoluments.
	Men	19 9	-	19 9	Without food	The average wages of men is greater in the quarter ending Michaelmas than at any other portion of the year, by reason of the turnip hoeing season and the harvest; the weekly average at other seasons of the year would be 8 *s.* with victuals, and 15 *s.* 6 *d.* without victuals.
	Women	8 –	-	8 –	Without victuals	The average wages for women is more, also in consequence of turnip hoeing and harvest. The average at other seasons of the year is 6 *s.* weekly.
	Children under 16	5 –	-	5 –	ditto	Children earn on an average during other portions of the year 3 *s.* weekly.
536. Leyburn	Men	15 –	nil	15 –	nil.	
	Women	6 –	nil	6 –	nil.	
	Children under 16	nil	nil	nil	nil.	
539. Richmond	Men	15 *s.* to 18.	18 –	15 *s.* to 18 *s.*		General average wages are 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day. On some farms a pint of beer is allowed to each man during harvest. General average wages of women are from 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per day. The latter is harvest wages, and on some farms a gill of beer allowed to each woman. Children from 6 *d.* to 1 *s.* per day.
	Women	6 *s.* to 9 *s.*	9 –	6 *s.* to 9 *s.*		
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 6 *s.*	6 –	6 –		
X.—NORTHERN:						
DURHAM:						
540. Darlington	Men	15 –	18 –	18 –	Hinds are allowed potatoes, and a house worth about 2 *s.* per week.	Farm labourers in the district who are married are hired by the year, at from 13 *s.* 6 *d.* to 15 *s.* per week, rent free, and sometimes 80 stone of potatoes. Day labourers (casual) from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day to 3 *s.* Women, wives of annual hired labourers, get 10 *d.* per day, probably average 4 *s.* per week for the year, and her children from 6 *d.* to 9 *d.* per day according to age. Casually employed women get 1 *s.* per day, and probably average from 3 *s.* to 4 *s.* per week for the year.
	Women	5 –	6 –			
	Children under 16	3 6				
541 *c.* Sedgefield	Men	18 –	There is little or no task-work.	18 –	Some employers make an allowance of ale or porter in harvest time. Hinds residing on the farms of their employers, have in many instances a certain allowance of wheat and potatoes.	The period of this return, including that during which the harvest is gathered, the wages are in consequence higher by one-fourth part than at any other period of the year.
	Women	7 6	-	7 6		
	Children under 16	4 –	-	4 –		

NORTHUMBERLAND:						
558. Morpeth	Men	16 *s.* to 18 *s.*	None	16 *s.* to 18 *s.*		Potatoes planted, coals carried, and house free, estimated at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.
	Women	4 *s.* to 6 *s.*		4 *s.* to 6 *s.*		During harvest about 2 *s.* a day.
	Children under 16	4 *s.* to 5 *s.*		4 *s.* to 5 *s.*		
561. Berwick-upon-Tweed	Men	15 –		15 –		This refers to those who are hired by the year, commonly called "hinds;" the money value of their wages is given; many are now paid by the week, but a large number still receive wages, chiefly in an allowance of oats, barley, potatoes, and cow's grass, with a small amount of money, some 4 *l.* or so, but the whole is considered equal to 15 *s.* per week in money. Occasional labourers hired by the day receive 3 *s.* per day.
	Women	6 6		6 6		
	Children under 16	4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*		4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*		
562. Glendale	Men	15 –		15 –		24 *s.* in harvest.
	Women	7 –		7 –		18 *s.* in harvest.
	Children under 16	4 –		4 –		9 *s.* in harvest.
CUMBERLAND:						
566. Brampton	Men	15 –		15 –	Very little food is given in this district to labourers.	The wages to labourers for the next six months will not be near so much as these three months; women and children will earn very little indeed.
	Women	9 –		9 –		
	Children under 16	6 –		6 –		
569. Wigton	Men	15 –	None	15 –	It is not customary to give drink, and if food is allowed (which is seldom the case), the wages are reduced from 15 *s.* to 7 *s.* or 8 *s.* weekly.	
	Women	7 6	None	7 6		
	Children under 16	4 6	None	4 6		It is very unusual to employ children under 16 as agricultural labourers, unless occasionally as assistants to their mothers.
572. Bootle	Men	9 –		9 –	Ordinary diet of farm servants.	
	Women	7 –		7 –	ditto.	
	Children under 16	3 –		3 –	ditto.	
WESTMORELAND:						
573. East Ward	Men	14 6	18 –		Rations and beer in harvest time	The rates of wages vary. To men, from 9 *s.* or 10 *s.* per week with rations, to 15 *s.* or 16 *s.* per week without rations, or with meat in harvest and hay time only; task-work, 15 *s.* to 21 *s.*; the average of the returns is given in each column.
	Women	6 6			ditto	The ordinary earnings of women are 1 *s.* per day; 1 *s.* 3 *d.* in hay time, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in harvest.
	Children under 16	5 4				Children under 16, 4 *s.* to 6 *s.*, with meat in harvest.
575. Kendal	Men	18 –		18 –		The rates of wages paid in this union vary very considerably, and considerable difficulty was found in arriving at a fair average. The amounts inserted in this return were arrived at after considerable discussion at the last meeting of the guardians. Except at hay time and harvest, women and children are seldom employed in the union as agricultural labourers.
	Women	2 –		2 –		
	Children under 16	1 3		1 3		

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
XI.—WELSH:						
MONMOUTHSHIRE.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
577. Monmouth	Men	10 –	15 –	– –	Two quarts of cider a day, equal in money value to 2 *s.* a week. When mowing and reaping, four quarts, equal to 4 *s.* a week.	Wages in the Forest of Dean district are 2 *s.* higher, in the Herefordshire district 2 *s.* lower. This is partly owing to the cottages being more numerous in this part of the union; but wages are generally lower in Herefordshire than in Monmouthshire.
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Women are not employed at weekly wages, but occasionally at 10 *d.* a day.
	Children under 16	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Children are not employed at weekly wages, but the boys generally live and are boarded in the farm-houses, at an average of 3 *l.* per annum wages. The weekly average earnings of a labourer may be stated at 11 *s.* 6½ *d.*; this supposes them to work four weeks out of the 13 (viz., at mowing and reaping) at 15 *s.* a week.
578 *b.* Bedwellty	Men	15 –	18 –	– –	– – nil – – – –	No allowance extra except at harvest time, then an allowance of beer or cider per day, and one meal of bread and cheese if they work extra time after six o'clock at night.
	Women	6 –	7 6	– –	– – nil – – – –	
	Children under 16	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Cannot be had; they are in school up to such time as they can be employed, and then are directly employed by coal proprietors.
580. Newport	Men	12 *s.* to 14 *s.*	15 –	– –	Two quarts of cider or table beer allowed in harvest time.	Agricultural labourers on the hills, and in the neighbourhood of iron works, have wages a little higher than in the other parts.
	Women	6 –				
	Children under 16	1 6				
WALES:						
582 *a.* Merthyr Tydfil	Men	15 –	16 –	– –	Beer in harvest time	The wages in this union vary considerably from 12 *s.* 6 *d.* to 18 *s.* and 20 *s.* per week; but the number of agricultural labourers employed is very small. Very few day workers, except with the ironmasters. Where a farmer has occasion for a servant man or maid, they live in the house. Men at yearly wages from 17 *l.* to 22 *l.* Women at 6 *l.* to 8 *l.* with their board and lodging, but no extras, except a little beer in harvest time. Hardly ever any task-work; when a job is given by task, about 15 *s.* to 16 *s.* a week are earned. Women at harvest time have 10 *d.* to 1 *s.* a day and some beer. Few women employed, except at that time. Very few children employed. When employed to pick stones, 4 *d.* to 6 *d.* per day.
	Women	5 *s.* to 6 *s.* in harvest.	– – –	– –	– – ditto.	
	Children under 16	None.				
583. Bridgend and Cowbridge	Men	13 *s.* to 15 *s.*	18 *s.* to 21 *s.*	– –	None customary, except in harvest time.	Hedging, hoeing turnips, are generally done by task-work, and men so employed earn about 3 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per day.
	Women	6 –				
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 7 *s.*	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Very few children under 16 are employed by the day. Such children are generally in service, and are lodged and fed by the farmer who is their master. Occasionally the farmer gives his labourer food in lieu of a part of his money wages. In such cases, the ordinary labourer gets about 7 *s.* to 9 *s.* per week with the food. Wages have been for some years past much the same as at present, and there is not much difference (1 *s.* per week at most) in amount in the several parishes of this union.

585*a*. Gower - - -	Men - - -	12 –	15 –	- -	No allowance except at hay time and harvest, when they are allowed half a gallon of beer per man per day.	The wages in this district have been advancing from 9 *s.* a week, which was the rate 20 years ago, to 12 *s.* which is the average rate at present. In some of the more remote parishes 10 *s.* are still given, but this rate will not command the labour of the best hands (who can get 14 *s.* or 15 *s.* a week in Swansea or the neighbouring works), and those persons who give so low a wage as 10 *s.* have usually to put up with inferior workmen. In the two parishes of Bishopston and Oystermouth, which are the nearest to Swansea, the rate of wages is 14 *s.* or 15 *s.* a week, but 12 *s.* is the fair average throughout the union, with a cottage and garden of a quarter of an acre at 3 *l.* rent. No girls employed under 16.
	Women - - -	6 –				
	Children under 16 -	7 – This applies to boys only.				
586. Llanelly - - -	Men - - -	13 *s.* to 15 *s.*	- - -	- -	Tea occasionally, and one quart of beer a day in harvest time.	Few agricultural labourers are employed in this union, except those hired by the year; and owing to the demand for works and collieries, day labourers are hard to get. Men hired by the year get 18 *l.* to 20 *l.* per annum, with keep. Women, 8 *l.* per annum, with keep. Strong boys, 10 *l.* per annum, with keep. A shilling extra per week is frequently given in harvest time to day labourers. Children earn 3 *s.* or 4 *s.* a week at tending cattle and light work.
	Women - - -	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*	- - -	- -	Women, half the above allowance.	
	Children under 16 -	3 *s.* to 4 *s.*				
588. Llandilo-fawr - -	Men - - -	9 *s.* to 12 *s.*	20 *s.* to 24 *s.*	- -	Beer is allowed by most farmers during harvest.	The weekly wages of labourers vary according to locality, and from 20 *s.* to 24 *s.* a week may be earned by task-work at mowing hay. During the last 20 years the price per acre for mowing hay has been raised from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and 5 *s.* per acre; for the lower rate the employer found the beer, for the higher rate the men pay for the beer. For the last two years the rate of 5 *s.* per acre has been paid for mowing hay. For labourers employed occasionally, the rate is from 12 *s.* to 15 *s.* per week in this neighbourhood; in the more distant parishes, Llansawell and Talley, the rate is about 9 *s.* or 10 *s.*
	Women - - -	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*				
	Children under 16 -	3 *s.* to 4 *s.*				
D 589. Carmarthen - - -	Men - - -	12 –	15 –	- -	- - - - - - - -	If men work all the year round on the same farm 9 *s.* a week is preferred, with other emoluments, such as corn for consumption at less than market price, ground ready for setting two to three cwt. of potatoes, a load of coal to improve the bargain. The amount of wages of the men, women and children cannot exactly be fixed, because the amount varies considerably in different parts of the union. In one part, towards Treleach and Conwill, and where the land is poor, the farms are small and tenants poor. Wages are very low; the day labourer has to seek a scanty employment over the numerous farms in his immediate neighbourhood; he gets about 1 *s.* a day and his food, which consists of, for breakfast, broth, potatoes, cheese, or salted pork or roofed beef; dinner, the same, varied with milk, washbrew, tea or coffee; supper, same as breakfast. Generally, over the country, labourers are hired by the year; they must be single men, and get their board and lodging at the farm; wages from 8 *l.* to 20 *l.* yearly. Women also must be single, and get from 4 *l.* to 7 *l.* wages; they are fed as above. The better class of farmers hire labourers by the day, at 2 *s.* per day, on their own finding. Barley bread and oat cake used to be the staple food of a labourer; but when wheat is moderate, say 6 *s.* or 7 *s.* a bushel, the wheaten loaf is preferred; sometimes the flour is mixed with barley meal. When women work by day, they get from 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* per day at ordinary work, 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* at corn harvest. Children get something less, but if they can do the same class of work, they get the same as women in weeding, hoeing, hay-making, &c. A good deal of work is done by women during harvest time, in return for potato-ground.
	Women - - -	5 –				
	Children under 16 -	3 –				
592. Haverfordwest - -	Men - - -	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	- - -	- -	- - - - - - - -	St. David's and Fishguard districts, 10 *s.*; Milford and Haverfordwest districts, 12 *s.*
	Women - - -	6 –				
	Children under 16 -	4 –				

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended MICHAELMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
XI.—WELSH—*continued.*						
WALES—*continued.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
593. Cardigan	Men	9 –	Very little task-work is done in this part; they earn from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a week.	– –	Food during harvest – – – –	The principal difference during this time of the year is the food given during harvest time by some; if parties do not give food to their labourers they pay about 12*s.* a week during harvest time. They generally get about 3*s.* an acre for mowing hay, on their own finding in meat and drink. It is quite possible that a trifle more than 9*s.* a week may be paid to labourers in or near towns, and a trifle less to those living in the hill districts. Children from the age of 14 to 16 earn about the same wages as women; under that age, proportionately less.
	Women	3*s.* to 6*s.*	– – –	– –	– – ditto.	
	Children under 16	3*s.* to 6*s.*				
602. Crickhowell	Men	12 –	15 –	– –	Beer or cider at harvest time.	
	Women	6 –	– – –			
	Children under 16	6 –	– – –			
604. Knighton	Men	10 –	– – –	– –	Two quarts of cider per day, and board for one month in harvest time; a cottage and garden, with ground for planting potatoes; these extras may be valued at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per week.	
	Women	5 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Women are not much employed in out-door work.
	Children under 16	4 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Children under 16 are not much employed, except as hired servants.
622. Conway	Men	8 –	*See* remarks	– –	Bread and broth or porridge for breakfast, and salted meat and potatoes for dinner, as much as they can eat.	When men work by task-work their employers generally make their calculations so that the men do not earn more than weekly wages, provided they work the usual hours; but when working by task-work they work over the usual hours, and earn half as much more than weekly wages, and do not get meat.
	Women	6 –	– – –	– –	On their own meat.	
	Children under 16	6 –				

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' EARNINGS.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*.

Quarter ended Michaelmas 1869.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1869.

371.

Under 3 *oz.*

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' EARNINGS.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 July 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Average Rate of WEEKLY EARNINGS of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*, in respect of the Michaelmas and Christmas Quarters 1869, and the Lady-day and Midsummer Quarters 1870, according to the annexed Form, and so far as the same can be readily obtained:—

Agricultural Labourers.	Average Weekly Amount of Earnings.			
	Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any). Description and Quantity.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
Men - - - -				
Women - - -				
Children under 16 -				

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 29 July 1869.

A. W. PEEL, Secretary.

Quarter ended Christmas 1869.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1869.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*.

Quarter ended Christmas 1869.

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
I.—THE METROPOLIS	No Return.					
II.—SOUTH EASTERN:						
SURREY (Extra Metropolitan):						
37. Epsom	Men	13 –	–	13 –	none	During the harvest month an allowance of beer is made.
	Women	5 –	–	5 –	none.	
	Children under 16	2 6	–	2 6	none.	
45. Godstone	Men	13 –	15 –	14 –	none	Wages range from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*, the higher wage being given where building interferes with agricultural labour. A little beer given only in harvest.
	Women	5 –	–	5 –	none	Wages are from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per day; a little beer given only in harvest. *Note.*—Very few women work in the fields.
	Children under 16	4 6	–	4 6	none	Boys of 11 or 12, 2*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; some older boys as carters get 6*s.* or 7*s.* per week.
KENT (Extra Metropolitan):						
67. Faversham	Men	15 –	18 –	–	none	The first column represents the amount paid, on an average, in the union where the parties are employed by the week, and the second where wholly employed at task-work. This return of course only applies to wages given when the parties are at work. For instance, the employment of women only applies to certain portions of the year.
	Women	6 –	9 –	–	none.	
	Children under 16	5 –	none	–	none.	
71. Eastry	Men	About 13*s.*	About 15*s.*	14 –	As a rule none.	
	Women	1*s.* per day; Employment irregular.	As a rule unemployed.	Uncertain.		
	Children under 16	3*s.* to 8*s.*	No task-work	According to age.		
74. Romney Marsh	Men	15 –	–	15 –	nil	In cases where men are regularly employed, 15*s.* has been the prevailing weekly wages. Where labourers have no steady employment, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day has been paid; and much less of time is occasioned in wet weather. Women and children are but little employed in agricultural work of this season; not able to state what their average weekly amount of earnings is likely to have been; a large number of men were out of work at Christmas.
	Women	–	–	–	–	
	Children under 16	—				
SUSSEX:						
80. Ticehurst	Men	12 –	15 –			
	Women	nil	nil.			
	Children under 16	3 –				

91. West Hampnett	Men	12 –	14 –	–	House rent for carters and shepherds	Men who act as foremen or shepherds have an additional 1 *s.* per week. Men who work task-work at threshing, either with flail or steam-power, have 15 *s.* per week.
	Women	5 –	5 –	–	– – – none.	
	Children under 16	4 6	– none –	–	– – – none.	If in the hay-making and harvest season, women have more money, viz., an additional 1 *s.*; men and boys are allowed double wages in the harvest month.
93. Midhurst	Men	11 –	2 –	13 –	Not usual in this district, except in haying and harvest – – –	Women's work, except where they wash, very uncertain indeed in this quarter.
	Women	1 –	– 6	1 6		
	Children under 16	3 –	1 –	4 –		
SOUTHAMPTON:						
110. Droxford	Men	11 –	13 6	–	Coals and wood occasionally given to carters and shepherds.	
	Women	3 –	4 –			
	Children under 16	–				
118. Andover	Men	11 –	12 –			
	Women	4 –	– – –	–	– – – – – – – –	There is little employment for women during this quarter. Very few girls employed during this quarter.
	Children under 16	5 –				
BERKSHIRE:						
121. Hungerford	Men	from 8 *s.* to 9 *s.*	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	–	– – – – – – – –	The earnings by task-work must not be considered as in addition to weekly wages, but applies to two classes, those who are paid regular weekly wages, and those who do only task-work, of which at this period of the year very little beyond work in the woods is done.
	Women	4 *s.* to 4 *s.* 6 *d.*				
	Children under 16	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.*				
122. Faringdon	Men	10 –	13 –	–	1 *s.* 6 *d.* worth of beer to carters and toggers.	Very little piece-work this quarter; what is done is generally given to the bettermost labourers.
	Women	4 –	6 –			
	Children under 16	3 6	– nil.			
124. Wantage	Men	10 –	– – –	10 –		
	Women	4 –	– – –	4 –		
	Children under 16	7 –	– – –	7 –		
III. SOUTH MIDLAND:						
HERTFORDSHIRE:						
140 *b.* Royston	Men	11 –	13 6	–	– – – none – – – –	Horsekeepers and shepherds get about 13 *s.* per week.
	Women	4 6	– – –	–	– – – none – – – –	Very few women are employed in this quarter, and none after the first month or six weeks.
	Children under 16	4 –	– – –	–	– – – none – – – –	The wages of children vary so much according to their ages, that it is quite impossible to give any correct average rate. A very few small children are employed in this quarter.
141. Hitchin	Men	10 6				
	Women	Not employed in agriculture.				
	Children under 16	4 –				

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND—*continued.*						
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
170. Brixworth	Men	10 –	4 *s.* 6 *d.*; this is not in addition to the 10 *s.*	– –	Some agriculturalists allow their labourers a small quantity of beer per day; others allow nothing.	
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Not employed during this portion of the year.
	Children under 16	2 –	6 *d.*; this is not in addition to the 2 *s.*			
174. Oundle	Men	11 *s.* to 12 *s.*				
	Women	4 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Seldom so employed.
	Children under 16	3 6	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	– – ditto.
175. Peterborough	Men	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	2 *s.* per week more.			
	Women	6 *d.*, 8 *d.*, and 1 *s.* per day when at work.				
	Children under 16	4 *d.* to 9 *d.* per day when at work.				
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:						
178. Saint Neots	Men	11 –	14 –	– –	Two pints of beer are given when any extra work is done, as threshing, &c.	
	Women	5 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Women are not employed much in this district unless in weeding and haymaking, and by gardeners occasionally.
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 4 *s.*				
BEDFORDSHIRE:						
179. Bedford	Men (ordinary labourers).	10 *s.* to 11 *s.*	11 *s.* to 12 *s.*	– –	– – – – – – – –	This is a dull quarter for labourers; few can earn more at piece-work, such as draining, hedging, threshing, getting up of root crops, &c.; they have to find tools. Horsekeepers, shepherds, and herdsmen have privileges in most cases, which considerably enhance their weekly pay.
	Men, Stock	12 *s.* to 14 *s.*				
	Women	—				
	Boys under 16	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5 *s.*				
182. Woburn	Men	11 –	1 –	12 –	None.	
	Women	No women employed.				
	Children under 16	4 *s.* to 5 *s.*	None – –	4 *s.* to 5 *s.*	None.	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:						
186. Chesterton	Men					
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	The guardians have refused information.
	Children under 16					

IV.—EASTERN:

ESSEX:

199. Billericay	Men	12 6	Some trifle more than this pay; but the generality are paid weekly wages.	12 6	Some of the labourers are allowed firewood and small beer. Those living in off-hand farms get the rent free and the wood off the farm, and also garden ground.	The labourers in this union are as a rule well off. The present price of wheat being extremely low it has tended to cause the farmers to reduce the wages.
	Women	4 –		4 –		
	Children under 16	2 6		2 6		
203. Tendring	Men	11 –	– – –	11 –	And in addition about three pints of beer per day.	
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Very little (if any) employment for women at this season of the year; not sufficient to give a quotation.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 6 *s.*	– – –	2 *s.* to 6 *s.*	– – – – – – –	The wages of children increase according to age and capability.
209. Dunmow	Men	10 –	10 –	– –	1 *s.*, beer.	
	Horsekeepers and waggoners.	12 –	– – –	– –	1 *s.*, beer.	
	Women	3 6				
	Children under 16	4 –	– – –	– –	6 *d.*, beer.	

SUFFOLK:

217. Stowmarket	Men	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	The guardians have refused information.
	Women				
	Children under 16				
221. Samford	Men	About 11 *s.*	Uncertain; not general in the union.	– –	Malt to use in some districts all the year.	
	Women	4 6				
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 4 *s.*; varying.				
225. Blything	Men	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	12 –	– –	Bush firing in some localities; value uncertain.	
	Women	4 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Few women employed.
	Children under 16	4 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	From 11 to 16 years.

NORFOLK:

232. Aylsham	Men	9 *s.* to 10 *s.*	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	– –	– – – – – – –	Team-men may sometimes get 11 *s.*
	Women	3 *s.* to 4 *s.*	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Women are not usually employed in task-work.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	– – –	– –	– – – – – – –	Children are not usually employed at task-work.
						The rate of wages has been gradually lowering as the price of corn decreased. The average is about what is stated.
239. Depwade	Men	10 –	12 –	– –	Beer for extra hours: threshing, haymaking, &c.	Average rent of labourers' cottages, with vegetable gardens, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.
	Yardmen, team-men, and shepherds.	1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.* per week extra.				
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 5 *s.*				
247. Downham	Men	11 –	2 3	13 3	None.	
	Women	5 –	– – –	5 –	None.	
	Children under 16	4 6	– – –	4 6	None.	

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
V.—SOUTH WESTERN:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
WILTS:						
253. Chippenham	Men	11 –	13 –		It is customary to give two quarts of small beer daily.	Many of the labourers have a cottage and potato land, and in some cases the master ploughs and prepares the land for cropping. There is not much task-work done in this locality during this quarter.
	Women	5 –				
	Children under 16	4 –				
256. Devizes	Men	This union having refused to furnish the information, the Inspector of the district has obtained the particulars from the Chippenham Union, as entered above.				Farmers hereabouts have a fancy for keeping the direct pecuniary wages as low as possible, and making up for their lowness, to the labourers, in a dozen different ways, such as letting them have cottages, gardens, and small pieces of land at rents less than the annual value.
	Women					
	Children under 16					
263. Alderbury	Men	9 6	12 –		None.	
	Women	3 6			None.	
	Children under 16	From 2*s.* to 6*s.*			None.	
DORSET:						
271. Wimborne and Cranbourne.	Men	9 –	12*s.* to 13*s.*		Fuel brought for them occasionally. Some hold a quarter of an acre of land, from which they derive a profit of about 2 *l.* per annum.	Lads of 16, 6 *s.*; from 12 to 14, 4 *s.* and 5 *s.*; from 10 to 12, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* The Inspector for this district reports that—"The guardians refused the information necessary to fill up this form, and it has been supplied to me from a perfectly reliable source."
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	2 –				
273. Wareham and Purbeck	Men	8 6	Various	12 6 to 13 6	Beer is given occasionally.	
	Women	—				
	Children under 16	4 –				
275*b*. Cerne	Men	9 –	12 –	10 6	Best wheat purchased of their employers at 5 *s.* per bushel.	House, fuel, and garden free, and a portion of land free for the cultivation of potatoes, varying from 10 to 30 perches, according to their families.
	Women	3 –		3 –		
	Children under 16—					
	Boys	4 –		4 –		
	Girls	2 –		2 –		

DEVONSHIRE:						
279. Axminster	Men	9 –	10 6	– –	Three pints of cider daily.	
	Women	4 –	4 –			
	Children under 16	2 6	– – –	– –	One pint of cider daily.	
291. Okehampton	Men	*11 –	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	– –	– – – – – – – –	*A portion of this amount would include cider, three pints per day, and potato ground; but the actual money payments vary from 9 *s.* to 10 *s.* per week.
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Women are not much employed in agriculture, except in spring and summer, when they earn 8 *d.* per day, working from three to four days a week.
	Children under 16	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Boys and girls under 16 years of age are seldom employed except when boarded and lodged in farm-houses, where they are employed in household work and looking after cattle. Money earnings, in addition to board, &c., about 6 *d.* per week.
293. Tiverton	Men	9 –	1 6	10 6	Two quarts of cider daily. A great portion of their fuel to be had for the cutting thereof. A cottage and garden, in most cases, rent-free, and in others at a very small rent, and several other minor privileges.	Eight hours constitute the day's work.
	Women	4 6	– – –	4 6	A quart of cider daily – – –	Very few women will engage in out-door work.
	Children under 16— (Living indoors)	From 1 *s.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	– – –	– –	Children are mostly living in the farm-houses, and are provided with meat, drink, lodging, &c.	
	(Out of doors)	3 *s.* to 5 *s.*	– – –	– –	About a quart of cider daily.	
295. Barnstaple	Men	10 – with cider. 11 – without cider.	Very little, or none done.	11 –	There is generally a cottage and garden provided for good labourers at about half rent.	If quart of cider allowed per day, 1 *s.* a week deducted from wages.
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	There are no women employed in agriculture at this season; during the harvest they would earn 6 *s.* a week, and an allowance of meal and drink.
	Children under 16	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	Youths under 16 are generally employed as house servants, by the month or year. I have heard of none engaged as weekly labourers.
CORNWALL:						
300. Camelford	Men	11 –	14 –	– –	– – – None.	
	Women	4 6	None – –	– –	– – – None.	
	Children under 16	3 –	None – –	– –	– – – None.	
SOMERSET:						
322. Shepton Mallet	Men	10 –	12 –	– –	Cocoa and cider, three pints a day.	
	Women	5 –	– – –	– –	– – – None.	
	Children under 16— Boys	6 –	– – –	– –	Cocoa and cider, 1½ pint a day.	
324. Axbridge	Men	10 6	– – –	10 6	Half a gallon of cider per day.	
	Women	6 –	– – –	6 –		
	Children under 16	None – –	– – –	None		

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued*.

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND:						
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
335. Newent	Men	11 –	There is very little task-work at this season of the year.	– –	From three quarts to a gallon of cider daily to the men, and about half the quantity to women and children. Shepherds, carters, and cowmen almost invariably have dinner on Sundays.	I have visited the different districts of the union and collected from the most reliable sources all the information I could upon the subject, and I believe the return accurately represents the average weekly earnings of agricultural labourers in this union. *Charles Tunnicliff*, 5 February 1870. Clerk to the Guardians of the Newent Union.
	Women	4 6				
	Children under 16 (between 13 and 16.)	6 –				
338. Stroud	Men	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	– – –	– –	Cider is allowed; and sometimes house and garden free.	The rate of wages is the same as in my last return for the quarter ended Michaelmas, which gives particulars extending over the year. *S. S. Dickenson*, 24 February 1870. Chairman of the Board of Guardians.
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	5 *s.* and under.				
342. Stow-on-the-Wold	Men	10 –	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	– –	– – – nil.	
	Women	4 –	– – –	– –	– – – nil.	
	Children under 16	3 –	– – –	– –	– – – nil.	
344. Cheltenham	Men	*12 –	13 –	– –	Carters, cowmen, and shepherds have a cottage also, equal in value to about 2 *s.* per week, and in some cases breakfast and dinner on Sundays.	* In the two hill parishes, Coberley and Cowley, the weekly wages of men would be 2 *s.* less; viz., 10 *s.*
	Women	5 –				
	Children under 16	4 *s.* to 6 *s.*				
HEREFORDSHIRE:						
346. Ledbury	Men	10 –	– – –	– –	Two quarts of cider per day; assistance in hauling fuel.	There has not been much task-work, and taking into account the loss of time from bad weather, no more than the average weekly wages has been earned. Only about three weeks' employment for women during this quarter, in apple picking and swede pulling. Some children help their mothers in apple picking, earning 3 *d.* or 4 *d.* per day. Boys from 12 to 16 earn 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.* per week, according to their strength.
	Women	5 –				
	Children under 16	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.*	– – –	– –	Cider to waggoner's boy.	

348 *a*. Hereford - - -	Men - - -	9 *s*. to 10 *s*.	2 -	11 *s*. to 12 *s*.	Average allowance of drink, about two quarts per day.	With regard to other perquisites, refer to my last return. *J. Jancey*, 25 February 1870. Chairman of Board of Guardians.
	Women - - -	4 -	- - -	4 -		
	Children under 16 -	3 *s*. to 5 *s*.	- - -	3 *s*. to 5 *s*.	About one quart of cider per day.	
350. Bromyard - - -	Men - - -	9 -	12 *s*. to 16 *s*.	- -	Drink, about three quarts a day -	The wages of waggoners and cowmen are above the weekly wages of 9 *s*.; and in the hop-picking food is given to some of the men in addition to the high weekly wages. The wages this year were reduced about 1 *s*. from what they had been weekly in the beginning of October.
	Women - - -	4 6	None in this quarter	- -	A quart a day.	
	Children under 16 -	Impossible to give an average.				
SHROPSHIRE:						
357. Shiffnal - - -	Men - - -	11 -	1 -	12 -	Two quarts of beer, equal to 1 *s*., and house and garden rent free, equal to 1 *s*. 6 *d*. per week.	
	Waggoners and Cowmen.	12 -	- - -	12 -		
	Shepherds - -	13 -	- - .	13 -		
	Women - - -	4 6	- - -	4 6		
	Children under 16 -	6 -	- - -	6 -		
359. Atcham - - -	Men - - -	10 *s*. to 12 *s*.	18 -	- -	Sometimes cottage rent free, and a garden; the greater portion have not a cottage rent free.	Exceptional cases have food, sometimes part of meals, sometimes all the meals, but not in general in the agricultural line, except waggoners.
	Women - - -	3 *s*. 6 *d*. to 4 *s*.	4 *s*. to 5 *s*.	- -	Nothing.	
	Children under 16 -	- - -	1 *s*. 6 *d*. to 2 *s*.	- -	Nothing.	
STAFFORDSHIRE:						
375. Burton-upon-Trent -	Men - - -	13 -	Seldom any in this quarter.	13 -	Scarcely any food in the winter time -	In the winter quarters men have scarcely any task-work or food. The usual allowance of small beer is from a quart to two quarts.
	Women - - -	5 -	- - -	5 -	- - ditto - - - - - -	Women are scarcely ever employed, and have no food.
	Children under 16 -	3 6	- - -	3 6	- - ditto - - - - - -	A few boys are employed during this season, and their allowance in money, without food or beer, varies from 2 *s*. to 5 *s*. per week; out of these few a small portion work for their food only. *N.B.*—In some of the northern parishes of this union the labourers receive 6 *s*. and all their maintenance per week, during this quarter.
WORCESTERSHIRE:						
383. Stourbridge - -	Men - - -	12 -	12 *s*. to 16 *s*.	13 4	Waggoners and shepherds generally have house and garden free.	Very little task-work is done in this district. This union is only partially agricultural, and the wages do not vary.
	Women - - -	5 -	6 *s*. to 8 *s*.	6 4		
	Children under 16 -	—				

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the under-mentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*						
WORCESTERSHIRE—*continued.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
389. Evesham - - -	Men - - -	10 -	13 -	11 -	When working with threshing-machine, two quarts of drink a day; winnowing corn or at manure cart, one quart a day.	Waggoners, shepherds, cowmen, and others of the best class of labourers, generally have some other emoluments besides wages, such as a cottage rent free, or a small piece of land to grow potatoes on for the use of the family, and to help to feed a pig.
	Women - - -	4 -	- - -	4 -	When working with men, as above, one quart of drink a day.	
	Children under 16 -	2 3	- - -	*2 3	When working as above, one quart of drink a day.	* Small boys begin at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, and gradually increase to 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and up to 4*s.*, according to age and capability. The garden labourers in the town earn 12*s.* per week (day-work); the women 6*s.*; the boys from 3*s.* to 5*s.*, according to age. The men are generally employed when the weather will permit, but the women do not get full work during the winter months.
390. Pershore - - -	Men:					
	Carters and shepherds.	12 -	No task-work -	- -	All these have two quarts of cider or beer a day, and the carters have some food frequently in addition.	There has not been a time, for some years past, when so many persons have been out of employment, and although wages are not at present reduced, the best men only are employed. With the present low price of corn, sufficient money is not made to pay rent and other payments, and leave anything to be laid out in improvements, which are at a *standstill*; consequently the young men who have not learnt their business, and also those of indifferent character, have nothing to do. Farmers are employing no more hands than are absolutely necessary; and there would be more labourers out of work, but that there have been two or three large falls of timber in this neighbourhood. Unless the present price of corn should alter, wages must come down; and even then there will be many unemployed, not from any scarcity of work, but for want of money to pay for it. With wheat at so low a price, and a deficient crop, there is a gloomy future in prospect.
	Other men - -	10 -	If at task-work, about 12*s.* -	- -		
	Women - - -	4*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.*	Cleaning turnips, at which they get about 5*s.* a week.	- -	About one quart of drink a day.	
	Children under 16 -	2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*	No task-work -	- -	One quart of drink a day.	
391. Droitwich - - -	Men - - -	12*s.* to 13*s.*	14*s.* to 15*s.*	- -	Two or three quarts of beer or cider when at day-work.	
	Women - - -	3*s.* to 4*s.*	3*s.* to 6*s.*			
	Children under 16 -	2*s.* to 4*s.*	- - -	- -	A quart of beer or cider when at day-work.	
WARWICKSHIRE:						
403. Warwick - - -	Men - - -	13 -	- - -	13 -	Allowances are only made during harvest.	
	Women - - -	4*s.* to 5*s.*	- - -	- -	- - - - - - - -	Very little employed.
	Children under 16 -	3 -	- - -	- -	- - - - - - - -	These earnings are for boys between the ages of 9 and 13; after which time, as a rule, they go into service.

404. Stratford-on-Avon	Men	10 6	13 –	– –	†When beer allowed, 1 *s.* a week less wages.	This is the general average of mere labourers, but waggoners and shepherds usually get 2 *s.* more. There is not a deal of task-work, but when taken this is about the average.
	Women	3 6*	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	*This is when they work every day at 7 *d.* per day; but they usually do not make more than four or five days.
	Children under 16	3 –				†Seldom allowed in this district for this quarter of the year.
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:						
LEICESTERSHIRE:						
413. Market Bosworth	Men	13 –	None – –	13 –	None; only in case of a man being a waggoner or shepherd, he is allowed a meal occasionally, when late.	
	Women	4 –	None – –	4 –	– – – – – – – –	When at work; but when weather is bad they never earn half wages.
	Children under 16	3 –	None – –	3 –	– – – – – – – –	
418. Melton Mowbray	Men	12 –	13 –	13 –	During this quarter it is unusual in this district for labourers to receive food or drink of any kind, except where they continue at work for a longer period during the day than customary, when they receive a pint of beer. No other emoluments are given.	
	Women	3 6	4 –	4 –		
	Children under 16	3 6	4 –	4 –		
RUTLANDSHIRE:						
419. Oakham	Men	12 –	– – –	– –	About one pint of ale per day allowed for the horse-keeper.	Very little task-work at this season of the year, except draining; and, with loss of time, these labourers earn about the average wages.
	Women	– – –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	No employment for women at this season.
	Children under 16	3 –	– – –	– –	– – – – – – – –	No task-work for boys of this age.
LINCOLNSHIRE:						
431. Louth	Men*	From 15 *s.* to 13 *s.* 6 *d.*	– – –	176 – (*a*)	No allowance for food or drink except when men assisting with the threshing-machine, then one quart of ale per day.	*From 25th September to 5th November, 15 *s.* per week, and from 5th November to 25th December, 13 *s.* 6 *d.* per week. No task-work during the quarter.
	Women†	3 –	– – –	40 – (*a*)	– – – – – – – –	†Women are only employed on threshing days, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem. During this quarter women do not usually go out to work; but those that do, would, on an average, receive for threshing 3 *s.* a week.
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 4 *s.* per week, according to age.	– – –	51 4 (*a*)		The two farmers from whom I obtained this information furnished me with the following *general* remarks:—
		Occasionally a boy might earn 8 *s.*	– – –	100 – (*a*)		"Labourers hired by the year received from 16 *s.* to 17 *s.* per week through the year, given in money, food, and house-rent. Single men as agricultural servants are boarded with the foreman at the cost of 10 *s.* per week, with an allowance of 10 *s.* for beer during the harvest. Waggoners receive from 16 *l.* to 18 *l.* per annum; 2nd waggoners, from 13 *l.* to 15 *l.*, and 3rd waggoners, from 9 *l.* to 11 *l.* per year, in addition to board and lodging, as wages. The foreman of the farm received from 18 *s.* to 20 *s.* per week, in food, money, and house rent-free. Women seldom go out to work except in the summer months and to assist with the threshing machine, when they receive about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* day."
						J. W. Wilson, Clerk to the Guardians.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:						
442. Newark	Men	13 6 (10½ weeks).	19 6 (2½ weeks).	190 6 (*a*)	– – – None – – –	The labourers lose much time in wet weather; their wages are reduced to 12 *s.* weekly.
	Women	6 –	– – –	78 – (*a*)	– – – – – – – –	Hardly any employment this quarter for women.
	Children under 16	4 *s.* to 6 *s.*	– – –	52 – (*a*)	– – – – – – – –	Boys drive plough-teams.

(*a*) The "Total of Money Earnings" given above for the Louth Union and the Newark Union is the aggregate sum paid to the labourers for the quarter.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND—*continued.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
DERBYSHIRE:						
447*a.* Ashbourne						This union declined to give the information. *See* the following Union.
449. Bakewell	Men	14 –	15 –	– –	Not any.	
		7 –	– – –	– –	Board and lodgings.	
	Women	6 –	– – –	– –	Not any	Few employed.
	Children under 16	4*d.* to 1*s.* per day in the long months, and few employed				Many boys are engaged in the dressing of lead ore, for which they receive better wages than boys employed by farmers.
						Note.—This return only includes labourers employed in agriculture. A large proportion of the labourers in the agricultural districts of Bakewell are employed in labour not agricultural, such as mining, stone getting, &c. It is difficult, if not impracticable, to give an average of their earnings; they would be, probably, considerably in excess of the wages earned by farming labourers.
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:						
CHESHIRE:						
455. Runcorn	Men	15 –	– – –	15 –	One pint of beer and bread and cheese once a day.	
	Women	9 –	– – –	9 –	– – ditto.	
	Children under 16	—				
458. Nantwich	Men	12 –	15 –	– –		Where a man is employed at weekly wages he earns nothing by task-work.
	Women	6 –	– – –	– –	Supplied with food in all respects the same as the farmer's servants.	Very few women are employed.
	Children under 16	2 –	– – –	– –	Occasionally supplied with food the same as the farmer's servants.	
459*c.* Hawarden	Men	12 –	15 –			
	Women	6 –				
	Children under 16	3 –				
LANCASHIRE:						
464. Ormskirk	Men	15 –	– – –	15 –	– – None.	
	Women	7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*	– – –	7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*	– – None	Not much employment for females at a farm-house during this quarter of the year, except potato getting, and that only lasts for a few weeks, except for females employed in the capacity of farm-house servants, who are generally engaged by the year, at from 8 *l.* to 10 *l.* a year.
	Children under 16	2 –	– – –	2 –	Meat, drink, and lodgings: milk porridge at 6 a. m., consisting of new milk and meal; pies, or bread and cheese and buttermilk, and sometimes coffee, at 9 a. m.; dinner at 12, at noon, meat and potatoes, generally bacon (and butcher's meat on Sundays); pie, or bread and cheese at 4 p. m.; and supper, consisting of milk porridge (same as breakfast), or bacon and potatoes at 7 p. m.	

464. Ormskirk (2nd Return).	Men	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	-	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	None	Task-work, or "letting work off by the piece," as it is called in this neighbourhood, is very seldom resorted to here, except at hay time, harvest time, or potato getting time; and this practice has fallen off still more of late, in consequence of the great improvements which have been made in agricultural machinery, and which is becoming every year more extensively used.
	Women	6 *s.* to 10 *s.*	-	6 *s.* to 10 *s.*	None.	
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 3 *s.*	-	2 *s.* to 3 *s.*	None.	
479. Clitheroe	Men	8 –	-	-	Board and lodgings.	
		18 –	-	-	Without board and lodgings	Drainers earn from 16 *s.* to 1 *l.* per week.
	Women	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*	-	-	Board and lodgings as domestic servants.	Scarcely ever employed on out-door labour.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* to 10 *s.*, according to age.	-	-	Without board and lodgings.	
479. Clitheroe (2nd Return).	Men	7 –	-	-	With food and lodgings	The wages are the same during the year, and the engagement for that time. *Note.*—In a 3rd Return from this union, the men's weekly wages are stated at 16 *s.*, and a house for family; the women's weekly wages as 5 *s.*, and board and lodging as domestic farm servants; the women do not work on the land except in hay time. Children from 3 *s.* to 10 *s.* per week, according to age and strength.
	Women	5 6	-	-	ditto	
	Children	3 –	-	-	ditto	
484. Garstang	Men	8 –	15 –			
	Women	From 10 *l.* to 14 *l.* per year.	From 7 *s.* to 9 *s.*	-	Rations allowed	The farmers generally take their meals with the servants. No allowance of food or drink to servants at task-work.
	Children under 16	From 5 *l.* to 9 *l.* per year.	From 3 *s.* to 6 *s.*			

IX.—YORKSHIRE:

WEST RIDING:

488. Settle	Men	13*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*	-	-	Day labourers, without food.	
		7 *s.* to 10 *s.*	-	-	Yearly labourers, with food and lodgings.	
	Women	-	None.			
	Children under 16	-	None.			
490. Pateley Bridge	Men	15 –	-	15 –	None.	
	Women	7 –	-	7 –	None.	
	Children under 16	8 –	-	8 –	None.	
510. Doncaster	Men	15 –	15 *s.* to 18 *s.*			
	Horsemen	16 –	-	-	A pint of ale daily.	
	Women	6 *s.* in winter; 9 *s.* in summer.				
	Children under 16	4 *s.* to 7 *s.*, according to age.				
511. Thorne	Men	13 6	-	13 6	Nil	Task-work is rarely resorted to in this union; in all cases of task-work, however, during this quarter, an agricultural labourer will earn 15 *s.* weekly on an average.
	Women	6 –	-	6 –	Nil.	
	Children under 16	6 –	-	6 –	Nil.	

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*						
NORTH RIDING:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
526. Malton	Men	8 6	-	8 6	With food, viz., bread, bacon, mutton, meat and vegetables, meat and fruit pies, bread and milk, and beer three times daily; the quantity unlimited.	
		16 –	-	16 –	Without food	When employed at task-work.
	Women	6 –	-	6 –	Without victuals	Women and children are not employed in task-work.
	Children under 16	3 3	-	3 3	ditto.	
536. Leyburn	Men	15 –	None	15 –	None.	
	Women	5 –	None	5 –	None.	
	Children under 16	None	-	-	None.	
539. Richmond	Men	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	-	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*		
	Women	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*	-	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*		
	Children under 16	-	-	-	-	None employed at this season.
X.—NORTHERN:						
DURHAM:						
540. Darlington	Men	15 –	-	15 –	Ale, occasionally, in a busy time; cottage, value about 4 *l.*; coals led, value about 28 *s.*; two bushels of wheat, value about 13 *s.*; 20 bushels of potatoes, value about 62 *s.* 6 *d.*; or 3 *s.* 6½ *d.* per week to add to wages.	Agricultural labour in this district is principally performed by "hinds." Task-work is so rare that any accurate estimate cannot be given.
	Women	4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*	-	4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*	2 *s.* per day during harvest, and ale sometimes.	
	Children under 16	2 *s.* 6 *s.* to 9 *s.*	-	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 9 *s.*	Boys above 14 years of age are generally hired out, and live in the master's house, getting from 8 *l.* to 14 *l.* a year, which increases at the rate of about 1 *l.* per year, up to 22 *l.* or 23 *l.*, and in some cases as far as 24 *l.* or 26 *l.*, with their food and lodging.	

541 *c.* Sedgefield	Men	16 –	None	16 –	In addition to wages, an allowance of a boll of wheat and potatoes is in many instances made to the hinds and their families who reside on the farm. They also have their houses rent free, and their coals led free of charge.
	Women	4 –	None	4 –	
	Children under 16	3 –	None	3 –	
NORTHUMBERLAND:					
558. Morpeth	Men	16 –	Nil	16 –	None — Yearly hirings. Some are paid partly in corn-wages, which are included in the estimate of 16 *s.* per week; over and above this they have a free house, and coals carried.
	Women	From 10 *d.* to 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per day, about two days a week.			No other allowance of any description.
	Children under 16				No employment at present.
561 Berwick-upon-Tweed	Men	15 –	None	15 –	This refers to those who are hired by the year, commonly designated "hinds."
	Women	6 6	None	6 6	
	Children under 16	4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*	None	4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.*	
562. Glendale	Men	14 –	None	14 –	
	Women	5 –	None	5 –	Out-door work depends much upon the weather; 10 *d.* to 1 *s.* per day are the wages.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	None	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	Children receive from 5 *d.* to 9 *d.* per day, according to ability.
CUMBERLAND:					
566. Brampton	Men	From 10 *s.* to 15 *s.*			
	Women				No out-door work for women or children during winter months.
	Children under 16				
569. Wigton	Men	12 –		12 –	If with food, 6 *s.* to 7 *s.*
	Women	6 –		6 –	It is customary to employ women here without any allowance of food.
	Children under 16				Children under 16 do not find employment during the period mentioned.
572. Bootle	Men	9 –	Nil	9 –	Ordinary diet of farm servants.
	Women	7 –	Nil	7 –	ditto.
	Children under 16	3 –	Nil	3 –	ditto.
WESTMORELAND:					
573. East Ward	Men				*See* Return for Michaelmas Quarter; the rates there quoted being averages of the earnings of agricultural labourers for the whole year (when employed), excepting in the times of hay and corn harvest, when higher rates are paid.
	Women				
	Children under 16				
575. Kendal	Men	From 15 *s.* to 16 *s.*			
	Women				None employed.
	Children under 16				Very few employed.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the undermentioned Unions of *England* and *Wales*—continued.

QUARTER ended CHRISTMAS 1869—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND UNIONS.	Agricultural Labourers.	AVERAGE WEEKLY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. Weekly Wages.	Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Total of Money Earnings.	Allowance of Food or Drink (if any); Description and Quantity; and any other Emoluments besides Wages.	REMARKS.
XI.—WELSH:						
MONMOUTHSHIRE:		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
577. Monmouth	Men	10 –	–	–	–	There has been no alteration in the wages of men during the quarter ending Christmas 1869. The only advantage during the former quarter was in respect of the extra food and drink given during harvest, and more task-work.
	Women	–	–	–	–	Women have not been at all employed, unless very rarely. The employment of women in agriculture is decreasing in this union. No alteration of wages.
	Children under 16	–	–	–	–	Children very rarely, if at all employed, except those living in the farmhouses, and, when employed, there has been no change in their wages. I confess I am surprised at the tenor of this return, but I have very positive and general information of its truth. *S. R. Bosanquet*, 12 February 1870. Chairman of the Board of Guardians.
578 *b*. Bedwellty	Men	13 –	18 –	–	–	Task-work consists of hedging, ditching, and draining.
	Women	5 –	–	–	–	Women will earn that amount when employed, but they are not much employed during the three months mentioned.
	Children under 16	2 *s.* (about)	–	–	Food, drinkables, beer or cider, and lodgings.	Persons of this class lodge in the master's house.
580. Newport	Men	12 *s.* to 15 *s.*	15 –	–	–	In this union the wages do not fluctuate much, if any. Women and children are rarely employed on out-door work at weekly wages, or task-work.
	Women	—				
	Children under 16	—				
WALES:						
582 *a*. Merthyr Tydfil	Men	12 *s.* to 17 *s.*	No task-work	12 *s.* to 17 *s.*	None	The wages of men vary considerably. Ironworks having farms, and they have the largest acreage by far, from 12 *s.* to 15 *s.* They are the only employers of women and boys on the farms in winter, at the wages stated. In some parishes as much as 17 *s.* are paid weekly, but no food or drink; the number is very small; in other parishes 12 *s.*, without food or drink. No task-work is given in any of our parishes. In some of our parishes labourers get 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* a week and food, but no lodgings. The yearly hire of a competent farm servant is 18 *l.* to 20 *l.*, with board and lodging; women, 7 *l.* to 10 *l.*, with board and lodging.
	Women	8 *d.* to 10 *d.* a day (few employed).	–	4 *s.* to 5 *s.*	None.	
	Children under 16	6 *d.* a day, but few employed.	–	3 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	None.	
583. Bridgend and Cowbridge	Men	13 *s.* to 15 *s.*	–	–	–	Wages are the same in amount as during the Michaelmas Quarter.
	Women	6 –				
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 7 *s.*				
585 *b*. Gower	Men	12 –	15 –	–	None.	
	Women	6 –	8 –	–	None.	
	Children under 16	6 –	–	–	None	Very few children are employed under 16 by the week; this class are mostly engaged by the year, and lodge in the house of their employer.

586. Llanelly	Men	13 *s.* to 15 *s.*	—	—	—	Work has been very slack in the past quarter, but the rate of wages of agricultural labourers remain as before shown, and has not been altered since my last return.
	Women	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*				
	Children under 16	3 *s.* to 4 *s.*				
588. Llandilo-fawr	Men	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*	Draining, 12 *s.* to 14 *s.*; hedging, about 12 *s.*	—	—	Where farmers provide food, the weekly wages are 7 *s.* to 8 *s.*; in the distant parishes, as Brechfa, Llansawel, and Talley, 6 *s.* to 7 *s.* per week.
	Women	5 *s.* to 6 *s.*	—	—	—	Very few women are employed during the winter quarter, except in the large farms, where they wash and prepare roots for cattle.
	Children under 16	—	—	—	—	There being no field-work, most parents send their children to schools during the winter quarter. When they are employed in tending cattle, children get little more than their food, with some articles of clothing; when hired by the year boys get from 3 *l.* 10 *s.* to 5 *l.*; girls, from 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to 3 *l.* 10 *s.*
589. Carmarthen	Men	9 –	12 –	—	Coal-hauling from the pit's mouth; 6 *d.* a bushel in corn allowed. No allowance for women or children.	The last return will generally apply to this, with this qualification: after harvest is over, the farmers generally get rid of all extra hands, such as weekly wages' labourers, who have to get a day here and a half a day there from the neighbouring farms, hedging, ditching, threshing, spreading manure (and occasionally draining); this would be task-work, by the day, and as the days are short, a reduction is made on the wages from the 14th November till the Spring, when the men can work from six o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening. Women are seldom employed in the winter; for a few days drawing turnips, and helping in the barn at threshing time. Women and children seldom work more than three or four days a week, at 9 *d.* a day.
	Women	—	—	—		
	Children under 16	—	—	—		
592. Haverfordwest	Men	5 *s.* and 6 *s.*	—	—	With food.	
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	Nil.				
593. Cardigan	Men	8 *s.* to 9 *s.*	8 *s.* to 10 *s.*; but very little task-work in this district.	—	In some instances the labourers have beneficial holdings, at reduced rents, from the persons employing them.	When labourers are fed by the farmers they are allowed all their meals, breakfast, dinner, and supper, and are paid money wages, amounting to about 5 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly, in addition. Women are paid about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week, if fed by their employer; it varies about a shilling in different parts of the district. Children are paid much the same as women. Wages do not vary much in this district, excepting during harvest time, when the labourers have their food in addition, or an increase of about 5 *s.* a week.
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	—				
601. Crickhowell	Men	12 –	15 –	—	None.	
	Women	5 –	5 –	—	None.	
	Children under 16	4 –	4 –	—	None.	
604. Knighton	Men	9 –	10 –	—	Cottage and garden rent free; ground for planting four bushels of potatoes; also one quart of cider per day.	10 *s.* per week is the amount paid to men who are hired per day for a short time.
	Women	4 –				
	Children under 16	2 6	—	—	—	Children who are paid 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week in money have board and lodging; about 5 *s.* per week is paid to those who find their own victuals, but there are not many thus employed.
622. Conway	Men	With food, 7 *s.*; without food, 14 *s.*	—	—	—	Flesh meat, with vegetables, for dinner; broth or porridge for breakfast and supper; no specified quantity allowed.
	Women	6 –				
	Children under 16	3 –				

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' EARNINGS.

RETURN of the Average Rate of Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the Unions of *England* and *Wales*.

Quarter ended Christmas 1869.

(*Mr. Goschen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1869.

371—I.

Under 2 *oz.*

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure under the Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1865, for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

(*Presented pursuant to the Acts* 28 & 29 *Vict. c.* 50, *s.* 17.)

Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Act, (1865.)

SUMMARY.

ACCOUNTS of the Receipts and Expenditure under the above Act, for the Year ending 31 December 1869.

Debit.	£.	s.	d.	Credit.	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount Received for Dog License Duty in the Year ending 31 December 1868 -	24,800	6	-	Surplus Monies paid over to Counties, Towns, and Townships and Boroughs, as per Return, No. 1. - - -	17,913	-	-
				Expenses incurred in the administration of the Act, as per Return, No. 2 - -	6,887	6	-
£.	24,800	6	-	£.	24,800	6	-

Dublin Castle, 14 June 1869.

Richard R. Wingfield,
Registrar.

RETURN, No. 1.

Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1865.

RETURN, showing the Number of Dogs Registered in *Ireland* in 1868, the Amount of Dogs License Duty Received, and the Proportion, after deducting Expenses, payable to Counties, Boroughs, Towns, and Townships, pursuant to the Acts 28 Vict. c. 50, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 116.

No.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING GRAND JURIES OR TOWN COUNCILS.	Number of Dogs Registered.	Amount of Dog License Duty Received.			Proportion payable to Counties, &c., after deducting Expenses.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	Antrim County	10,787	1,078	14	–	779	2	8
2	Armagh County	6,104	610	8	–	440	17	8
3	Belfast Borough	3,183	318	6	–	229	18	1
4	Carlow County	3,123	312	6	–	225	11	5
5	Carrickfergus Borough	471	47	2	–	34	–	5
6	Cavan County	7,025	702	10	–	507	8	2
7	Clare County	6,114	611	8	–	441	12	2
8	Clonmel Borough	291	29	2	–	21	–	5
9	Cork County	16,830	1,683	–	–	1,215	12	3
10	Cork Borough	1,519	151	18	–	109	14	4
11	Donegal County	12,771	1,277	2	–	922	8	9
12	Down County	12,731	1,273	2	–	919	10	11
13	Drogheda Borough	227	22	14	–	16	7	11
14	Dublin County	4,414	441	8	–	318	16	5
15	Dublin Borough	5,058	505	16	–	365	6	8
16	Fermanagh County	4,676	467	12	–	337	14	10
17	Galway County	7,632	763	4	–	551	5	–
18	Galway Borough	257	25	14	–	18	11	3
19	Kerry County	6,975	697	10	–	503	15	11
20	Kildare County	4,997	499	14	–	360	18	7
21	Kilkenny County	5,527	552	14	–	399	4	2
22	Kilkenny Borough	299	29	18	–	21	11	11
23	King's County	4,630	463	–	–	334	8	4
24	Leitrim County	4,357	435	14	–	314	14	1
25	Limerick County	7,495	749	10	–	541	7	1
26	Limerick Borough	612	61	4	–	44	4	1
27	Londonderry County	7,065	706	10	–	510	6	–
28	Londonderry Borough	560	56	–	–	40	9	–
29	Longford County	2,749	274	18	–	198	11	2
30	Louth County	3,692	369	4	–	266	13	4
31	Mayo County	8,761	876	2	–	632	16	–
32	Meath County	6,099	609	18	–	440	10	6
33	Monaghan County	5,080	508	–	–	366	18	6
34	Queen's County	5,111	511	2	–	369	3	2
35	Roscommon County	5,748	574	16	–	415	3	5
36	Sligo County	4,468	446	16	–	322	14	5
37	Sligo Borough	232	23	4	–	16	15	2
38	Tipperary County, N. R.	5,492	549	4	–	396	13	7
39	Tipperary County, S. R.	7,008	700	16	–	506	3	7
40	Tyrone County	9,991	999	2	–	721	12	10
41	Waterford County	4,007	400	14	–	289	8	5
42	Waterford Borough	575	57	10	–	41	10	8
43	Westmeath County	4,954	495	8	–	357	16	5
44	Wexford County	6,504	650	8	–	469	15	6
45	Wexford Borough	336	33	12	–	24	5	5
46	Wicklow County	5,471	547	2	–	395	3	4
	Totals	232,008	23,200	16	–	16,757	13	11

Dublin Castle,
14 June 1869.

Richard R. Wingfield,
Registrar.

RETURN, No. 1—*continued.*

TOWNS and TOWNSHIPS under the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 82, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 103, and Local Acts.

No.	TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Dogs Registered.	Amount of Dog License Duty Received.			Proportion payable to Towns, &c., after deducting Expenses.		
			£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Antrim	117	11	14	–	8	9	–
2	Ardee	127	12	14	–	9	3	6
3	Armagh	267	26	14	–	19	5	8
4	Athlone	221	22	2	–	15	19	3
5	Athy	97	9	14	–	7	–	1
6	Aughnacloy	55	5	10	–	3	19	6
7	Bagnalstown	81	8	2	–	5	17	–
8	Balbriggan	125	12	10	–	9	–	7
9	Ballina	143	14	6	–	10	6	7
10	Ballinasloe	193	19	6	–	13	18	10
11	Ballymena	220	22	–	–	15	17	10
12	Ballymoney	105	10	10	–	7	11	8
13	Ballyshannon	93	9	6	–	6	14	4
14	Banbridge	153	15	6	–	11	1	–
15	Bandon	175	17	10	–	12	12	10
16	Bangor	102	10	4	–	7	7	4
17	Belturbet	82	8	4	–	5	18	5
18	Blackrock (Dublin)	505	50	10	–	36	9	6
19	Boyle	88	8	16	–	6	7	1
20	Bray	250	25	–	–	18	1	1
21	Callan	44	4	8	–	3	3	7
22	Carlow	238	23	16	–	17	3	10
23	Carrickmacross	87	8	14	–	6	5	8
24	Carrickonsuir	301	30	2	–	21	14	10
25	Cashel	110	11	–	–	7	18	11
26	Castlebar	96	9	12	–	6	18	8
27	Castleblaney	84	8	8	–	6	1	4
28	Cavan	152	15	4	–	10	19	7
29	Clonakilty	122	12	4	–	8	16	3
30	Clones	91	9	2	–	6	11	5
31	Coleraine	195	19	10	–	14	1	8
32	Cookstown	115	11	10	–	8	6	2
33	Cootehill	119	11	18	–	8	11	11
34	Dalkey	125	12	10	–	9	–	7
35	Downpatrick	116	11	12	–	8	7	7
36	Dromore	43	4	6	–	3	2	2
37	Dundalk	397	39	14	–	28	13	6
38	Dungannon	104	10	8	–	7	10	3
39	Dungarvan	142	14	4	–	10	5	1
40	Ennis	300	30	–	–	21	13	4
41	Enniscorthy	148	14	16	–	10	13	10
42	Enniskillen	194	19	8	–	14	–	3
43	Fermoy	179	17	18	–	12	18	7
44	Fethard-Tip	120	12	–	–	8	13	4
45	Gilford	53	5	6	–	3	16	7
46	Gorey	78	7	16	–	5	12	8
47	Hollywood	179	17	18	–	12	18	7
48	Keady	40	4	–	–	2	17	9
49	Kells	85	8	10	–	6	2	10
50	Killarney	150	15	–	–	10	16	8
51	Killiney and Ballybrack	153	15	6	–	11	1	3
52	Kilmainham, New	121	12	2	–	8	14	10
53	Kingstown	592	59	4	–	42	15	2
54	Kinsale	137	13	14	–	9	17	11
55	Larne	96	9	12	–	6	18	8
56	Letterkenny	75	7	10	–	5	8	4
57	Lisburn	339	33	18	–	24	9	7
58	Lismore	59	5	18	–	4	5	3
59	Longford	142	14	4	–	10	5	2
60	Loughrea	79	7	18	–	5	14	2
61	Lurgan	305	30	10	–	22	–	7
62	Mallow	114	11	8	–	8	4	8
63	Maryborough	106	10	12	–	7	13	1
64	Midleton	116	11	12	–	8	7	7
65	Monaghan	119	11	18	–	8	11	11
66	Mountmellick	97	9	14	–	7	–	–

RETURN, No. 1.—Towns and Townships under the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 82, &c.—*continued.*

No.	TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Dogs Registered.	Amount of Dog License Duty Received.	Proportion Payable to Towns, &c., after deducting Expenses.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
67	Mullingar	206	20 12 –	14 17 7
68	Naas	155	15 10 –	11 3 11
69	Navan	128	12 16 –	9 4 11
70	Nenagh	145	14 10 –	10 9 5
71	Newbridge	138	13 16 –	9 19 4
72	New Ross	157	15 14 –	11 6 10
73	Newry	376	37 12 –	27 3 2
74	Newtownards	212	21 4 –	15 6 3
75	Newtownlimavady	118	11 16 –	8 10 6
76	Omagh	125	12 10 –	9 – 7
77	Parsonstown	217	21 14 –	15 13 6
78	Pembroke (Dublin)	765	76 10 –	55 5 1
79	Portadown	196	19 12 –	14 3 2
80	Queenstown	254	25 8 –	18 6 11
81	Rathkeale	104	10 8 –	7 10 3
82	Rathmines	989	98 18 –	71 8 8
83	Roscommon	91	9 2 –	6 11 5
84	Skibbereen	131	13 2 –	9 9 3
85	Strabane	127	12 14 –	9 3 6
86	Tanderagee	61	6 2 –	4 8 2
87	Templemore	89	8 18 –	6 8 7
88	Thurles	109	10 18 –	7 17 5
89	Tipperary	152	15 4 –	10 19 7
90	Tralee	281	28 2 –	20 5 11
91	Trim	77	7 14 –	5 11 3
92	Tuam	82	8 4 –	5 18 6
93	Tullamore	144	14 8 –	10 8 –
94	Westport	101	10 2 –	7 5 10
95	Wicklow	77	7 14 –	5 11 3
96	Youghal	132	13 4 –	9 10 8
	For Towns, &c.	15,995	1,599 10 –	1,155 6 1
	For Counties, &c.	232,008	23,200 16 –	16,757 13 11
	TOTALS	248,003	24,800 6 –	17,913 – –

Dublin Castle,
14 June 1869.

Richard R. Wingfield,
Registrar.

RETURN, No. 2.

DOGS REGULATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1865.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE incurred in the Administration of the above Act, in the Year 1868.

	£. s. d.	
Cost of Stationery, Forms, &c.	204 11 9	
Carriage of Books and Parcels	19 11 6	
Expenses incurred by Petty Sessions Clerks in printing and posting Dogs Lists, and Costs of Lodgments in Bank	723 3 6	
Cost of Advertising	81 15 6	
Contingencies	20 14 9	
		1,049 17 –
Salaries of Registrar and his Clerks	771 2 5	
Remuneration to Petty Sessions Clerks	4,721 13 3	
Salaries of Extra Clerks required for Dublin Metropolitan District, Cork, and Belfast	344 13 4	
		5,837 9 –
	£.	6,887 6 –

Dublin Castle,
14 June 1869.

Richard R. Wingfield,
Registrar.

DOGS REGULATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1865.

ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure under the Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1865, for the year ending 31 December 1868.

(Presented pursuant to Act 28 Vict. c. 50, s. 17.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1869.

350.

Under 1 *oz.*

FISHERIES (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 March 1869;—*for*,

COPIES of "LETTER from Messrs. *Spratt* and *Paterson* to the Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, dated the 28th day of April 1868:"

"Of LETTER from Mr. *Lane* to the Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, with joint Statement annexed thereto, dated the 28th day of May 1868:"

"Of LETTER from the Home Office to the Chief Secretary, dated the 16th day of June 1868:"

"Of LETTERS from the Chief Secretary for *Ireland* to Messrs. *Price* and *Shaw* and to Messrs. *Spratt* and *Paterson*, dated the 2nd day of July 1868:"

"Of REPORT from Messrs. *Shaw* and *Price* to the Home Secretary, dated the 12th day of October 1868:"

"Of WARRANT appointing Messrs. *Lane* and *Spratt* to be Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries:"

"Of WARRANT appointing Mr. *Paterson* to be a Special Commissioner of Irish Fisheries in addition to Messrs. *Lane* and *Spratt*:"

"Of WARRANT revoking the Appointment of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries:"

"Of CORRESPONDENCE between the Home Office, the Irish Government, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries, and the Permanent Inspectors of Fisheries, relating to the Business of the Commission and the Appointment of Inspectors, from the 19th day of October 1868 to the 17th day of February 1869:"

"And, of WARRANTS appointing Major *Hayes* and Mr. *Brady* to be permanent Inspectors of Fisheries."

(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *May* 1869.

SCHEDULE.

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— No. 1. —

LETTER from Messrs. *Spratt* and *Paterson* to the Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, with Copy of Joint Statement annexed thereto.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4, Dawson-street, Dublin,
28 April 1868.

My Lord,

IN consequence of recent difficulties experienced in the working of this Commission, we reluctantly feel ourselves constrained to ask the opinion of the Government on the following points: —

1. Whether the rules laid down for the conduct of correspondence by the majority of the members of this Commission, dated 3rd December 1867, marked B, annexed hereto, is a proper rule, and ought to be submitted to and followed by each and all of the members. *See* File B, p. 9.

2. Whether in the event of one Commissioner differing from his colleagues on any point, he is at liberty to write a letter in his own name to third parties, expressing dissent from an official letter written by direction of his two colleagues, and intimating a contrary opinion thereto, and whether it is not a sufficient protection to such third Commissioner to draw up a minute, stating such his dissent and his reasons, and filing such minute of dissent in the office with the other papers.

3. Whether any one Commissioner is at liberty to act on the doctrine that he may hold any inquiries he pleases (other than trials of cases of legality of weirs, &c.), express any opinions to third parties, official or otherwise, thereon, and generally to exercise all the powers and authorities vested in the Commission without consulting or requiring any assent or knowledge on the part of the other two Commissioners.

In consequence of one of the Commissioners holding and acting upon views negative of the above questions, and declaring his determination to disregard the views of the majority of his colleagues, on the alleged ground that each Commissioner has in himself all the powers of the Commission, we, the other Commissioners, feel that the business of this department has already been seriously impeded, and is likely to be still further involved in confusion.

We believe the only practicable way of carrying on the business is by obtaining the consent of a majority of the Commissioners to every official act.

If each Commissioner is to do what he thinks proper, irrespective of his colleagues, there will be three independent authorities, each claiming to direct and control third parties, who of course must be unable to discover which of the three Commissioners is to be followed. Such a course must necessarily paralyze the action of this Department, and destroy all confidence in its proceedings on the part of the public. If any one Commissioner is dissatisfied with the conclusion come to by his two colleagues, we think it is enough for him if he is satisfied that his own opinion is improperly or without reason overruled, to enter his dissent and his reasons in a separate minute, which being filed and preserved, can afterwards be referred to by him as sufficient justification of his own conduct.

As we find it to be absolutely necessary for the Government to express some opinion as to which of the above conflicting views of conducting the business of

this Department is the correct one, we respectfully apply to your Lordship to direct such opinion to be addressed to us for our future guidance.

We beg to enclose a statement with certain files of papers in illustration of the difficulties necessitating this letter.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Spratt.*
J. Paterson.

11 May 1868.

P.S.—Since writing the above statement, we, the two Commissioners, still hoped that Mr. Lane, on further reflection, would consent to observe the minute as to correspondence as a standing rule, but perceiving as we do by his latest minutes that there is no explicit assurance to that effect, we have no alternative but to forward these papers for the opinion of the Government, and await their decision on the subject.

See File L, pp.27–29.

(signed) *T. Spratt.*
J. Paterson.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Mayo, M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

JOINT STATEMENT to the Government by Captain *Spratt* and Mr. *Paterson*, the Majority of the Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

PREVIOUS to Mr. Paterson's joining the Commission in December last, the official correspondence was mainly carried on by Mr. Lane, without any consultation or reference to Captain Spratt during the absence of the latter from Dublin; and in many instances the replies so given to letters, and signed by Mr. Lane in the name of the Commission, when afterwards made known to Captain Spratt, were disapproved by him, both on account of their tone and their tenour. As a natural consequence of such letters, angry and undignified correspondence ensued with several boards of conservators throughout Ireland. This being the state of things, Captain Spratt and Mr. Paterson, on the appointment of the latter to the Irish Commission, having conferred on the matter, drew up a minute, dated 3rd December 1867, for the future conduct of all correspondence, and it was immediately forwarded to Mr. Lane, who made a minute thereon.

See File A, pp. 7, 8.

See File B, p. 9.

See File B, p. 9.

In order to carry out one of the requirements in the above minute, the secretary directed forms of official acknowledgments of receipt of letters to be printed, to which Mr. Lane objected by minutes dated 6th December.

See File B, pp. 9, 10.
See File B, p. 10.

The secretary considered it his duty to act, and he has acted on the authority of the minute of the two commissioners, as being the act of the majority, dated 3rd December 1867.

See File B, p. 9.

Mr. Lane, however, has insisted, and still insists, on his right to act independently of his colleagues, and states that he is not bound by the minute of the majority of the commissioners, having, as he asserts, all the plenary powers of the Commission vested in himself by statute, and as neither the secretary nor clerk in the office feels at liberty to act contrary to the minute of the majority of the Commissioners, Mr. Lane sometimes adopts a mode of correspondence which is, in the opinion of the other Commissioners, not only highly objectionable, but tends to bring the Commission into disrepute, and to stultify their acts, *i. e.* the acts of the majority. This he does by writing in his own name, unknown to his colleagues or to the secretary, letters to persons with whom the Commissioners are officially in correspondence.

See File E, pp. 19, 20.
,, F, p. 21.
,, E, pp. 19, 20.
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,, E, pp. 18. 20.
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,, F, p. 20.
,, A, pp. 7, 8.
,, C, p. 11.
,, F, pp. 20, 21.
,, G, p. 22.
,, H. p. 23.

For example; on a recent occasion a letter was addressed to the Commissioners by a conservator of the Drogheda district, asking a simple question as to the season for cross-line fishing in that district. This difficulty turned on the construction of an order of the Commissioners, taken along with the Acts of Parliament. The secretary had seven days previously brought the same question under Mr. Lane's notice, but he devolved the subject upon his colleagues.

See File C, p. 10.

See File C, p. 10.

See his Minute, File C, p. 10.

Thus no definite opinion thereon or assistance having been given by Mr. Lane, the other Commissioners felt it their duty to consider the proper answer to be given, and directed the secretary to write the reply.

See File C, p. 11.

This official letter was duly forwarded to the correspondent, but owing to Mr. Lane not having called at the office on that day, he did not see it before it was despatched. Had there been any error in that letter Mr. Lane could, even after its despatch, have communicated his dissent or his ideas to his colleagues next day, when these would have been considered,

See File C, p. 11.

considered, and the error, if any, remedied. But they received no notice of what Mr. Lane had done, until, at a public meeting in Drogheda, nearly four weeks afterwards, when the three Commissioners were sitting on an inquiry there, a copy of an official letter, written by Mr. Lane himself, "as Legal Commissioner," and addressed to the secretary of the Board of Conservators, dissenting from and overruling the first official letter, was produced to the Commissioners, very much to the surprise of all present but Mr. Lane; and the parties then wished very naturally to know on which of the two contradictory letters the Conservators were to act.

See File C, p. 11.

Mr. Lane had not, up to that moment, informed his colleagues or the secretary of the secret letter he had written, and the Commission was consequently stultified in the eyes of the public upon its production in open court.

See File E, p. 17.

This discovery caused the two Commissioners who wrote the official letter in the name of the Commission, to give the most careful re-consideration to the opinion they had given in their first letter, and after doing so they were satisfied of the correctness of their former opinion, and of the reply they had at first directed. But whether they were right or not, they were sensible that Mr. Lane's act was highly indecorous, and tended to discredit the capacity of the Commissioners for conducting public business.

See File C, pp. 13, 14.

The file of minutes relating to this subject will explain itself, and, beyond showing various changes of Mr. Lane's opinion on the main point, it will be seen that the only definite view expressed by Mr. Lane is his determination to act again in the same manner whenever he thinks proper.

See File C, p. 10.
„ C, pp. 15, 16.
„ F, pp. 19, 20.
„ F, p. 21.

As a result of the deliberate re-consideration of the above subject, the two Commissioners considered it right to communicate to the parties again their opinion, and directed the official letters, copied at page 16, to be written. Mr. Lane, however, thereupon refused, for the reasons mentioned in his minutes, to allow those letters to be sent out, and owing to their not being despatched, the acts of the majority of the Commission have become a dead letter, and the parties are still left in perplexity as to how they are to act, or by whom they are to be guided.

See File C, p. 16.
„ C, pp. 14–16.

On another occasion Mr. Lane wrote to an engineer in the county of Cork a letter enclosing a formal summons, requiring his attendance at a court in Cork. This was done entirely behind the back of his colleagues, and of the secretary, and thereby causing, as his colleagues thought, considerable unnecessary expense.

See File D, p. 17.

Further cases of the same kind soon came to the knowledge of the two Commissioners, and they begun to feel entirely in the dark as to how far they might have been secretly compromised as to matters which they considered to be still pending, and which had been outstanding differences between Captain Spratt and Mr. Lane, before Mr. Paterson joined the Commission. Therefore, for their own protection and information, and as they understood Mr. Lane claimed the right to treat all letters written to third parties in his own name as being private between himself and his correspondents, the two Commissioners felt it to be their duty, though reluctantly, to direct the secretary to write to certain parties to whom they understood he had so written, for copies of his letters. Before despatching such letters, however, the secretary submitted to Mr. Lane a draft of what was proposed. Mr. Lane suggested an alteration in it, as marked in *italics*, and then suggested that he himself should first be asked for copies of the letters. Thereupon certain minutes passed between Mr. Lane and the other two Commissioners.

See File E, p. 17.

See File E, p. 17.
„ E, p. 17.
„ E, pp. 17–20.

It will be seen that Mr. Lane still objects to give copies of these letters, or to allow the parties he has been corresponding with to be written to for copies thereof, now professing in his last minute to treat them all entirely as private communications on his part.

See File E, pp. 19, 20.

In addition to the above instances of irregularity, Mr. Lane has lately adopted a mode of writing answers in his own name to letters which have been addressed to the Commissioners, or to the secretary, and that without consultation with, or reference to his colleagues, which they consider objectionable, and contrary to the rules for correspondence laid down as above stated. The files of papers marked F and G are instances of this.

See Files, F and G; and File H, p. 23.

The Commissioners might add other instances of the difficulties they have had to encounter, owing to similar causes, but they will content themselves with referring only to the file I at pages 23–26, and files K and L.

See File I, pp. 23–26.

The Commissioners think it unnecessary to remark on the tone of some of Mr. Lane's minutes, or on the want of assistance given in the way of the only real practical business involved in this part of their duties, viz., the drafting of the proper reply to all letters addressed. The Commissioners feel no great difficulty, even in the absence of such assistance, in disposing of the questions submitted to them, aided as they always are by the ready memory and entire familiarity of the secretary with all the details of the business. But what the Commissioners complain of is, that Mr. Lane, after failing to suggest any solution, or to assist in the disposal of pending business, and after waiting till his colleagues have done the work, and expressed their opinion, does not confine himself to entering his dissent, if any, on the minutes, and filing the same, but writes to third parties, proclaiming his differences with his colleagues, thereby fomenting dissatisfaction in the public mind, paralysing

See File I, pp. 23, 24, 25.
„ K, pp. 26, 27.
„ L, p. 28.
„ I, pp. 23–26.

paralysing the action of the Commission, and causing public business to be unduly protracted. And inasmuch as he quotes as his authority for such proceedings the names of nearly all the high official personages of both countries (who probably will be very much astonished at such use of their names), his colleagues feel the time has come for the Government to interpose with some authoritative expression of opinion as to how far he is justified, and has been so encouraged in what his colleagues believe to be a most irregular course of proceeding, and which, in their opinion, can only tend to weaken the authority and usefulness of the Commission.

See File C, p. 15.

(signed) *T. Spratt.*
James Paterson.

Mr. Paterson's Minute, dated 8th May 1868.

On reading Mr. Lane's last minute, dated 5th May 1868, and comparing it with the previous minutes, I think that we are thrown back to the point from which we started, and that he has given no assurance of observing the rule about correspondence and other business in the sense in which we understand it, and therefore I think we have no alternative but to forward a statement for opinion of the Government.

Captain Spratt's Minute, dated 9th May 1868.

As in Mr. Lane's minute of May 5, he now admits having a correspondence with the Cork Conservators relative to the passes which in a former minute he disavowed any intention of writing, as well as of having written, and as he has not replied to the last minute by a direct and definite acceptance of the rule drawn up by his colleagues (as the majority) for the regulation of correspondence, I feel it more necessary than ever, for the prevention of future misunderstanding upon such a serious part of the duties of the Commission, and also for the prevention of the great inconvenience, delay, and unpleasantness that has occurred in consequence of it, to refer the matter to the Government, that the future working of the Commission may be made more decisive and satisfactory by a decisive opinion from the Home Office regarding the rule for correspondence.

Mr. Lane's Minute of 15th May 1868.

I understand mine to be the same substantially as what was required from me, but if the Commissioners understand it differently, let a minute be drawn up and signed by them, and I will sign it.

As to one part of what is in Mr. P.'s minute of 30th April 1868, this will be necessary for any minute respecting anything but correspondence, and I presume all are to observe the same rule. I can only say that my wish is to carry on the business of the Commission without bickering, and I will do all I can be reasonably asked to do to ensure it. In no single instance have I originated any unpleasantry, and if I did anything in error I stopped it when I found it was objected to.

As to Captain Spratt's minute, I will only say, and that without the least intention of giving offence, that he must have read my minutes and statements very hastily if he thinks that they were to the effect he states, and I only beg him to compare what I did say with what he states in his minute, and he will find that in both cases I was accurately correct.

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File A.

Limerick Conservators to Commissioners of Fisheries.

Copy of a Resolution unanimously agreed to by the Limerick Board of Conservators, on the 12th September 1867.

Resolved,—That having received a letter from Mr. Lane, one of the special Commissioners, dated the 27th June last, and purporting to be a reply to our resolution of the 2nd May last, we do not seek to prolong an aimless controversy, as we could not within any reasonable space correct the errors contained in the letter referred to. In justice to ourselves, however, we must observe that although we shall at all times be most happy (as we always have been) to afford the Commissioners or their secretary every information on the subject of the affairs of our district, yet we decline to receive as official the letter of any Commissioner writing in his individual capacity—(carried unanimously).

(signed) *Robert Rodger*, J.P.,
Chairman.

12 Sept. 1867.

Mr. Lane's Minute thereon, dated 25th September 1867.

Acknowledge receipt, and say that the Commissioners are glad to hear that the Board will in future be happy to afford them any information which they require in the affairs of the district. Acted on.—*T. F. B.* 25 September 1867.

R. J. L.

Letter from Clerk of the Limerick Board of Conservators.

Inland Fisheries, Limerick District,
11, Glentworth-street, Limerick,
16 October 1867.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Commissioners' letter of the 25th ultimo, which shall be submitted to the Conservators at their next meeting.

Referring to the resolution of the 12th ultimo, to which that letter was a reply, I beg to enclose a communication signed by Mr. Lane, and addressed to the Board, and I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether the Conservators are to treat it as an official communication, as it is stated therein that they acted illegally in not recognising as such a previous letter of the same character.

You will oblige me by returning the enclosed at your earliest convenience. I beg to add that the delay which has occurred in acknowledging the Commissioners' letter was caused by my absence from home.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Alton.*

T. F. Brady, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Lane's Letter to the Limerick Board.

Gentlemen,

4, Dawson-street, 25 September 1867.

In reply to the resolution of the Board of the 12th day of September, sent to our secretary, I must remind you that my letter referred to in it did not even "profess to be a reply to your resolution of the 2nd May last." It was founded on written or printed statements. It was, as stated, written by me as the Commissioner who, at the time referred to in that resolution, was, with the consent of my then (but since retired) colleagues, conducting the business and was alone acquainted with it.

In

See pp. 4 to 6, and File C, pp. 11–16. File D, p. 17.

In declining "to receive as official" that letter, you acted in disobedience to the Acts, which expressly authorises one Commissioner to do almost every act, and necessarily requires recognition of those acts, while the secretary of the Commission can only act by the direction of the Commissioners or one of them.

I am glad to find that in future the board will afford the Commissioners the information the refusal of which in the early part of the year led to so much correspondence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane,*
Chief Commissioner.

The Conservators of the Limerick District.

Captain Spratt's Minute, dated 18th October 1867.

I neither recognise the letter of Mr. Lane as being official, nor his assumption of the right to sign or send any letter to a board of conservators on official matters as Chief Commissioner, neither any letter to a public board on any question of the fisheries that occurred during the time of his former colleagues, or his present, without its being entered in the letter-book. This is an extraordinary violation of the rules of the Commission, and astonishes me. *T. S.*

Mr. Lane's Minute, dated 21st October 1867.

I could scarcely have conceived that even Mr. Alton would have written such a letter to any board, or rather member of a board. I know he would not have attempted it to either Mr. Eden or to me, and I should like to see how such a letter would be treated by the Board of Works. I have no doubt that the clerk of the Cork Board has learned from the answer I gave him, when he said that Captain Spratt had taken away the Cork plans, what answer he would get if he asked such a question. I should like to know what Capt. Spratt would have said if the coast-guard officer, in answer to the letters written to him by Capt. Spratt relative to O'Neil's case, had written such a letter, and I had suggested such an answer as Captain Spratt's memorandum suggests for Mr. Alton.

It might be enough to say that the letter referred to was addressed to a body who have gone out of office without asking any question about it; that Mr. Alton is not now their representative, and that the new board have nothing to do with it; and that at all events until he gets their authority, Mr. Alton has no right to ask any questions; but for Mr. Alton's purpose, it would probably be too long to wait till a meeting.

With regard to Captain S.'s memorandum, I pass altogether the "extraordinary violation of rules" which Mr. Alton's letter gave Captain S. the opportunity of trying to throw upon me, by simply saying that Captain Spratt seems to have entirely forgotten all which passed before this correspondence commenced, and that I have acted in strict accordance with it. Before, however, Captain Spratt charges me with the assumption of power, and states that it is not official, because he does not recognise it as such, he ought to inform himself of the law; and if he took that trouble, he will find that it is quite correctly stated in my answer to the Limerick Board. The Act of Parliament authorises one Commissioner to do, not private but official acts, and every Court and every person is bound to recognise his acts as official, without regard to the fact of their being assented to, or recognised by his colleagues; and it was because it is so that I complained of Captain Spratt individually writing what I disapproved of, because the Cork Board were bound to recognise, and did recognise that act as official, and by my dissent it was only not official to the extent of my not being responsible for the statement in it, but in any event any statement in it would be justified as being official. If it were not so, the provisions of the Act of Parliament would be simple nonsense, though the precedence of acting separately in reference to business going on is more than questionable. The right is given by the Act, and cannot be taken away or contracted by Captain Spratt. Before Captain Spratt takes upon himself to give Mr. Alton or the public an opinion on a very important legal question so contrary to law, and which may hereafter be thought to justify persons in acting contrary to law, upon the faith of that opinion, so as to bring themselves within the criminal code, he had better get the sanction of the law officers.

With regard to the correspondence itself, it is to be remembered that it relates to a time before Captain Spratt joined the Commission; that it does not relate to any business now going on, that on its commencement it was stated to be not of "the Commissioners" but of one Commissioner, and was written in the first person and signed by himself with respect to things he alone knew, not committing Captain Spratt or the Commissioners, nor stating anything about Captain Spratt; in all which it differs from Captain S.'s late correspondence, being, as it was, omitted from the letter-book, as many letters of Mr. Eden's were, and I believe Captain Spratt's entire correspondence about O'Neil's was, above referred to. In conclusion, I have only to express a hope that Captain Spratt will not allow his present personal feelings to induce him to take any step in this matter except one which by supporting

porting the Commissioner, will raise himself, and which, in cooler moments, he will be able to approve of. *R. J. L.*

I forgot to notice the singularity of Mr. Alton sending an original letter.
20 October 1867. *R. J. L.*

File B.

Minute of Captain *Spratt* and Mr. *Paterson* relative to Correspondence.

3 December 1867.

Mr. Patterson, upon entering on the duties of the Irish Commission, considering the course that seems to have been pursued hitherto in reference to the current correspondence and miscellaneous business, and with a view to the future guidance of the secretary of the Commission, and to avoid future misunderstanding, proposes the following standing orders for adoption as essential to the proper conduct of the business:

1. That all correspondence on the part of the Commissioners shall be in the name of the secretary or his deputy.

2. That the secretary or his deputy on receipt of a letter, if more than one Commissioner is not at hand, shall register it and shall immediately acknowledge receipt of it, and say that it will be laid before the Commissioners. The Commissioner at hand may then minute such answer, and cause the minute to be forwarded to the other Commissioners for approval.

3. That the secretary shall not sign and despatch any answer to a letter until such answer shall have been previously submitted to all the Commissioners and minuted by one and the minute approved by at least one other Commissioner.

(signed) *J. Paterson.*

Approved by Captain Spratt.

Mr. Lane's Minute thereon, dated 4th December 1867.

The arrangements made as to correspondence having been made by me and my former colleagues, and no inconvenience having been found in the working of them, I think the alteration of them should be considered together, as all rules hitherto have been, and not by two only of the Commissioners, both for the most part ignorant either of the present rules or the reasons for them.

I could not in writing discuss such things; what I write is either not read or is misunderstood, and is consequently represented erroneously.

There was no Commission ever circumstanced as this is; I therefore express no opinion upon this memorandum at present, except to complain of its being made without any communication whatever with me, or giving me any reasons for it.

4 December 1867. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Memorandum from Secretary to Clerk in Office.

Mr. Hornsby, 5 December 1867.

Please attend strictly to the minutes on the other side. I send you form of acknowledgment for all letters received (see No. 2), which get printed to-morrow and use in future, and on doing so write on letter "acknowledged."

(signed) *T. F. Brady*, Secretary.

Form of Letter referred to in Secretary's Memorandum to Clerk to be Printed.

Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Sir, 4 Dawson Street, Dublin, day of 68.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the instant, which shall be laid before the Commissioners without delay.

Thos. F. Brady.

(signed) * , Secretary.

To

Mr. Lane's Minute on Secretary's Memorandum.

The memorandum copied is not definitely fixed. I deny entirely Mr. Brady's authority to give any clerk directions limiting my authority. The form sent to be printed is in direct violation of this memorandum, and even if such a thing were necessary for some occasions, I cannot sanction it as it is. It must at least have truth in containing the signature of the party in this office who sends the letters. I have already said it is impossible to discuss such a question by letter. It never was done before this Commission.

6 December 1867. *R. J. L.*

Mr. Lane's Minute on proposed Letter of Acknowledgment.

I consider the memorandum respecting correspondence will need discussion, to see what may be done to satisfy all. But even supposing that minute to be carried out, this circular is in direct violation of it, in matters to which I cannot agree.

Under any circumstances, I cannot sanction any document going out of the office, leaving it at least to be inferred that I am away from the office of the Commission, and that the delay is at least partly attributable to me.

I never knew such a document issued from any public office, while the Chairman of the Commission, or any Commissioner was sitting in the office.

The impropriety of anything of the kind is shown by occurrences of this day when, from previous correspondence with my colleagues, there was no difficulty in answering two letters which otherwise could not be answered till Monday, in one of which at least the delay was of consequence.

R. J. L.

File C.

Memorandum.

Secretary to Mr. *Lane.*

7 February 1868.

Mr. Lane's attention is requested to close season orders for Galway, Sligo, Waterford, and Drogheda districts lately made.

Will he please say what he thinks are the seasons for cross fishing under these orders—for Appendix, Annual Report.

T. F. B.

Mr. Lane's Minute thereon.

The orders followed the former orders, I believe, and Mr. B. may be guided by them; but as it is a matter of construction in which the two other Commissioners must concur, they may as well arrange it.

10 February 1868. *R. J. L.*

Letter from Mr. *Hardman,* Conservator of Drogheda District.

The Lodge, Mornington, Drogheda,
14 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

Some difference of opinion has arisen here as to the proper day on which cross fishing should commence. Some parties maintain that it should be February 1st, same as single rods, others say the 12th, and others again March 16th. Will you kindly inform me what is the proper time? I have looked at several Acts of Parliament, and cannot find a day named. If convenient, I should esteem it a favour to have your reply in time to lay before the Board of Conservators which will meet on Wednesday next, 19th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. T. Hardman.*

Mr. Lane's Minute thereon.

Since this came in, Colonel Maguire was with me on this subject, and I think our close season order will require alteration as to this, showing the advantage of business being done in a hurry. If I take time to look at anything, I am looked on as delaying business.

15 February 1868. *R. J. L.*

Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt's Minute.

Inform Mr. Hardman that the open season for cross lines has not been altered by the recent orders as to close season, but remains as it was, and that the time for cross line fishing begins on 16th March, and ends 28th September.

J. P.
17 February 1868. *T. S.*

Mr. Lane's Minute.

I did not see this letter before it was sent, and I entirely dissent from the opinion given in it. I think the order is entirely misconceived.

19 February 1868. *R. J. L.*

Offices, 4 Dawson Street, Dublin,
Sir, 18 February 1868.

In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to inform you that the open season for cross lines has not been altered by the recent order as to close season, but remains as it was, and that the time for cross line fishing begins on 16th March, and ends 28th September.

I am, &c.
E. T. Hardman, Esq. (signed) *Thos. F. Brady*, Secretary.
The Lodge, Mornington, Drogheda.

Letter from Mr. *Lane* to Mr. *Burke*, Secretary, Board of Conservators, Drogheda District.

The Special Commissioners' Irish Fisheries Office, 4, Dawson Street,
Sir, Dublin, 19 February 1868.

The letter relative to cross fishing having been sent yesterday from the office without being seen by me, I think it right, as legal Commissioner, to say that I do not concur in the opinion given in it, and that I think you will do well not to allow any of your bailiffs at present to act on it.

I am, &c.
J. W. Burke, Esq. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Memorandum from Secretary, Board of Conservators, to Water Bailiffs, on Mr. *Lane's* Letter.

Navan, 20 February 1868.

No prosecution to take place until further notice.

By order,
Mr. P. Lancey, H. W. Bailiff. (signed) *J. W. Bourke*, Secretary.

Mr. Lane's Minute.

Waterford and Cross Lines Close Season.

23 March 1868.

Owing to the omission of the word "single" before "rods" in these orders, I think there is now no close season for cross line fishing, and that orders ought to be made.

R. J. L.

Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt's Minute.

25 March 1868.

As Mr. Lane is of opinion that, under these bye laws, no close time exists for cross line fishing, I think he should draft such orders as will cure the defect, and refer us to the sections that will enable proper alterations to be made.

J. P.
T. S.

Mr. Lane's Minute.

26 March 1868.

This is a question entirely on the construction of the orders made, upon which Mr. P. can form his own opinion without reference to any sections of the Acts. Mr. B., however, is familiar with the case, and several sections, but those relating to the change, will be found in the "Conservators' Guide," p. 112 to 116, if it is thought that they have any reference to this matter.

R. J. L.

Captain Spratt and Mr. Paterson's Minute.

27 March 1868.

As Mr. Lane's minute of yesterday does not lead to any direct assistance in the bye law he thinks necessary for the Drogheda district, in reference to the cross line season, Mr. P. and Captain Spratt would be glad if Mr. Lane would minute his views, so as to show how he would introduce the words "single rod" in any such order as his previous minute of the 23rd instant refers to, and then Mr. P. and Captain S. will, no doubt, be able to understand his point, and be in a position to come to a conclusion.

T. S.
J. P.

Mr. Lane's Minute.

30 March 1868.

Before anything is done, Mr. P. and Captain S. must decide whether a bye law is to be made, or whether they still adhere to the opinion before given by Captain Spratt, as to the cross line season; when it is done, the usual course can be pursued in framing the bye law, and the English language does not furnish me with words showing more clearly where the word "single" should be put than those in my first memorandum. His views are also stated, and the sections referred to, and any one who looks at them can come to a conclusion respecting it. There is no reason for acting in this case different from all others.

R. J. L.

Captain Spratt and Mr. P. think an order ought to be made, and wish Mr. Lane to draft the same.

31 March 1868. *J. P.*

Mr. Paterson's Minute, dated 2 April 1868.

Close Season for Cross Lines in Drogheda.

The law as to close season for cross line fishing in Drogheda district is, at present, as follows:—

1. By the Statute, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 92, s. 40 (1848), the close time for rods and lines (*i. e.* including cross lines) was fixed absolutely from 29th September to end of February inclusive, unless and until altered by the Commissioners.

2. The Commissioners, on 15th December 1856 made an order altering the close season for rod and line (*i. e.* including cross line) to 29th September to 11th February, both inclusive.

3. In 1863, the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 114, s. 21, directed that every close season (except to single rod and line) should consist of 168 days, and, until altered by the Commissioners, a certain number of days should be added to the end of all existing close seasons, so as to make each extend to 168 days. By virtue of this enactment, the close season for cross lines became 29th September to 15th March inclusive.

4. Such was the close season for cross lines up to the making of the new order as to close season by the Commissioners, on 26th December 1867, by which order they declared that all existing close seasons should cease. The Commissioners had, by this time, no longer the power to deal with the single rod and line close season, as that was positively fixed by the Statute 26 & 27 Vict. c. 114, s. 23. But they still retained the power to alter the cross line close season. The question is whether, by this order, they did alter it. *See* copy annexed.

5. The order of December 1867, purports to repeal the existing close season (including cross lines), but it omits to specify any other or altered close season for cross lines. What was the legal result of that blunder?

6. Now, it is clear that the Commissioners have power only to alter the close season, and that within certain limits, but they have no power to abrogate the close season altogether, for that would be to repeal an Act of Parliament, and if what they do does not amount to altering, then it amounts to nothing, and the close time which existed must remain unaffected.

7. Such is the case under this order of December 1867. I think that order is void altogether as to cross line fishing, which is a *casus omissus*, and, therefore, that the close season for cross lines, which was in operation before, remains untouched, viz., from 29th September to 15th March inclusive.

8. It also follows, that though the Commissioners cannot alter their order of December 1867, as to the other modes of fishing, which order must stand good for three years, still they may yet make the order which they have hitherto omitted to do as to cross lines, and this they ought to do before next close season, for at present the public must be bewildered as to the law. Indeed it would be monstrous to allow people who are liable to be convicted for offences to spell out, by the above intricate process, what the existing law as to the close season for cross lines is. It ought to be made clear and unmistakable.

9. I therefore propose, that the Commissioners should now make an order, confined to the cross line close season only, for their powers as to the other modes of fishing are exhausted. The order should be simply declaratory of the season, as it was before the order of December 1867, and is now, viz., from 29th September to 15th March inclusive.

10. I further propose, that the Commissioners should write to the clerk of the Drogheda district, stating that, after further consideration, they think their former answer of 18th February last, as to the close season for cross lines, was correct, but for greater clearness and to supply the omission in their former order of December 1867, they will make a separate order as to fishing with cross lines, which order should be as follows, and is stated below.

For the above reasons I am unable to concur with Mr. Lane in his views, that there is now no cross line fishing close season, or that the order of 26th December 1867 altered it, for if it did we could have no power to make a new order altering it again for three years to come, nor do I concur in making a close season for cross lines end so early, or in the reason why an order as to cross lines should be made now.

J. P.
T. S.

2 April 1868.

PROPOSED LETTERS to Mr. *Hardman*, and also the Clerk of Drogheda Board.

IN reference to Mr. Lane's letter to you of the 19th, as to close, &c., and to your letter of the 14th February last, asking what was the close season now existing in Drogheda district for cross line fishing, I am desired to say that the Commissioners have, since their meeting at Drogheda, given the subject further and full consideration, and they are of opinion that their [former] answer [to you] to Mr. Hardman, dated 18th February last, was quite correct, namely, that the order of December 1867 left the previous close season for cross lines untouched, and that it extends from 29th September to 15th March inclusive; but inasmuch as the point was not clearly brought out in that order, they will, for greater clearness, make a separate order for cross line fishing only, declaring it to be as above stated, from 29th September to 15th March inclusive.

See p. 16.

DRAFT proposed Order as to Cross Lines.

WE, the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf, do hereby decide that, in the District No. 17, &c., the close time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy, or take salmon or trout with cross lines and rods, shall be between the 29th day of September and the 15th day of March following, both days inclusive.

Mr. LANE'S MINUTE, dated 3 April 1868.

Drogheda, &c. Cross Line Fishing.

IT is a great pity that this question was not as carefully considered when it was first under consideration of the Commissioners, for Mr. P.'s remarks show it was worth it.

I am sorry to say I do not concur with Mr. P., and I think I am fortified in my opinion by that of the law officers in the Sligo close season, and while I think an order ought to be made in either view Mr. Paterson takes, it would be nugatory, for if our order altered the close season, we have no power to make any order now; if it did not, it remained as it is.

Case was not in any way similar.

See Mr. Lane's memorandum of 23 March 1868, p. 12, "there is now no close season for cross lines, &c."

The Commissioners have full power to direct a close season as fixed to cease, and such order would amount to an alteration, and certainly would not be void. The effect of it would be quite another thing, and if it abrogated the close season altogether, I agree it would be illegal, but that is not the case, the order would put an end to the close season fixed by order of bye laws, but as it could not put an end to the close season altogether, I think the effect would be to alter the close season by throwing it back on the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 92, s. 40, and as the three years section applies only to close seasons fixed by the Commissioners, I think they may, without waiting for the end of the three years, make any order fixing the close season, and if I am not right in this, I believe there is not any way of correcting what is properly called a blunder in the order, arising from not excepting rods and lines in the first clause, or not inserting single in the second, and when I put in my first memorandum that there is now no close season, &c., I should have put under the order to which I was referring, I concur with Mr. P. in his remarks, Nos. 9 and 10, but as the exception in the original order was intended to apply to single rods and lines only (over which we had no jurisdiction), and to leave cross lines in the same category with other engines, I dissent from the time now proposed for cross lines in common, I believe, with the conservators, not only of the Drogheda, but the other districts. In the early and late parts of the year they are most destructive.

See Mr. Lane's Minute of 23 March 1868, p. 12, "No close season now."

As to the form of the order, I settled it most reluctantly, after great persuasion to do so, knowing that it would, as it has been altogether set aside, but the time fixed will prevent me from signing the orders, in either of the districts, without further communication with the conservators, and as Mr. Paterson was not at the inquiries, I would suggest to him the propriety of acting against my opinion in this respect, or by letter, pledging himself to the times for cross line season.

From the letters I of course dissent, and as, however wrong Mr. P. may think my views, I may be right if an opinion is to be given on the former order, &c., he can scarcely suppose that I can allow that stated in the letter to be sent out as mine, though as to the order being made, or the times for the close season even, I should not interfere with.

I expect the same course to be taken with me, as I have always taken in the official letters when the Commissioners differed, either to say so, or to say there are doubts, and in this case it is, I think, particularly necessary, where there is really no occasion for expressing any opinion; and, as "Mr. Lane's letter" is put prominently forward in the letter, no one can read it without assigning an object, even though it may not be the right one.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Mr. PATERSON'S MINUTE thereon, dated 6th April 1868.

Drogheda Cross Line Close Season.

I THINK the letters drafted in the minute of 2nd April 1868, to Mr. Hardman and the clerk of the district, should now be despatched, and that it is unnecessary to state that the Commissioners differ in opinion, or that they doubt, as this is rather a matter between the Commissioners themselves.

As to the close time proposed for cross lines, what the two Commissioners agree to ends a month later* than Mr. Lane now proposes (though he assumes the contrary), and it is a proper medium close line between those for nets and single rods, and the former inquiry did not at all refer to cross lines, or show that the conservators desired any change in that respect.†

Mr. Lane, however, can sufficiently protect himself in this, as in all other cases where he differs from his colleagues, by recording his dissent in a minute. But if he continues, as he again proposes, to write letters of an official character in his own name‡ to parties with whom the Commissioners (that is, the majority of the Commissioners) are in communication, I think that we should at once put it to the Government to say whether the Government wishes the business of this Commission to be conducted on the views held by Mr. Lane as to the rights of individual Commissioners, or on the views of the majority of the Commissioners, as I believe that inextricable confusion will shortly result if the rules lately laid down as to correspondence are not strictly adhered to.

(signed) *J Paterson.*

See *ante*, p. 14.

(*N.B.*—The marginal notes printed in *italic* are by Mr. Lane.)

It was thought necessary to state it to the Lord Lieutenant by Mr. P.—R. J. L.

* *I cannot make out by any calculation that the 18th March is a month later than the 1st April.—R. J. L.*

8 April 1868.

† *Because cross lines and nets were nearly always the same, and when this was not, the cross line fishing began later.—R. J. L.*

He cannot in this, after having publicly in court stated a different opinion.—R. J. L.

8 April 1868.

‡ *Where or when?*

See pp. 11, 16.

I FULLY approve of the foregoing minute.

6 April 1868. (signed) *T. Spratt.*

Mr. LANE'S MINUTE, dated 13th April 1868.

EXCEPT perhaps in the instance of the Drogheda letter, I have not written, and therefore cannot "continue to write." I have not proposed, and therefore "cannot again propose," and I do not propose to write any letter of "an official character" in my own name. The Drogheda letter was the result of an emergency caused by Mr. Brady's violation of a rule made at his dictation, without any communication with me, and while his plain violation of his own rule is passed as a matter of course, my doubtful violation of it is, entirely at his suggestion most offensively urged, made the subject of repeated observation by my colleagues. There is of course some very good reason for this difference.

I am not aware of any "views which I hold as to the duties of individual Commissioners" which have not been not only held but invariably acted on by every member of the Commission, and by the secretary with their knowledge, from the institution of the Commission, and in many instances against my remonstrance, and the course has been acted on and sanctioned by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Mayo, Mr. Walpole, Lord Belmore, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Hardy, and successive attorneys and solicitors general.

It is only a few days since Mr. Brady had a conference with Lord Mayo, respecting the official business of the Commission, and according to the usual course he has refused to give me any information about it. Do the two Commissioners in London think that I am to be prevented by them from doing what is done by Mr. Brady, or that Lord Mayo or any other Government official will wait for the sanction of the majority of the Commissioners before they listen to anyone. I do not think "that it will tend to any useful purpose" to discuss further the abstract question of "views."

Marginal Note by Mr. Brady, Secretary.

"I never did such a thing on this or any other occasion. Mr. Lane wrote to me to know what Lord Mayo's answer in the House, that we were making inquiries about the weirs in the Shannon referred to, and I replied that I could not account for any newspaper report of what was said, but that I gave Lord Mayo all the information that could be given by any one.

A Commission is carried on by Acts, and therefore my "views," with respect even to the rule for business made at the secret conclave in London with such precipitancy, are unimportant, especially as (though not considering myself bound by it) knowing from my three years' experience in the office business that it would (as it is doing) work its own condemnation as it has begun to do, I am the only person who has adhered to it. It has been systematically violated by every one else. Even the legal portion of the business of the office has, contrary to my request, been transacted behind my back by Captain Spratt alone,

alone, in the office in consultation under Mr. Brady's directions with the clerk of the Crown solicitor, and a document I wrote for misused under such directions without being even shown to me. Do the Commissioners in London suppose that either the Government or the public will countenance any such acts, and this is but one of 50 to which when necessary I shall refer. Perhaps, however, this is better than the regular silent contempt with which any suggestion of mine at law, or in fact, is treated. There is no use in showing me a letter, if, as is the case, any alteration I suggest meets with the above fate.

I could not have a stronger instance than the letters now a second time returned, and the entire detail of this Drogheda business.

Here is a matter of opinion upon a matter which the Commission has not any jurisdiction to decide. Even in a decision, verbal or written, the two Commissioners are not authorised to state their opinion as that of the Commissioners. However, the third may be bound by the opinion of the majority to have the decision as they think fit, he is at full liberty to state his own opinion in whatever way they state theirs, but in a matter such as the present, there is strictly no such thing as an official opinion, and the letters read by the parties addressed will convey to their minds what is a falsehood.

If this is not intended, the language should certainly be altered. It cannot be so intended, and if the letters are left as they are, I cannot consistently with truth permit the letters to go forward and participate in misleading the parties.

As to the time fixed without professing to know the principle by which the close seasons have been fixed, but I will not, after the evidence given in several places, particularly in Waterford, as to cross fishing, sanction without further inquiry opening for the first time cross fishing before nets. It has opened after, but never before them.

In conclusion, I have to remark that I am now a month in Dublin which I could profitably have employed in doing the business of the Commission, and that while the English Commissioners have been in England, I have literally been entirely prevented from doing any business; my whole time, even my office holidays, being taken up in trying to answer angry discussions and observations upon, for the most part, imaginative assumptions. I cannot help saying that if the transaction of the public business is to be considered, it will require the Commissioners in England to transact their business under the influence of very different feelings, or else at once to make a rule that I shall know nothing of what is going on, and shall take no part in it. This rule would not be any alteration substantially in the course pursued.

R. J. L.

LETTER to Mr. *Hardman*, Conservator, Drogheda District, as directed by Minute of 2nd April 1868.

4, Dawson-street, Dublin,
3 April 186

Sir,

Not sent out, objected to by Mr. Lane.

IN reference to your letter of the 14th February last, asking what was the close season now existing in Drogheda district for cross line fishing, I am desired to say that the Commissioners have since their meeting at Drogheda given the subject further and full consideration, and that they are of opinion that their former answer to you, dated 18th February last, was quite correct, namely, that their order of December 1867 left the previous close season for cross lines untouched, and that it extends from 29th September to 15th March inclusive; but inasmuch as the point was not clearly brought out in that order, they will for greater clearness make a separate order for cross line fishing only, declaring it to be as above stated, from 29th September to 15th March inclusive.

I am, &c.

E. T. Hardman, Esq., Drogheda. (signed) *Thos. F. Brady*, Secretary.

LETTER to the Clerk of the Drogheda Board of Conservators, as directed by Minute of 2nd April 1867.

4, Dawson-street, Dublin,
3 April 1868.

Sir,

IN reference to Mr. Lane's letter to you of the 19th February last, as to the close season now existing in Drogheda district for cross line fishing, I am desired to say that the Commissioners have since their meeting at Drogheda given the subject further and full consideration, and they are of opinion that their answer to Mr. Hardman, dated 18th February last, was quite correct, namely, that the order of December 1867 left the previous close season for cross lines untouched, and that it extends from 29th September to 15th March inclusive, but inasmuch as the point was not clearly brought out in that Order, they will for greater clearness make a separate order for cross line fishing only, declaring it to be as above stated, from 29th September to 15th March inclusive.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Mr. Bourke,
The Clerk of the Drogheda Board of Conservators, Navan.

File D.

4, Dawson-street, Dublin,
10 December 1867.

Dear Sir,

Be good enough to attend, pursuant to the enclosed, to give me evidence respecting the river Lee, &c.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

A. C. Lyons, Esq.,
Mallow.

The other Commissioners did not know of the existence of this till the party summoned appeared in Cork.

(No. 3.)

Salmon Fisheries, Ireland.

You are hereby required personally to be and appear before the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, acting in execution of "The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the other Acts regulating the Irish fisheries, at the court-house, Cork, on Thursday, the 12th day of December 1867, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and to attend from day to day until discharged, to testify your knowledge of and concerning such matters as may then and there be inquired into by said Commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of said Acts, and herein fail not at your peril.

Given under the common seal of the Commissioners, this 10th day of December 1867.

A. O. Lyons, Esq. *R. J. Lane*, Special Commissioner.

File E.

Copy of Proposed Letter to Mr. *Hugh Lane.*

Buncrana Weir.

4, Dawson Street, Dublin,
13 March 1868.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that as Mr. Lane has informed his colleagues, Captain Spratt and Mr. Paterson, that he has written to you on the subject of this weir *in the nature of a* written judgment therein, and as neither Captain Spratt nor Mr. Paterson has seen Mr. Lane's letter to you, they will feel much obliged if you will be good enough to favour them with a copy thereof.

The words printed in italic were suggested by Mr. Lane.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*, Secretary.

Hugh Lane, Esq.

Copy of Mr. Commissioner *Lane's* Minute thereon.

I think it was very curious, behind my back, to settle this without applying to me for a copy of my letter; I consider this a matter solely between Captain Spratt and me. Mr. P. ought to have spoken to me about it before he acted at all, and my reason for writing to Mr. Lane was that the letter sent to him was not shown to me before it was sent, so that I had no opportunity of saying anything about it. This is the inconvenience I find from not being able at all to consult with my colleagues.

See subsequent refusal to give copy, p. 19.

13 March 1868. *R. J. L.*

Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt's Minute.

Instead of writing to Mr. Hugh Lane for a copy of the letter written to him by Mr. R. J. Lane, I wish first Mr. Brady to write to Mr. R. J. Lane, at the request of Captain Spratt and myself, for copies of any letter or letters he has written to Mr. Hugh Lane as to the Buncrana Weir; any letter he has written to Mr. Darley as to the Newport Fish Pass; any letter he has written to the Cork conservators or their clerk, as to fish passes in the river Lee, and all other letters which he has written since November last, behind the backs of his colleagues, to any conservator or other person interested officially in the business of the Commission, and with whom the Commissioners have been in communication, wherever such letters purport to qualify or comment upon the official acts of the Commission.

Unless such letters immediately upon being written are shown to the secretary, and copies filed with the other correspondence, the consequence will be to cause great confusion and lay a trap for and stultify the other Commissioners, who may act in ignorance of such secret correspondence.

See File K., pp. 26, 27.

If Mr. Lane says that official letters are sent away without being shown to him, he should be officially requested by the secretary to state in writing what meaning he attaches to the words "being shown to him," so that the secretary may make reasonable arrangements consistently with the business being carried on, so as to satisfy this condition. The rule already laid down requires any letter approved by two Commissioners to be shown to the third Commissioner before being dispatched, if such third Commissioner is at hand, and this rule the secretary states has been invariably complied with, so far as he is concerned. Mr. Brady will be good enough to write to Mr. Lane in the terms of the first paragraph, the latter part being merely the reasons, which also may be shown to Mr. Lane.

See File K., pp. 26, 27.

J. P.
T. S.

Mr. Lane's Minute thereon, 23rd March 1868.

On Minute of Mr. *Paterson*, and Secretary's Letter thereon, of the 18th instant.

This ought to have been the subject of private personal communication between the Commissioners, while Mr. P. was here.

Before replying, I wish to know :—

1st. Whether Mr. Paterson means to say, that in anything I did, I "laid a trap" for the other Commissioners?

2nd. What is the meaning of "a person interested officially in the business of the Commission"?

3rd. What am I to understand by the "official acts of the Commission"?

4th. Upon what authority has Mr. P. impliedly asserted, that either to Mr. Hugh Lane, Mr. Darley, the Cork Conservators, their clerk, any Conservator or other person, Mr. Lane has written any letter "purporting to" qualify or comment upon, the official "acts of the Commission"?

5th. What is the meaning of "a letter purporting to qualify the act of the Commission"?

It is right to say, that the hasty description I gave in Drogheda of a letter I wrote to Mr. Hugh Lane is scarcely borne out by the letter.

There is only one meaning for the words "being shown to me" which I know of, or could attach to them, and that is obvious to anyone.

Both minute and letter have been written upon a series of surmises, a proceeding which I consider is neither official nor justifiable.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt's Minutes, dated 25th March 1868.

Proposed Letters to be written by the Secretary.

To Mr. Hugh Lane.

I am desired by the Commissioners to ask you to favour me with a copy of a letter written to you by Mr. R. J. Lane, as to his opinion on the Buncrana Weir case, as I find I have no copy thereof.

To Mr. Darley.

Ditto, as to Fish Pass on the Newport Weir.

To Mr. Carleton.

I am desired by the Commissioners to ask you to favour me with a copy of any letters, written since the Commissioners last visited Cork, by Mr. R. J. Lane, relative to the fish passes on the Cork waterworks and Ballincollig weirs, as I find I have no copy thereof.

Mr. Lane's Minute, dated 26th March 1868.

I protest against the Secretary writing such letters "by desire of the Commissioners," when I disapprove of them, they will mislead; and let the truth be told.

2ndly. I object

2ndly. I object to anyone being asked by the Commissioners for copies of any letters written by me, except official, and without asking me if I wrote as such.

3rdly. I object to any letter being written to anyone until I have been furnished with the information I asked to enable me to answer the request of Mr. P. and Captain S.; and I remark that my minute has not been returned according to the usual rule.

Mr. PATERSON's and Captain SPRATT's MINUTE, dated 27th March 1868.

WE think it will serve no useful purpose to answer the queries referred to. Mr. Lane has already stated to the Commissioners that he wrote a letter of the description referred to, to Mr. Hugh Lane; also that he wrote to Mr. Darley, and also that he would write to the Cork Conservators, and we find that he had secretly written such a letter in the Drogheda case, the sudden disclosure of which stultified the other Commissioners in the eyes of the Conservators at Drogheda, as well as of the public. We think, therefore, that the general requisition, added to the three particular instances in our minute, is fully justified; and we consider it essential to the proper conduct of the public business that we should be provided with copies of all such letters as have been requested. We take the step of applying to third parties with regret, but, as we consider that Mr. Lane refuses to supply the copies, we have no alternative. If, therefore, Mr. Lane does not supply the copies, as asked, after seeing this minute, we wish the three parties named to be written to in the terms minuted.

J. P.
27 March 1868. *T. S.*

Mr. LANE's MINUTE, dated 31st March 1868.

As Mr. Lane's colleagues have refused to explain the meaning, when he required it, of their extensive and involved request, he is obliged to answer it according to what he takes to be the meaning of it, wishing, as he does, to prevent his colleagues pursuing a course so unprecedented and unjustifiable, and

1st. He did not state that the letter he wrote to Mr. Hugh Lane about the Buncrana Weir was "of the description referred to," nor did he write any "such letter." *See* Mr. Lane's Minute of 5th May, p. 29.

2nd. He did not state that he wrote, nor did he write to Mr. Darley any letter "of the description referred to." *See* Mr. Lane's Minute of 5th May, p. 29.

3rd. He did not state that he wrote any letter to the Cork Conservators of "the description referred to," and he did not write the letter to them which he said he would, as he did not wish to give any pretext for any unpleasantry, and this demand is made upon a groundless assumption by Captain S. and Mr. P. *See* Mr. Lane's Minute of 5th May, p. 29. *See* Mr. Lane's Minute of 5th May, p. 29.

4th. Mr. Lane wrote no such letter as he has been requested to produce copies of, and he cannot therefore give copies of them. *See* his Minute of 5th May, p. 29.

Mr. Lane's letters to Mr. Hugh Lane and Mr. Darley were private and not official, as they were aware, and though what purported to be a letter of the Commission sent without Mr. Lane's knowledge to Mr. Hugh Lane, would have justified Mr. Lane in doing more, he requested Mr. Hugh Lane (even before action was taken by Captain S. and Mr. P.), to be guided entirely by the letter sent from the office, a letter sent with Mr. P.'s sanction; while Mr. P. in open court declared substantially that this evidence, which Captain S. requires, is in part unnecessary, and for this Mr. Hugh Lane's client has already incurred an expense of 5 *l.* or 6 *l.* *See*, p. 17, proposed letter, altered by Mr. Lane, as marked in *italic*.

Mr. Lane would not care who saw the letter he wrote, and which relates only to himself, and copies of which he would have readily shown but for the insulting threats made to him in Drogheda, and the influencing motives for hostility to Mr. Lane, as stated by Captain S. and the Secretary of the Commission; but he refuses to recognise the right of his colleagues to surmise the contents of letters and use that surmise as a ground for insisting on their production. Such a course would justify his colleagues in asking for Mr. Lane's correspondence with his nearest relative; and Mr. Lane having stated that the letters were not of "the description referred to," Mr. Lane denies the right of the two Commissioners in London to call themselves "the Commissioners," or as such officially to ask anyone for these letters. If Captain S. and Mr. P. are afraid to show to those to whom they are writing the real character of their letters, Mr. Lane will take care, not "secretly" but openly, to prevent the parties written to from being deceived by the language of the letters; and he thinks it will be much more advisable to permit the business of the Commission to be carried on quietly than to have it stopped, as it has been, as far as Mr. Lane is concerned, for the last week, by offensive minutes. No copy has yet been shown, or substance given, up to 28th April 1868; but *see* reference to it, p. 29,

The statement that the Drogheda letter was "secretly written," is laughable to anyone knowing the nature of it, and that there was to be a meeting in Drogheda within three weeks, and the Commissioners were apprised before they were written, of the supposed letters It was not known to anyone in the office, save to Mr. Lane, till it was handed up in open court. *See* statement and File C., p. 11.

See Mr. Lane's Minute of 5th May, p. 29, giving substance of this letter.

See statement and File C., p. 11.

The Sligo case was not analogous.

letters to the Cork Conservators, and to Mr. Hugh Lane, and their not having said anything made Mr. Lane abandon the letter he first proposed to the Cork Conservators, and avoid saying anything to Mr. Hugh Lane, or Mr. Darley, to which he considered there could be any objection. The letter to the Drogheda clerk Mr. Lane had a copy of, and the other Commissioners were not stultified (as they describe it) by Mr. Lane's letter, by refusing to consider, as it now appears, a question which had been for a week before them, and which had been in discussion substantially in the Sligo case, and the "trap" Mr. Lane laid for them was, to express his opinion upon the point, which, like all others during the last five months (seven or eight in the last week), both in law and fact they have entirely disregarded, except when they could not avoid it; never altering a line in a letter, answering him when he asked the reason or authority for doing things, and leaving it to Captain S. to write minutes on legal matters, which he cannot be expected to understand.

Mr. Lane has to remark that, though by a special provision in the Act, the opinion of two Commissioners at trials is to guide the decision in all other cases, one may act alone, and Mr. Lane has more than once been requested by the Government to do so. Mr. Eden did it, and Captain Spratt has done it oftener than anyone, and constantly acted on without my knowledge where he was going or what for, but nothing in the Act, either at trials or otherwise, prevents any Commissioner from giving his own opinion, either in open court, by writing, or in conversation. Such a course has always been pursued hitherto, and until Mr. Paterson came into the Commission, it was never found to do any injury, and Mr. Lane did not object to it, but acting according to the feeling he has expressed, he did not in the Sligo case, when Mr. P. differed from his colleagues, send forward as the opinion of "the Commissioners" the opinion of the majority; and no answer was given, whilst Mr. Paterson very shortly after, in violation of his own rule, sent to the Castle a letter taking the distinction which it is now found convenient to do between "the Commissioners," "two Commissioners" and "one Commissioner," and separating, where he thought it useful, the acts of the Commission, and that, too, in such ambiguous language as to lead those who read the letter to think, as some did, that the one differing Commissioner was Mr. Lane, as the whole course of the Commission has been of late to endeavour to make out that he is blameable for all the mistakes, and many things are done which have at least the appearance of being done solely for the purpose of establishing this idea.

31 March 1868.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

The only directions given were those of 3rd December 1867. File B., p. 9.

I shall not attempt any longer to carry on these proceedings, nor shall I answer any more angry Minutes; I cannot give my time to it, and the Commissioners in London have taken upon themselves to direct the clerk in the office not to write any letters, or do anything for me, but as to myself, I do not intend longer to be guided by a rule which has, as I anticipated, worked most inconveniently, and is violated by everyone who assisted in making it.

(signed) *R. J. L.*

(For continuation of Minutes on this subject, *see* File L. p. 27.)

File F.

Elphin Drainage District, County Roscommon.

Sir, Strokestown, 21 March 1868.

Receipt acknowledged, and that it would be laid before the Commissioners without delay. 23rd March 1868.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Drainage Board, I have the honour to request the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries will send a competent person to inspect the several weirs and fisheries situate on the Owenmore river and its tributaries in this district, as the "Board" is of opinion that they are illegal, in consequence of not having in them the gaps required by law.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *Thomas Roberts,*
Secretary.

T. F. Brady, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

Letter from Mr. *Lane* in reply to above Letter, same Date as official Acknowledgment of Receipt.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin.

Sir, Monday, 23 March 1868.

In reference to yours of the 21st instant, have the goodness to let me know where the weirs are situated of which you complain, and whether, if I go down on Thursday, you, or anyone acquainted with them can meet me, to show me the weirs. What is the nearest railway station to them?

(signed) *R. J. Lane,*
Special Commissioner.

Thomas Roberts, Esq.,
Strokestown.

MINUTE of Mr. *Paterson* and Captain *Spratt.*

24 March 1868.

THE Commissioners would have had no objection that Mr. Lane should go and inspect these weirs as proposed, if, instead of writing an un-official letter in his own name, he had drafted an answer, in the name of the Commissioners, stating what he proposed, and sending it on for the approval of another Commissioner, in the usual way. This would have been entirely regular, and would have accomplished the same end by the loss of only one post, whereas, by the mode adopted, Mr. Roberts must have received by the same post the Commissioners' official acknowledgment of the letter and Mr. Lane's private letter; and these being inconsistent must inevitably tend to weaken, in the eyes of third parties, the Commissioners' reputation for the conduct of public business. The Commissioners hope therefore that Mr. Lane will in future keep the above rule in view in making such an appointment.

At the same time the Commissioners assent to Mr. Lane going to inspect, though of course they cannot be bound by an official act or opinion to be done or given as to the within subject, without their knowledge. The Commissioners observe some previous correspondence on the subject of these weirs, in February 1867, which may probably cause some embarrassment.

(signed) *J. P.*
T. S.

MINUTE of Mr. *Lane.*

30 March 1868.

I DECLINE to recognise Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt as the "Commissioners." They are not. I also decline to ask liberty from them; nor do I want their consent to go anywhere I please, and giving any opinion I form. It was always done by every member of the Commission, and most of all by Captain Spratt, with commendation for doing so, and I shall go and visit these weirs independent of the "assent" volunteered of "the Commissioners." As Mr. Lane's opinions on law and fact are, except where it is impossible to do so, disregarded by "the Commissioners," it was quite unnecessary for them to intimate to him that they cannot be bound by any act or opinion of his. He has no reason to fear the correctness of the opinions he gives, as he considers them beforehand.

As the correspondence was in England, Mr. Lane could not, of course, refer to it; but, for many reasons, it does not create the least embarrassment with reference to looking at the weirs and considering whether in structure they are illegal.

Mr. Lane has further to add that, since the Commission was appointed, he has never done any official act without full consultation with his colleagues, as they ought to be aware from Lord Lifford's case, in which, if he was so inclined to act alone, he could have done so six months ago.

See his letter to Drogheda Conservators, dated 19th February. File C, p. 11.

(signed) *R. J. L.*

Elphin Drainage District.

Sirs, Strokestown, 30 March 1868.

IN reference to my letter of the 24th instant, to R. J. Lane, Esq., I beg to inform you that the water in the Owenmore river is now sufficiently low to admit of an inspection of the weirs, &c., and I shall, if possible, D.V., attend (and if I cannot, I shall have a competent person in waiting) to meet Mr. Lane on the day he comes down, if I am made aware of it, and, as there may not be a post-car at Drumsea Station, I shall have one on the arrival of the train.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Roberts.*

The Special Commissioners
Irish Fisheries.

MR. LANE'S MINUTE.

31 March 1868.

WRITE and acknowledge receipt, and to thank him for the information, saying I will take the earliest opportunity to let him know when I fix a day to go down.

COPY of Mr. *Lane's* Letter to Mr. *Roberts.*

Sir, 31 March 1868.

I BEG leave to acknowledge receipt of yours of yesterday, and to say that I shall take the earliest opportunity of going down to look at the weirs, and will give you timely notice of the day I fix.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

File G.

Sessional Crown Solicitor, *Kilkenny*, to the Special Commissioners, Irish Fisheries.

Gentlemen, 2 April 1868.

By a late rule of the Attorney General's, all Sessional Crown solicitors are ordered to support the decision of magistrates when appeals are lodged to quarter sessions.

As scarce a session passes without an appeal upon a conviction for breach of the fishery laws, if you can from time to time furnish me with any documents or decisions that may assist me in this branch of my duty, I shall feel obliged, and you will aid me in carrying out the views, so far, of the Attorney General.

There is a case that I learn you have caused to be printed, Murphy and others *v.* Ryan; if you let me have it I will thank you, as a case I expect will come on before the magistrates here which must be governed by that decision.

(signed) *B. Scott*,
Sessional Crown Solicitor.

Receipt acknowledged by Secretary, and that it would be laid before the Commissioners without delay.
3 April 1868.

Minute by Mr. *Lane* of same Date.

Write to say I send him the case, and that I shall feel obliged if he will let me know when the cases he refers to are likely to come on, and whether there are any appeals to the chairman on magistrates' decisions.

(*See* Copy annexed.)

Copy of Mr. *Lane's* Letter.

Sir, 3 April 1868.

Yours of yesterday has been forwarded to my colleagues in London. In the meantime I send you the report, Murphy *v.* Ryan, and shall feel obliged if you will let me know when the case you refer to is likely to be before the magistrates, and whether there are any appeals from the magistrates to the chairman this session.

B. Scott, Esq. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt's Minute.

6 April 1868.

The request of Mr. Scott was reasonable, and would, of course, be granted by the Commissioners, but Mr. Lane's individual reply is in direct violation of the rules of the Commission, and should not have been written.

J. P.
T. S.

File H.

Viscountess Palmerston's Mullaghmore Net.

2 Merrion-square South, Dublin,
Sir, 24 March 1868.

First read by Mr. Lane, and sent on, without comment, to the other Commissioners.

We are desired to ask you if the Commissioners would execute a memorial to register in the Deed's Office the certificate for this net given by the Commissioners, in order to have it on record. The certificate is so small, and on paper, it might be easily lost.

We are, &c.

Thos. F. Brady, Esq., Secretary, (signed) *Saml.* and *Ed. Reeves* & Son.
4 Dawson-street.

Captain Spratt's Minute.

26 March 1868.

The certificate is now a record of the county, being lodged with the clerk of the peace, and as such is always available; if Mr. Reeves will pay for a parchment certificate in lieu of the one in their hands, and the other Commissioners see no objection, I have none to its being done.

Mr. Paterson's Minute.

26 March 1868.

As this request relates to a matter of practice of the courts and register offices in Dublin, I should like to have Mr. Lane's opinion thereon as to whether there is any objection to our executing a certificate in duplicate, or otherwise.

Mr. Lane's Minute.

28 March 1868.

The request appears to me perfectly absurd, and I shall not execute any memorial.

The draft answer being thus devolved upon his colleagues, they directed the Secretary to write, as follows:

Copy of Secretary's Letter to Messrs. *Reeves.*

Gentlemen, 31 March 1868.

In answer to your letter of 24th instant, I am directed to say that the certificate of the Commissioners is, by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 114, ss. 6 and 33, made conclusive evidence of title, and that the difficulty arising from its being so small may be obviated by getting it mounted on a larger and more durable material, according to your wishes in that respect; the Commissioners, therefore, think that any further document from them would be unnecessary, especially as a copy of their certificate is also deposited with the clerk of the peace.

Mr. Lane's Memorandum thereon: "Wrote myself, also. "*R. J. L.*"

Copy of Mr. *Lane's* Letter to Messrs. *Reeves.*

Gentlemen, 31 March 1868.

In addition to the official answer sent herewith to yours of the 24th instant, I beg leave to say that there is no provision made in the Fishery Acts for the registry of a certificate, nor is there any provision for it in the Registry Acts. I do not think that a memorial of a certificate could be prepared so as to meet the requirements of the Registry Acts, and from my (as you are aware) very intimate knowledge of that office, I do not believe that the registrar would allow such a document as you propose to be registered.

See Mr. Lane's reply, 28th March, to request for his opinion. None of this information given by him.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

File I.

(777.)

Letter from J. S. Dwyer on 31st March, stating he has forwarded a letter to the Lord Lieutenant suggesting certain things to be done, received by Mr. Lane, and sent to the other Commissioners without note or comment.

Official reply written 8th April, "That if the Commissioners are referred to by his Excellency they will be prepared to consider the resolutions, but as they were not stated, the Commissioners were not in a position to give an opinion at present."

This letter was prepared for dispatch, and sent on to be seen by Mr. Lane, who on same day had, in the absence and without the knowledge of the other two Commissioners, received from Sir T. Larcom the resolutions referred to by Mr. Dwyer, and the want of which had rendered the above sentence necessary in the proposed official reply. Mr. Lane thereupon sent back the above proposed reply to the other Commissioners with the following memorandum:—

"This letter if now sent out would be a falsehood, so I cannot allow it to go."

8th April 1867. *R. J. L.*

(781.)

Letter received from C. Douglas, relative to the Bush Fishing Weir and the Queen's Gap therein.

Received by Mr. Lane, and forwarded without note or comment to the other Commissioners, who returned it to him with a request for his views on the subject.

Mr. Lane replied:—

"I stated my views respecting the gap before the letter to Mr. Douglas was written, and have nothing to add.

"*R. J. L.*"

Whereupon the following minute was made by Captain Spratt:—

"I have no recollection of Mr. Lane having stated his views upon the gap, and as Mr. Lane declines to put them in writing as a minute, in reply to this letter from Mr. Douglas, and believing the gap has been made in accordance with the plan approved by the Commissioners, I suggest that Mr. Grey be sent to survey the weir, that the Commissioners may be in a position to give a certificate of the present condition of the weir; if it is found to meet the requirements of the Acts, and the condition of the cribs are also found satisfactory, Mr. Grey could avail himself of the opportunity to survey other weirs in the neighbourhood which the Commissioners have no plan of certifying the gap to be in accordance with their order."

This minute, approved by Mr. Paterson, was sent with the necessary written instructions for Mr. Grey to be seen by Mr. Lane, who returned the papers with the following minute:—

"When Captain Spratt has no recollection, as is not unfrequent, of what was done, it would be better if he did not venture to put in writing statements respecting Mr. Lane quite contrary to fact, as the statement marked in red ink in this memorandum is (*see* Mr. Lane's memorandum of 25th ultimo on 714). Captain Spratt appears also to have forgotten that when this weir was tried it was proved that the gap was not in accordance with the plan of the Commissioners, and it is quite useless to send Mr. Grey to make that inquiry; the entire question was investigated before us, and we are the proper persons to decide on it, and I cannot agree to delegating my powers and duties to Mr. Grey in this or any other case. Mr. Grey is not the person to decide upon the 'requirements of the Acts,' and we have no certificate to give under any circumstances; though the letter goes to Mr. Grey, I entirely disapprove of it."

The minute to which Mr. Lane now refers was made by him on 714, and was first seen by the Commissioners and the Secretary on the 18th April, after Captain Spratt's minute was written. It is dated 25 March, and is as follows:—

"Mr. B. having told me that the gap there is a very good one, in fact, I believe, better than that we fixed, I think it would be better to let it remain."

This was after, not before, the proposed letter to Mr. Douglas was written.

17th April, 1867. *R. J. L.*

(791.)

LETTER from Sir Thomas Larcom enclosing a letter from J. S. Dwyer to his Excellency, suggesting that copies of the decision of the Court of Common Pleas *re* Murphy *v.* Ryan, should be sent to all petty sessions for magistrates' guidance, with law adviser's opinion thereon, and asking Commissioners' observations.

Received by Mr. Lane on 8th April, and forwarded without note or comment to the other Commissioners, who replied "that they concurred with the law adviser as to the utility of doing as he recommended."

Mr. LANE'S MINUTE thereon.

"This does not appear to me to answer the question asked at all."

16th April, 1868.

LETTER received from Sir *Thomas Larcom*, on subject of Shannon Fish Passes, on 1st April.

THE clerk having omitted to acknowledge its receipt on same day, as directed in all cases, the secretary acknowledged receipt in following terms, on its first reaching his hands:—

"Sir, "Shannon Passes, 3 April 1868.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, which shall be laid before the Commissioners without delay.

"I am, &c.

"Sir Thos. A. Larcom, "(signed) *T. F. Brady*,

"&c. &c." "Secretary."

This letter was returned by Mr. Lane to the other Commissioners, with the following memorandum:—

"I object to a letter which was received here on the 1st being acknowledged as of this day, when, in fact, it ought to have been answered, as it did not require a minutes consideration. Not acknowledging it then is a violation without reason of even the rule laid down on the subject, one not thought of in any other office."

(780.)

Letter from Sir Thomas Larcom, in reference to Shannon fish passes, and asking whether they could be so constructed that, in case of any alteration of the weirs, they could be rendered available for use in other positions.

Received by Mr. Lane, and forwarded to the other Commissioners without note or comment.

Official Reply sent:—"That, in the absence of plans showing the details, the Commissioners were not in a position to give a satisfactory answer; but they thought they could be so constructed that, in the event of the weirs being afterwards altered, the fish passes would not thereby be rendered inefficient, &c."

This letter was dispatched after being seen by Mr. Lane, who returned the papers to the other Commissioners, with the following memorandum:—

> "I see no difficulty in answering the question asked without any further information; but as Captain Spratt and Mr. Paterson want further information, the letter can go on. The greater part of the letter is answered on the assumption of the reverse of what is plainly stated in the letter.
>
> "9 April 1868." "*R. J. L.*"

(797.)

A further letter from Sir T. Larcom on same subject, asking "what description of fish passes would be suitable to the works in their present state, and remain so in the event of any alteration in the works."

Received by Mr. Lane, and forwarded to the other Commissioners, with the following memorandum thereon:—

> "This arises out of the want of information which ought to have been given in the former letter. Our letters appear as if we tried to avoid answering the questions.
>
> "It would be very desirable that minutes were made with ink instead of pencil, which is, for the most part, unintelligible."

Official Reply thereinafter written to Sir T. Larcom:—"That as the majority of the present Commissioners had no personal knowledge of the fish passes proposed, the previous correspondence having occurred in the time of their predecessors, they had directed their engineer to examine and report as to the best description of passes applicable, &c."

This proposed reply was returned to the other Commissioners by Mr. Lane, with the following memorandum:—

> "All the correspondence is in London, and tracings of the passes ought to be with it; and what was proposed can be known from this. I think those ought to be looked at before this answer is sent, and, if they can be conveniently spared, I should like to see them.
>
> "*R. J. L.*"

This was not the case.

(795.)

Letter received from coast-guard officer at Letterkenny, asking for information as to extent of several fisheries in Lackagh River. Received by Mr. Lane, and forwarded to the other Commissioners without note or comment.

Replied to officially, on minute by the two Commissioners, and reply sent to Mr. Lane, who forwarded it, and returned letter of coast-guard, with the following memorandum:—

> "This relates to sea fishing, and does not appear to be for us at all."

Proposed Bye-law to Prohibit Fishing at Wellington-bridge, River Lee.

On the 10th February last, the Cork Conservators pressed the Commissioners "to pass a bye-law for this purpose, at all events until the fish passes were built." Mr. Lane stated, that an inquiry had been held on this subject, and the bye-law was stopped, as the Commissioners thought the fish passes would be made, but he was quite ready to pass it without further inquiry, if it was likely to be of use this year; but with the delay in the Privy Council, he feared it would not. It ought not, he said, continue after the pass is open, but if it is passed, it ought to be done at once. The other Commissioners agreed with Mr. Lane, and informed the Conservators that as there was a speedy prospect of the fish pass being completed, they thought it was inexpedient at present to entertain the subject.

On the 7th March, the Conservators pressed the matter again on the Commissioners, stating that they did not see why the question should interfere with the making of the bye-law, which they considered necessary as well as the pass.

The Commissioners replied to this, that with their best exertions the bye-law could scarcely be passed so as to operate this year, and as the completion of the fish pass would prevent the fish from being impounded in the hole referred to, they hoped that the pass would prevent the necessity for any bye-law.

On the 4th April, a further resolution was passed by the Cork Conservators, stating that even if the passes were finished, they conceived the bye-law would be most necessary, and they again urged on the Commissioners the utility of passing such at once, in accordance with the memorial so extensively signed, and handed to the Commissioners in the court-house last year.

To this the majority of the Commissioners agreed, and did reply on 11th April, "That they would urge the contractor to complete the passes; and as the Conservators still thought the bye-law also expedient, they would hold a further inquiry into the subject, as they were not prepared on the previous inquiry to make the bye-law, and had hoped the passes would have been a sufficiently satisfactory remedy."

This letter was sent to Mr. Lane, who dispatched it to the Conservators, and sent to the other Commissioners the following memorandum:—"I do not think that the last letter sent could have been looked at when this was written."

The Commissioners, by their letter of the 11th April, having undertaken to hold a further inquiry into the matter, directed on the 4th inst. (May 1868) a memorial to be sent to Mr. Lane, requesting he would be good enough to say what day during this month he would sit in Cork to hold this inquiry, and to which he replied as follows:—"There was an inquiry held before, and the evidence showed the necessity for it, at all events, till the pass was made, and I am quite ready to pass the bye-law without further inquiry, though I think it useless to do so at present."

An official letter goes to the Conservators, stating the necessity for a further inquiry, and that it would be held, and when it is proposed to fix a day for it, no definite reply is received from Mr. Lane, and the resolution of the Conservators, considering the bye-law to be most necessary even if the passes were completed, is not considered by him in his memoranda.

File K.

The Secretary to Mr. *Lane.*

Dear Sir, 18 March 1868.

As I am most anxious not only to prevent misunderstanding, but also to carry out as far as lies in my power the wishes of the Commissioners, I will feel obliged if you will be good enough to state in writing what meaning you attach to the words in minute made by you lately, "being shown to you," so that I may be able to make arrangements consistently with the business of the Commission being carried on, so as to satisfy this condition. The rule already laid down requires any minute approved by two Commissioners to be shown to the third, and this rule I have complied with in every way in my power, unless on one occasion recently, when the messenger forgot to take up the letters, and of which I was in total ignorance till next morning.

Should you desire to see the minute made for the letter written this day by Captain Spratt and Mr. Paterson, I will show it, or send it to you.

(signed) *Thos. F. Brady,*
Secretary.

Mr. *Lane* to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 21 March 1868.

As the answer to yours of the 18th inst., on your own behalf, is involved in the answer to the minute of Mr. Paterson, on which you wrote me a letter on the same day on behalf of Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt, I do not think that there is any occasion for my replying to yours, at all events at present.

I am, &c.

Thos. F. Brady, Esq. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Secretary to Mr. *Lane.*

25 March 1868.

In case of Mr. Lane's absence in the country, will he be good enough to say how he proposes that letters written on the minutes of the two other Commissioners should be shown to him, or what arrangements he proposes to meet that contingency, or in cases of his not being in the office?

I will be glad to get Mr. Lane's views on this for my guidance.

Mr. *Lane* to Secretary.

26 March 1868.

All the arrangements about letters and business have been made by "the Commissioners," against Mr. Lane's wish. It is, therefore, useless for Mr. Lane to suggest anything. Until the attempt to carry on the business of the Commission out of the office was made by a person knowing nothing of the office business, who had never been in it, no inconvenience was ever felt, every case being provided for.

Inconvenience, unpleasantry, and a total ignorance on my part of what is done, or the reasons for doing it, has been the result of it, as I expected; and my time is so taken up with extraordinary memorandums, and the answers to them, that I have not time to do even the little official business which I am permitted to take part in.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Secretary to Mr. *Lane.*

27 March 1868.

I have already stated to Mr. Lane that I am anxious to meet even his wishes, but I must very respectfully say, that the above minute is not any answer to my question as to what arrangements I should make to show him letters written on the authority of the other two Commissioners, in the case of his absence from office. I am ready to make such arrangements as may be consistent with the carrying out of the public business, but if Mr. Lane still declines to give me any idea of his wishes, I must only send out all letters written on the proper authority in the cases to which I refer.

(signed) *Thos. F. Brady,*
Secretary.

Mr. *Lane* to Secretary.

30 March 1868.

Mr. Brady is quite aware of the course always adopted on the Commission up to November last, and Mr. Lane sees no reason to alter it. The arrangement of business was always made by the Commissioners when together, when the things could be discussed, and not, as now, by two Commissioners, without the least consultation with Mr. Lane; and as the present arrangement of business was made at Mr. Brady's instance, Mr. Lane feels certain it will not be altered, nor will any suggestion by Mr. Lane be attended to; but Mr. Lane does not consider himself at all bound any longer to follow a course of business so thoroughly inconvenient.

File L.

(For previous part of Minutes on this subject, *see* File E, p. 20.)

Captain Spratt's Minute, dated 27th April 1868.

By Mr. Lane's minutes of the 31st March and 13th April, he has virtually refused his colleagues the copies of the letters they have a full right to demand, after the previous avowal made by Mr. Lane regarding their aim and purport, in respect to the decision of his colleagues on questions of public duty. He also refuses to allow their application for the copies of these letters to the parties to whom they were to go forward, on pleas that are neither satisfactory nor consistent, but, on the contrary, endeavours to evade the request with indirect generalities, and an evasive use of the words and expressions of his colleagues in their minutes upon them.

As Mr. Lane also imports personal accusations or recriminations touching the acts of his colleagues, Captain Spratt cannot pass these personalities without requiring Mr. Lane to prove his statements, and courts the fullest inquiry regarding them, more especially in reference to the information he gave to the Crown Solicitor, through his chief clerk, Mr. Kelly, since it was of great importance to the Crown Solicitor at the moment, in reference to an important appeal case then pending, and upon which he was anxious for the fullest information before the intended hearing of it in the Queen's Bench.

Moreover, as Mr. Lane has finally prevented the official reply of his two colleagues, as the majority of the Commissioners, to be sent to the Drogheda Board of Conservators, in explanation of their views and decision on the cross-line season question in that district, and shelters his proceeding and direct opposition and action under an assumption that the

acts referring to the powers of the Commissioners enable him, or any one Commissioner, to act independently of his colleagues in all cases, except in trials, Captain Spratt feels there is no other course, as the majority cannot get their decisions put into force through the office, under this assumption of individual power by Mr. Lane, but to refer the whole matter to the Government, as Mr. Lane has been already informed we should be obliged to do, for the future governance and guidance of the Commission in its official action and correspondence, and he suggests that the minutes that have recently passed, in their effort to forward this matter, and other important business of the Commission, be also sent, that they may fully understand the facts, and the present difficulty of working the Commission with Mr. Lane's mode of action and tone of minutes.

27 April 1868. (signed) *T. Spratt.*

Mr. Paterson's Minute, dated 27th April 1868.

I also think, for substantially the same reasons as those stated by Captain Spratt, that we have no alternative but to refer to Government for an expression of opinion as to whether Mr. Lane's opinions, avowed and acted upon, as to the right and powers of one Commissioner to deal with third parties, in opposition to the will and decision of the majority of the Commissioners, are compatible with the due working of this department.

I think we should now prepare a statement as to the leading circumstances of our recent differences on so vital a question, to be submitted to the Government, our common superiors, for our direction.

27 April 1868. (signed) *J. P.*

Minute received from Mr. *Lane* on 29th April, on Captain *Spratt* and Mr. *Paterson's* Memorandums about Business of 27th April.

The minutes referred to in these memorandums are in London; before answering them, I wish to see that of 13th April, of which I have not a copy.

In the meantime, I must disclaim having ever stated the "aim or purport" of the letters referred to, or that they had any aim or purport in respect to "the decision of my colleagues on questions of public duty;" and though the word "evasion," "evasive use of words, &c.," may justify comment, I pass them, wishing really to do nothing to keep up or justify the ill-feeling evinced against me. I answered the minute of my colleagues to the best of my ability, after they had refused to state the meaning of their expressions which I asked, to guide me, and prevent any such observations as those now made.

See substance of letters given by Mr. Lane, in his Minute of 5th May, p. 29.

I also disclaim any "personal accusations or recriminations." I said, Captain Spratt and the other Commissioners had done what I did, without complaint.

Captain Spratt went to Cork, Youghal, Waterford, Galway, Newport, Ballina, Drogheda, Coleraine, Wexford, &c., &c., and wrote letters to Coast Guards, Admiralty, and other parties respecting the business, and I did not object to it, because it was the usual course, and I thought that, while he acted as an individual and did not commit me, he had full right to do so, even to the extent of doing the legal business. There is nothing "to prove" in all this; I only say, what one has a right to do, another has.

See File C., p. 16.

As to the Drogheda bye-law, I did not "prevent the reply of my colleagues, as that of the majority of the Commissioners to be sent." That is exactly what I wanted, viz., to have the same language used as was used to the Lord Lieutenant respecting the Shannon passes; but I will remove that bone of contention at once by saying, if that is all, let it go as it is; I am not in the least afraid of my professional character being injured by it.

Mr. Lane does not draw the distinction between stating to the Lord Lieutenant, for the Crown Counsel, any difference of opinion, which the other Commissioners think they ought in such a case to do, and to the general public, which they ought not to do.

That being the case, I have written no letter in violation of the rule (made by Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt), and I have stated, I do not intend to do so.

See Mr. Lane's letters to Drogheda Conservators:—

File C.	-	-	- p. 11.
„ D.	-	-	- p. 17.
„ E.	-	-	- p. 17, &c.
„ F.	-	-	- pp. 20, 21.
„ G.	-	-	- p. 22.
„ H.	-	-	- p. 23.

I have not done any act, nor have I stated that I am going to do any act, "dealing with third parties in opposition to the will and decision of the majority of the Commissioners, nor have I in any case 'acted' independently of my colleagues;" quite the reverse; so that there is no general question to refer to the Government; any particular thing I do I shall have no objection to refer to any tribunal.

See Mr. Lane's letters, as above.

See File A.	-	-	- p. 7.
„ D.	-	-	- p. 17.
„ F.	-	-	- pp. 20, 21.
„ G.	-	-	- p. 22.
„ H.	-	-	- p. 23.

I must however require that whatever I am to do or not to do, is made an order by the two Commissioners in London to justify me hereafter for violating my duty. So sanctioned, I shall do everything in my power to have the public business carried on without unpleasantry, though with the feeling avowed respecting me, I almost despair of doing so.

See File A., p. 8.

As to the private letters, I wrote them according to the then course and practice of the Commission, without seeing any objection to them. As there is one, I do not intend to write any more similar letters, reserving however my right, verbally or in writing, to answer according to my judgment any question asked me individually. It is impossible for me to do report or anything while I am harassed by such minutes.

(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Mr. Paterson and Captain Spratt's Minute, dated 30th April 1868.

With regard to Mr. Lane's minute of 29th April 1868, all that requires to be observed is, that as the sole object in view in resorting to the Government for advice or assistance was to ensure the strict observance by each and all of the Commissioners of the first minute of 3rd December 1867, as to correspondence, if Mr. Lane will state explicitly that he will observe that minute, and send no letters to third parties, or do any act touching the business of the Commission, without the assent of another Commissioner, I am satisfied to let the matter of the proposed reference to Government stand at present.

Mr. Lane's observations, as follows:—
"I see no occasion for repeating what I said before.
"*R. J. L.*
"5 May 1868."

With regard to Buncrana weir, however, if Mr. Lane still declines to show his colleagues a copy of his letter to Mr. Hugh Lane, the least he can do is to state to them its purport, so as to let them know how far, and to what extent, the pending decision of the Commissioners is affected by what he has done by letter or otherwise.

The purport was the same as what I said in Court the other day, and cannot affect Captain Spratt's pending decision. Mr. Paterson has no jurisdiction to make any decision in the case.
5 May 1868. *R. J. L.*

The request for copy of the letter he sent to Mr. Darley and to the Cork Conservators, if any, is waived on the same condition.

As to the proposed official letters to the Drogheda correspondents, I adhere to the drafts as formerly made, and think it unnecessary, imprudent, and unprecedented to state in them, or generally to state to third parties, anything about doubts or differences of opinion on the part of the Commissioners.

It certainly is not unprecedented to state that a thing is doubtful, and Mr. Paterson has himself done it.
5 May 1868. *R. J. L.*

(signed) *J. P.*
T. S.

30 April 1868.

Mr. Lane's Minute, dated 5th May 1868.

My letter to Mr. Darley was an excuse for my name not being to the plan, saying I had approved of it, and giving my reason for delaying it last summer.

That to the Cork Conservators was an excuse for my having delayed the passes since last autumn, as it was diligently circulated through Cork that I was the cause of the delay, I avowed the delay, and gave my reasons for it.

Not by the other Commissioners, or anyone, directly or indirectly, for them.

I have given this summary of the purport of these letters to take away all ground of excuse for not carrying on the business quietly, but I consider the demand for copies of private letters not justified officially and an entire violation of the rules existing among gentlemen with respect to correspondence.

5 May 1868. (signed) *R. J. L.*

— No. 2. —

Letter from Mr. *Lane* to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, dated 28th May 1868.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
Sir, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin, 28 May 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant (with enclosure), asking me to make any observations on the latter within three days. It goes through acts of the Commission, and particularly my own, since last September, containing 100 pages of documents, and about 10 pages of statement. It omits at least as much as it states, it abounds in inaccuracies, additions, and mis-statements (I do not say wilful, but certainly not justifiable). Some of the documents necessary to answer it are in London, some I could not find until the return of the secretary, who is on leave, and even if I had them all, it would require much more than three days (or perhaps weeks) to digest and copy them in such a way as would make their bearing intelligible with reference to the mass contained in my colleagues' statement, which was evidently the composition of weeks, if not months.

If the object be only to get a confirmation of the rule made by the Commissioners in London, I think his Excellency will see from the omitted minutes, of which I send copies, that the object could have been attained without his intervention at all; and, if he was to investigate the whole matter, could more be done to accomplish the avowed object of the Commissioners than to have done by all parties what I proposed in no less than three minutes?—a course to which I cannot understand the objection. There is not, it is to be remarked, any minute at all respecting

respecting business, the minute relates only to correspondence; and while I was censured for proposing to go to look at the eel weirs on the Shannon, which remain consequently for the last month not looked at, Captain Spratt is at this moment in Cork inspecting passes, and arranging for incurring expense, which, however expedient, I believe we have no sanction for, and this without the least communication being made to me on the subject.

I have however said, and I will prove it by the experience of this Commission, that it is practically impossible to transact some of the business by correspondence, and that any rule which does away with personal consultation, and transfers the transaction of the business from the office, will not be found to work beneficially; though, if sanctioned, I will implicitly obey. As one instance of the inconvenience of it at the present, I may state that a legal matter requiring immediate attention came in yesterday; Mr. Patterson was in London, Captain Spratt on the way to Cork, the secretary on leave, I alone in the office and could do nothing; and it is so pressing, as well as our annual report (too long delayed), which can only be settled by us when together, that I am going to London to-night to consult with Mr. Patterson on the subject I have referred to, and to settle the report.

If his Excellency is pleased to adopt my suggestion there will be no necessity for his being troubled with any statement of mine in refutation of the charges against me, as I make no such claims as are alleged.

I make no further observation now, but I am quite ready, if his Excellency thinks necessary, to show that I am not the offending party. I am not in the least afraid to meet any charge if time is given me. But to prevent angry feelings I at present make no complaint.

No one can tell how I have been harassed by the memorandums relative to correspondence which I have had to encounter for the last two months, and no one will be more glad than I shall be if his Excellency feels himself at liberty to put an end to them in the way I have suggested, viz., by getting the London Commissioners to submit to him their entire code of rules, signed by them; and I will, under his sanction, sign them at once.

Hoping he will be able to do this,

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Major General Sir Thomas Larcom,
R.E, K.C.B.

P.S.—I return the enclosures sent me as his Excellency may wish to refer to them, but hope that, under the circumstances, he will form no opinion without giving me the opportunity of placing the entire before him.

MINUTES of CORRESPONDENCE, &c. to accompany Letter of 28 May 1868.—*R. J. L.*

From *R. J. Lane* to London Commissioners, 29 April 1868.

I HAVE not done any act, nor have I stated that I am going to do any act, "dealing with third parties in opposition to the will and decision of the majority of the Commissioners;" nor have I in any case "acted independently of my colleagues;" quite the reverse, so that there is no general question to refer to the Government.

I must, however, require, that whatever I am to do or not to do is made an order by the two Commissioners in London to justify me hereafter for executing my duty so sanctioned, I shall do everything in my power to have the public business carried on without unpleasantry, though, with the feeling avowed respecting me, I almost despair of doing so.

R. J. Lane to London Commissioners, 30 April 1868.

I HAVE again to beg, for the interests of all parties, that they will draw a code of rules for future conduct of the business which all parties will observe.

(The Notes in the margin of this date were not, of course, in the original Memorandum, 28 May 1868.)

From London Commissioners to *R. J. Lane.*

30 April 1868.

With regard to Mr. Lane's minute of 29th April 1868, all that requires to be observed is, that as the sole object in view in resorting to the Government for advice or assistance was to ensure the strict observance by each and all of the Commissioners of the first minute of 3rd December 1867, as to correspondence, if Mr. Lane will state explicitly that he will observe that minute,* and send no letters to third parties, or do any act touching the business of the Commission, without the assent of another Commissioner, I am satisfied to let the matter of the proposed reference to Government stand at present.

With regard to Buncrana weir, however, if Mr. Lane still declines to show his colleagues a copy of his letter to Mr. Hugh Lane, the least he can do is to state to them its purport,† so as to let them know how far and to what extent the pending decision of the Commissioners is affected by what he has done by letter or otherwise.‡

The request for copy of the letter he sent to Mr. Darley and the Cork Conservators, if any, is waived on the same condition.

As to the proposed official letters to the Drogheda correspondents, I adhere to the drafts as formerly made, and think it unnecessary, imprudent, and unprecedented to state in them, or generally to state to third parties anything about doubts or differences of opinion on the part of the Commissioners.

(signed) *J. P.*
T. S.

30 April 1868.

* I consider I did this substantially. There is not any minute by the Commissioners about business.
R. J. Lane.
28 May 1868.

† I did so.
R. J. L.
28 August 1868.

‡ Purport stated.
R. J. L
28 August 1868.

In my memorandum of the 29th, to which this is an answer, I had said in reference to this letter: "I will remove this bone of contention at once, by saying, if that is all, let it go out *as it is.*" It was not sent out, notwithstanding this, until May 18.

28 May 1868. *R. J. Lane.*

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5 May 1868.

My letter to Mr. Darley was an excuse for my name not being to the plan, saying I had approved of it, and giving my reason for delaying it last summer.

That to the Cork Conservators was an excuse for my having delayed the passes since last autumn, as it was diligently circulated through Cork that I was the cause of the delay, I avowed the delay and gave my reasons for it.

I have given the summary of the purport of these letters to take away all ground of excuse for not carrying on the business quietly, but I consider the demand for copies of private letters not justified officially, and an entire violation of the rules existing among gentlemen with respect to correspondence.

5 May 1868. (signed) *R. J. L.*

I gave them in consequence of the Commissioners' request, as stated in memorandum of the 30th April, I thinking that all was settled, and, after getting the extracts, they are only used, I may say, to give offence; but I pass that at present.

28 May 1868. *R. J. L.*

London Commissioners to *R. J. Lane.*

8 May 1868.

On reading Mr. Lane's last minute (5th May 1868), and comparing it with former minutes, I think that he has given no assurance of observing the rule about correspondence and other business in the way we understand it, and therefore I think we have no alternative but to forward a statement for the opinion of the Government.

On the 9th I wrote for the two former minutes referred to, and, having found them here, I wrote.

Omitted from statement altogether.
R. J. L.
28 May 1868.

R. J. Lane to London Commissioners.

15 May 1868.

I understand mine to be substantially the same as was required from me by the Commissioners; but if the Commissioners understand it differently let a minute be drawn up and signed by them, and I will sign it.

As to one part of what is in Mr. P.'s memorandum of 30th April 1868,* this will be necessary, for there is not any minute respecting anything but correspondence, and I presume all are to observe the same rule. I can only say that my wish is to carry on the business of the Commission without bickering, and I will do all I can be reasonably asked to do to ensure it. In no single instance have I originated any unpleasantry; and if I did anything in error, I stopped it when I found it was objected to.

That minute came back on the 18th May, initialled only, from which I thought that all was arranged satisfactorily, and wrote to Mr. Paterson, expressing my gratification at it, and my anxious wish to do everything in my power.

As it was a question of understanding, I thought this was the best thing to do.
R. J. L.

* *See* above.

i.e. no minute as to business.
R. J. L.
28 May 1868.

I have no copy of this letter, but I wrote on Tuesday to Mr. P. for it, and got an answer from him to-day, saying he would send me a copy, which I will forward to his Excellency when I get it.

To that letter I received the following reply:—

Dear Sir, London, 19 May 1868.

The subject of rules for correspondence and general business was referred by us to the Government* in terms of our last minute. We must now wait for instructions of an authoritative character for our future guidance.

Yours, &c.

R. J. Lane, Esq., Q.C. (signed) *J. Paterson.*

* *i.e.*, while their memorandum of the 8th was in my hands for an answer.
R. J. L.
28 April 1868.

This was not the first intimation I received of this being done, and at a time when I thought I had done everything which could be required, I was from the 15th in daily correspondence with the Commissioners in London. The secretary came here on the 16th, and remained until late on the 19th. He saw the memorandum, which was returned on the morning of the 18th, and neither from him or the Commissioners did I receive the smallest intimation that anything more was required, and at present I am quite at a loss to know what more I can do.

5 May 1868 *R. J. Lane.*

— No. 3. —

Letter from the Home Office to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

My Lord, Whitehall, 16 June 1868.

In consequence of the disagreements which continue to exist between the Commissioners on the Special Irish Fishery Commission, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to inform your Lordship that it appears to him desirable that a private inquiry should be made into the causes of these disputes, and I am therefore to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to institute an investigation into this matter, and report the result for Mr. Hardy's information.

The documents in the case are enclosed for your guidance.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Mayo, &c. &c. (signed) *James Fergusson.*
Irish Office.

— No. 4. —

Letter from the Chief Secretary for Ireland to Messrs. *Price* and *Shaw.*

Gentlemen, Irish Office, 2 July 1868.

Disputes having arisen among the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, as to the mode of conducting the business of that department, it has been deemed expedient to institute a private inquiry into the matter.

Originals to be returned.

The Lords Justices and Mr. Secretary Hardy have been pleased to confide this investigation to you. I accordingly transmit for your information the enclosed correspondence between the Commissioners and the Irish Government, setting forth in detail the difficulties which have arisen in the working of the Commission; and I beg to add, for your guidance, some general instructions as to the particular heads of your inquiry. The object of the inquiry is twofold, viz.:

I. To investigate certain particular disputes and charges.

II. To secure for the future the efficient conduct and harmonious working of the Commission, with a view to the conclusion of its labours with the least possible delay. Your first duty will be, therefore, to inquire,—1. Whether the rules laid down by the majority of the members of the Commission, dated 3rd December 1867, were properly binding upon the other member. 2. Whether, in the event of one Commissioner differing from his colleagues, he is at liberty to write a letter,

a letter, in his own name, to third parties, expressing dissent, or to write a supplemental letter, in his own name, as was done by Mr. Lane in the Drogheda (*see* C., page 11 ; *see* H., page 23) and Mullaghmore cases, and alleged to have been done by him in the Buncrana, Newport, and other cases (*see* E., p. 17, &c.) 3. Whether any one Commissioner is at liberty to hold any inquiry he pleases (other than cases of legality of weirs, &c.) without the concurrence and consent of his colleagues, and exercise all the powers and authorities of the sole Commission ; and whether complaints made by Messrs. Spratt and Patterson against (*see* D., p. 17, and F., p. 20) Mr. Lane's proceedings in the Lee, Elphin, and other cases are well founded. 4. Whether any, and what, steps should be taken to secure cordial co-operation between the Commissioners.

The second part of the inquiry relates to the future conduct of the Commission, and you will please advise the Government upon the following points:—

1. The rules to be laid down for, and to be adhered to by, the Commission, as to the mode of conducting correspondence, &c., and holding investigations; and also for determining the mutual relations and powers of the Commissioners.

2. The business remaining to be transacted by the Commissioners previous to their discontinuance, the time in which it can be wound up, and the steps to be taken for bringing their labours to as early a conclusion as possible.

3. Any general suggestion which may occur to you as likely, if adopted, to conduce to prompt, efficient, and harmonious action.

Although I have endeavoured to frame for your convenience and guidance your precise instructions, still you are not to consider yourselves thereby precluded from entering into any other further matter which may arise in the course of the proceedings, and which you may consider germane to the inquiry, and requiring investigation. You will please give due notice to each of the Commissioners of the time and place of your inquiry, and report the result to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I transmit herewith, for your information, copies of letters which have been addressed to the Special Commissioners on the subject of this inquiry.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*

E. P. Price, Esq., Q.C.,
and
Charles Shaw, Esq., Q.C.

LETTER from the Chief Secretary for *Ireland* to Messrs. *Spratt* and *Paterson.*

Gentlemen, Irish Office, 2 July 1868.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th April last, I am directed by the Lords Justices to acquaint you that their Excellencies, with the approval of Mr. Secretary Hardy, have been pleased to appoint Messrs. Price, Q.C., and Shaw, Q.C., to conduct a private inquiry into the matter of the disputes which have arisen among the Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries. You will receive due notice of the time and place of the inquiry from those gentlemen; and their Excellencies request that you will attend and afford them every information in your power, and give them ready access to any documents they may require in the conduct of the investigation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*

Messrs. Spratt and Patterson,
Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

— No. 5. —

REPORT of Messrs. *Shaw* and *Price* to the Home Secretary.

To the Right Honourable *Gathorne Hardy*, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

IN pursuance of the letter of instruction transmitted to us by your direction, dated the 4th July 1868, we have held an inquiry into the several matters thereby referred to us for investigation, and beg to submit our report and the following answers to the several questions submitted for our consideration.

In answer to the first question, whether the rules laid down by the majority of the members of the Commission, dated the 3rd December 1867, were properly binding upon the other member; we state as our opinion that they were.

These rules were framed in London by Mr. Paterson immediately upon his joining the Commission, and, having been approved of by Captain Spratt, were forwarded to Dublin to Mr. Lane for his approval. Mr. Lane declined to approve of the rules, and suggested that the matter should be discussed by the Commissioners at their approaching meeting in Dublin, and with reference to the then existing rules or minutes of the Commission. The other Commissioners declined to accede to Mr. Lane's proposal, and directed that the rules should be at once adopted and enforced; Mr. Paterson stated that his reason for adopting this course was, that he considered that the Commission, upon his joining it, became virtually a new Commission, and that he was not bound to adopt the rules and practice of the former Commission.

We are of opinion that, having regard to the position in which matters then stood, the adoption of these rules was a prudent and necessary act; but, at the same time, we think that Mr. Lane's proposal to discuss them with reference to the former rules of the Commission was reasonable, and that, had it been acceded to, some of the differences which have arisen on account of Mr. Lane's unwillingness to be bound by these rules might possibly have been avoided.

In answer to the second question, whether, in the event of one Commissioner differing from his colleagues, he is at liberty to write a letter in his own name to third parties expressing dissent, or to write a supplemental letter in his own name, we state, as our opinion, that such a course is highly objectionable, and should not be adopted.

In answer to the first part of the third question submitted to us, whether any one Commissioner "is at liberty to hold any inquiry he pleases (other than cases of legality of weirs) without the knowledge and consent of his colleagues, and exercise all the powers and authorities of the whole Commission?" we beg to state, as our opinion, that although the statute confers upon each Commissioner certain powers and authorizes one Commissioner to do certain judicial acts, and renders such acts valid in law, yet it was not the intention of the Legislature, and is incompatible with the harmonious working of the Commission, that any one Commissioner should assume the right to exercise such powers, or do such acts without previous arrangement with his colleagues, and that no Commissioner is at liberty to adopt such a course.

In reference to the latter part of the third question, "Whether the complaints made by Messrs. Spratt and Paterson against Mr. Lane's proceedings, Lee, Elphin, and other cases are well founded?" we beg to offer our opinion upon each of these complaints separately, and in the order in which it has been preferred by the Commissioners in their joint statement.

The first of these complaints is in the following words:—

"That previous to Mr. Paterson's joining the Commission in December last, the official correspondence was mainly carried on by Mr. Lane without any consultation or reference to Captain Spratt during the absence of the latter from Dublin, and in many instances the replies so given to letters and signed by Mr. Lane in the name of the Commissioners, when afterwards made known to Captain Spratt, were disapproved of by him, both on account of their tone and tenor. As a natural consequence of such letters, angry and undignified correspondence ensued with several Boards of Conservators throughout Ireland." In our opinion the charge of carrying on this correspondence without any consultation with, or reference

reference to Captain Spratt, has not been sustained, for although it was proved that Mr. Lane wrote and forwarded the letters referred to without having submitted them to Captain Spratt, yet it appeared that the original minutes of these letters were (with few exceptions) forwarded to Captain Spratt on the same day upon which the letters were posted, were read by him and returned to Dublin without any immediate expression of disapproval; and, upon his examination before us, Captain Spratt admitted that, although he did not approve of this mode of carrying on correspondence, and had, on the 20th of August 1866, directed the secretary to write to Mr. Lane to request that the mode formerly adopted of submitting letters for the approval of the other Commissioners before they were forwarded should be again resumed, yet he acquiesced without further remonstrance in the continuance of this mode of correspondence until October 1867.

In support of this first charge, several letters of Mr. Lane, written in the years 1866 and 1867, and which appear in the printed correspondence in the Appendix to this Report, were relied on, we are of opinion that the tone of some, but not many of these letters, is open to the objection urged by the Commissioners, and was calculated to produce angry correspondence with the persons to whom they were addressed.

The next charge or complaint preferred by the Commissioners against Mr. Lane in their joint statement is in the words following:—

"Mr. Lane, however, has insisted, and still insists, on his right to act independently of his colleagues, and states that he is not bound by the minutes of the majority of the Commissioners, having, as he asserts, all the plenary powers of the Commission vested in himself.

In our opinion this charge has been fully sustained by the evidence offered in support of it. However, Mr. Lane has assured us that he will not any longer insist on this right to act independently of his colleagues, and that he is willing, henceforward, to submit to any rules for the conduct of business and correspondence that the majority of the Commissioners may agree upon.

The remaining charge or complaint preferred by the Commissioners against Mr. Lane in their joint statement, refers to writing letters of an official character in his own name without the knowledge of his colleagues. In preferring this charge the Commissioners refer "to the tone of many of Mr. Lane's minutes, and to the want of assistance given by him in the only real practical business involved in this part of their duties, viz., the drafting of the proper reply to all letters addressed to the Commissioners." A good deal of evidence was given before us to show that the Commissioners were justified in referring to and introducing these subjects into their joint statement; and we feel bound to state, as our opinion, that the Commissioners have reason to complain of the tone of many of Mr. Lane's minutes as wanting in courtesy, and that their complaints of want of assistance in drafting the proper replies to letters is well founded, for it appeared that from the month of December 1867 to the month of September in the present year, during the period that his colleagues were in England and he in Dublin, it was Mr. Lane's habit, on receipt of letters in the Dublin office, merely to mark upon them the date of their reception, and then to forward them to his colleagues to be answered, and that out of 193 letters received during such periods, the answers to 185 were suggested and drafted by his colleagues, and to eight only by Mr. Lane.

The charges preferred by the Commissioners against Mr. Lane as to writing official letters in his own name without their knowledge, occupy eight pages of their joint statement, to which, for brevity, we beg leave to refer, but they sum up the complaint in these words:—

"But what the Commissioners complain of is, that Mr. Lane, after failing to suggest any solution, or to assist in the disposal of pending business, and after waiting until his colleagues have done the work and expressed their opinion, does not confine himself to entering his dissent, if any, on the minutes, and filing the same, but writes to third parties, proclaiming his differences with his colleagues, thereby fomenting dissatisfaction in the public mind, paralysing the action of the Commission, and causing public business to be unduly protracted."

We are of opinion that these charges are well founded. It was proved that

Mr. Lane had, without the knowledge of his colleagues, written five letters, in his own name, to persons with whom the Commissioners were in official communication: that is to say:—

1. To the Clerk of the Conservators of the Drogheda district, in reference to cross-line fishing.

2. To Messrs. Reeves and Son, in reference to Mullaghmore net.

3. To Mr. Hugh Lane, in reference to fishing in the River Lee.

4. To Mr. Darley, in reference to the Newport fish pass.

5. To the Cork Conservators, in reference to the Cork fish passes.

Copies of two only of these letters were produced before us. Mr. Lane declined to produce copies of the others, or to allow them to be obtained from the persons to whom they were addressed. The two letters produced are, in our opinion, open to the objections urged by the Commissioners in their joint statement, and calculated to lead, and in the Drogheda case did lead, to the results therein complained of. During the course of our inquiry Captain Spratt laid before us a written statement relative to the condition and cause of delay in the work of the Irish Special Commission. Since Captain Spratt joined the Commission many of the matters contained in that statement are controverted by Mr. Lane, and we do not think it necessary to express our opinion upon them; but, in reference to the delay in winding up the business of the Commission in the year 1867, we are of opinion that the business should have been wound up before the 1st of July in that year, and that Mr. Lane is responsible for the subsequent delay.

The investigation of these charges and complaints involved us in a serious and lengthened inquiry, not only regarding the matters comprised in the joint statement of Messrs. Spratt and Paterson, but also into charges preferred by Mr. Lane against the other Commissioners, in order to show that he was not the offending party. In the course of this inquiry each party insisted upon strict proof of the allegations of the other, and thereby necessitated the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses, and the production and examination of the greater part of the correspondence and records of the Commission for the last two years. We have thought it better not to encumber our report with an appendix of the evidence upon which it is founded, but, should it be your wish, we shall lay it before you.

We beg to offer the above as our report in reference to the first object of the inquiry, as pointed out in Lord Mayo's letter of instruction, and to submit the following as our report as to the several questions relating to the second branch of the inquiry.

In answer to the question whether any, and what steps should be taken to secure cordial co-operation between the Commissioners, we beg to state as our opinion, that the differences which have so long existed between them render any very cordial co-operation hopeless.

In reference to the rules to be laid down for the future conduct of the Commission, we advise that the following should be adopted:—

1. That no one Commissioner should do any act, or carry on any correspondence relating to the business of the Commission, without the knowledge and sanction of the Commissioners, signified by some minute approved of by all or by a majority of the Commissioners.

2. That all correspondence shall be in the name of the Commissioners, and all letters shall be transcribed by the secretary or his deputy, and signed by him on behalf of the Commissioners.

3. That the secretary or his deputy, on receipt of any letter, if more than one Commissioner is not at hand, shall register it, and immediately acknowledge the receipt; that the Commissioner at hand shall minute the proposed answer, and forward it to the other Commissioners for approval.

4. That in cases of emergency, or in cases of letters requiring an answer about which there can be no question, the Commissioner at hand may minute the answer, and direct it to be forwarded; but in every such case the minute prepared by such Commissioner shall be immediately forwarded to the others.

5. That

5. That except in the cases last provided for, the secretary or his deputy shall not sign or forward any letter until the same shall have been submitted to all the Commissioners, and be approved of by at least two of them.

As to the business remaining to be transacted by the Commissioners previous to their discontinuance, the time in which it can be wound up, and the steps to be taken for bringing their labours to as early a conclusion as possible, we have annexed to this report a Schedule (C.) of the business remaining to be disposed of. Part of this business consists in the trial of the legality of stake nets recently erected on the Shannon; this requires the presence of all the Commissioners; in our opinion, the time required for these trials should not exceed one fortnight; the remaining business is of that nature which, under the provisions of the statute, does not require the presence or concurrence of all the Commissioners, and in our opinion may be concluded in a week or fortnight, so that the entire time required to wind up the business of the Commission should not exceed one month.

We beg further to state as our opinion, that the business now remaining is of a nature that must constantly arise, and for the disposal of which the Act contemplates the appointment of inspectors; that the same could be as well transacted by inspectors as by Commissioners. The proper steps to be taken to conclude the business will be to issue at once the necessary notices of holding inquiries to try the validity of the recently erected stake nets, and that an early day for holding these inquiries should be fixed.

We have, &c.

12 October 1868. (signed) *Edwin Plumer Price*
Chas. Shaw.

— No. 6. —

WARRANT appointing Messrs. *Lane* and *Spratt* to be Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well-beloved Richard James Lane, esq., one of our counsel learned in the law, and our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt, Companion of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Captain in Our Navy, greeting.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 27th year of our reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted that we may, by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, appoint any number of persons not exceeding three, to be Commissioners under the said Act during our pleasure, by the style of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

And whereas by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 1st day of October 1863, we did appoint our trusty and well-beloved Frederick Eden, esq., Wallace Houstoun, esq., a captain in our navy, and William O'Connor Morris, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries during our pleasure: and whereas, by warrants under our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date respectively the 8th of June 1864, and 28th of June 1866, we did appoint you, the said Richard James Lane, to be a Special Commissioner for Irish Fisheries, in room of the said William O'Connor Morris, resigned; and you, the said Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt, to be a Special Commissioner for the like purpose, in room of the said Wallace Houstoun, resigned.

And whereas the said Frederick Eden hath also resigned his appointment above mentioned.

Now, know ye, that we have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine the above-mentioned warrant of October the 1st, 1863, and the said respective warrants of June the 8th, 1864, and June the 28th, 1866.

And further know ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your

knowledge and ability, have appointed and do by these presents, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the said recited Act, appoint you, the said Richard James Lane and Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt, to be the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries during our pleasure.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 26th day of October 1866, in the thirtieth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
(signed) *S. H. Walpole.*

— No. 7. —

WARRANT appointing Mr. *Paterson* to be a Special Commissioner of Irish Fisheries, in addition to Messrs. *Lane* and *Spratt.*

VICTORIA R.

James Paterson, esq., Special Commissioner for Irish Fisheries.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well-beloved James Paterson, esq., greeting. Whereas by an Act passed in the 24th year of our reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted that we may, by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, appoint any number of persons not exceeding three, to be Commissioners under the said Act during our pleasure, by the style of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries."

And whereas by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 26th day of October 1866, we did appoint our trusty and well-beloved Richard James Lane and Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt to be the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries during our pleasure.

Now, know ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have appointed and do by these presents, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the said recited Act, appoint you the said James Paterson to be one of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries during our pleasure, in addition to the said Richard James Lane and Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 25th day of November 1867, in the thirty-first year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
(signed) *Gathorne Hardy.*

— No. 8. —

WARRANT revoking the Warrants appointing the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries from the 1st December 1868.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well-beloved Richard James Lane, esq., Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt, esq., and James Paterson, Esq., greeting. Whereas we did by warrant, under our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 26th day of October 1866, appoint you the said Richard James Lane and Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt to be the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries during our pleasure.

And whereas we did, by a subsequent warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 25th day of November 1867, appoint you the said James Paterson to be one of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries during our pleasure, in addition to the said Richard James Lane and Thomas Abel Bremage Spratt.

And whereas we have deemed it expedient that such warrants should cease and determine from the 1st day of December 1868.

And

And whereas due notice was given to the above-mentioned Commissioners by one of our principal Secretaries of State, that their duties as such Special Commissioners would determine on the 1st day of December 1868:

Now, know ye that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine, the said warrants appointing you to be Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries from the 1st day of December 1868.

Given, at our Court at St. James's, the 30th day of January 1869, in the 32nd year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

— No. 9. —

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Home Office, the Irish Government, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries, and the permanent Inspectors of Fisheries, from the 19th October 1868 to the 17th February 1869.

Sir *M. Hicks Beach*, M.P., to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Sir, Whitehall, 19 October 1868.

I HAVE laid before Mr. Secretary Hardy your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting by desire of the Lord Lieutenant a report of Messrs. Price and Shaw of the private inquiry into the disputes between the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries; and I am to acquaint you for his Excellency's information, that Mr. Hardy thinks that the Irish Government should express their disapprobation of Mr. Lane's conduct, and that the only doubt is whether that gentleman ought not to be removed from the Commission, but that delay would thereby be created.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *M. E. Hicks Beach.*

The Right Hon. J. Wilson Patten,
Dublin Castle.

Sir *M. Hicks Beach*, M.P., to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 19 October 1868.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to inform you that he has received a report from Messrs. Price and Shaw of their private inquiry into the subject of the disputes between the Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, and I am to request that you will at once issue notices of holding an inquiry into the legality of stake nets; and I am further to inform you that your Commission will, without fail, be determined on the 1st of December, if not sooner concluded.

(signed) *M. Hicks Beach.*

The Special Commissioners,
Irish Fisheries.

The Under Secretary, Ireland, to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 21 October 1868.

THE report of the inquiry lately held in London into the differences existing between you having been laid before the Lords Justices, I am directed to state that their Excellencies find that a part of the business to be disposed of by you consists in the trial of the legality of the stake nets recently erected on the Shannon, which requires the presence of all of you; that the time required for such

such trials should not exceed one fortnight, and that the whole of the now pending business of the Commission may be concluded within one month. I am to request that you will immediately make the necessary arrangements for proceeding to the trial of the cases above referred to, and that you will dispose of any other pending business as speedily as possible.

I am, &c.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries. (signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Secretary to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to the Under Secretary, Ireland.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
27 October 1868.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to state that the Commissioners are taking steps to carry the directions therein contained, with respect to the immediate trial of the legality of the stake weirs in the Shannon, and other pending business.

I have, &c.

Sir Thos. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., Dublin Castle. (signed) *John Watkins,* *pro* Secretary.

The Secretary to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
1 December 1868.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries to intimate to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that in pursuance of your letter of the 21st October last, they have held and completed the inquiries into the legality of the stake nets in the Shannon, as directed by your letter, and that the parties have appealed against some of the Commissioners' judgments, and that the usual special cases for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench following thereon have been prepared and settled, and will be delivered by the Commissioners to the appellants by the 2nd December next, and that they have disposed of all other pending business, so far as such business is capable of being disposed of, up to the present time.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland. (signed) *Thos. F. Brady,* Secretary.

Mr. *Paterson* to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Special Commissioners for English Fisheries,
22, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.,
1 December 1868.

Sir,

IN consequence of a conversation held to-day, at your request, with Mr. Secretary Hardy, I beg to inform you that I feel it my duty to address a letter to the Irish Government in reference to the business of the Irish Fishery Commission, but, as time will not permit to-day, I think it is right to inform you of this intention, inasmuch as a letter addressed to Lord Mayo, late Chief Secretary, by Captain Spratt and myself, on the 28th April last, with reference to certain difficulties in carrying on the business, has not yet been replied to.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable The Chief Secretary for Ireland. (signed) *J. Paterson.*

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.

Sir, Whitehall, 1 December 1868.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that notice was given to the Commissioners of Fisheries (Ireland) on the 19th October last, that the Commission would terminate on the 1st December, and that it accordingly is terminated this day.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State
Dublin Castle.

(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

Mr. *Paterson* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Special Commission for Irish Fisheries,
22 Parliament-street,

Sir, 2 December 1868.

In consequence of the conversation I held with you on the 1st instant, on the subject of the Irish Fishery Commission, I have addressed a letter to the Irish Government, of which I beg to enclose you a copy, and to request your candid consideration of its contents; for, though you expressed an opinion that the subject matter of my complaint was more properly for the Irish Government, I cannot help feeling that it was from you I received the appointment to the office, and as you also took part in directing the lengthened inquiry into the acts of the Commission, I am fully justified in expecting from you some explicit expression of whatever approval or censure must necessarily result from the particulars of the report following on such inquiry.

(2 Dec. 1868.)

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Paterson.*

(Enclosure.)

Special Commission for Irish Fisheries,
22, Parliament-street, Westminster,

Sir, 2nd December 1868.

Having seen Mr. Secretary Hardy at your request, in reference to the position of the Irish Fishery Commission, and having been referred by him to the Irish Government as the proper authority, and also in consequence of the views apparently entertained by him, I beg to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and to call your attention to the injustice which seems about to be done to me as one of the Commissioners.

At the request of Mr. Hardy I was appointed in November 1867 one of the Irish Fishery Commissioners, on the representation that there were outstanding differences of opinion between the then two acting Commissioners, Captain Spratt and Mr. Lane, which could only be got rid of by appointing a third Commissioner, and I was particularly directed to see that the business should be carried on with due despatch.

Having accordingly acted with this view, and having, to the best of my judgment, proceeded to carry out the object of the Government, I found, after the experience of four or five months, that in consequence of certain views of Mr. Lane, who claimed to act, and did act, independently of and against the joint opinion of his colleagues, it was absolutely necessary to appeal to the Government to know whether his were the views the Government wished us to act upon, or whether we were substantially right in the views which we, the other two Commissioners, held, and which views were shortly founded on this principle, that in all cases the opinion of the majority must be submitted to and accepted by the third Commissioner whoever he might be.

Captain Spratt and I accordingly addressed a letter to the Irish Government, dated 28th April and 11th May, stating the great difficulties under which we laboured, and requesting an answer to three specific questions, and in explanation of the chief reasons why it was absolutely necessary for the Government to give some opinion on these questions, we appended copies of the necessary documents to enable the Government to form an opinion upon the points involved, as we conceived the questions could, upon the materials so submitted, be answered without a moment's hesitation, and that in an authoritative manner sufficient to enable all future obstacles to be removed.

Instead of giving any answer to the questions thus submitted, we received a letter from Lord Mayo, dated 2nd July, informing us that two gentlemen, Messrs. Price and Shaw, had been appointed to inquire into the subject matter of our letter of the 28th March, and desiring us to attend and give every assistance to those gentlemen. This we did, and one of the first things announced to us by Messrs. Price and Shaw, which we presume was in accordance with their instructions, was, that they considered the charges made against Mr. Lane were very serious, and that the result would, no doubt, be equally serious to one or other of the parties according to the result of the evidence, and that we, as the complaining parties, were bound to prove all the allegations. This issue and these conditions we at once readily accepted, and desiring nothing more satisfactory, we proceeded to give copious evidence on every point required or suggested, and the inquiry lasted for over 30 days, and occupied all our time for nearly three months. The result of that inquiry, of which we know nothing, has now been several weeks in the hands of the Government.

While we were anxiously awaiting the result of this report, and entertaining the confident expectation that the Government, in pursuance of the intimation given to us by their deputed organs, Messrs. Price and Shaw, would, in due time, not only express fully their judgment on the merits of this lengthened inquiry, but would also act upon such judgment as they should have formed, the only letter we have received was one simultaneously from the Irish Government and the Home Office, dated 21st October last, neither of which contained the slightest notice of the contents of our letter of 28th April and 11th May, but simply directed the three Commissioners to hold certain specified inquiries.

Though this letter seemed entirely to ignore the report of Messrs. Price and Shaw, and omitted to express the desired opinion of the Government on the conduct of the Commissioners, I nevertheless entertained the hope that such expression of opinion was merely delayed until certain outstanding inquiries therein directed were disposed of; and having entire confidence that the Government would, after these inquiries were concluded, no longer withhold from each Commissioner the expression of their opinion, as to which of the two views referred to in the letter of 28th March was right or wrong, we put aside every other business in order to carry out this desire of the Government, but I certainly did not anticipate that this request was duly and promptly carried out only to enable the Government to punish all the Commissioners by one indiscriminate censure, and by an immediate and premature dismissal, without any reference even to the pending business or the effect either on the Commissioners individually or on the public interest.

As I feel that in the circumstances I have faithfully carried out all that the Government required of me, and that could be done in the face of the difficulties met with, that I have not made any material error in the course I have taken throughout, and that notwithstanding an inquiry for 30 days, and ample materials existing in the hands of the Government to form an opinion, yet no opinion has been expressed as to which of the two parties was right or wrong, and feeling that this result must operate most unjustly on the party who was in the right (and whom the Government must now know to have been in the right), and that the party who was in the right, instead of being rewarded, is to be in effect punished in order to avoid expressing that judgment, on the faith of obtaining which the long inquiry was held and joined in, I beg with great respect to recall the attention of the Irish Government particularly to these considerations, and to ask whether the time has not now arrived for acting faithfully on the result of that report. I have little doubt as to the course which a candid consideration of the subject must suggest to you, and I hope the matter will not be lost sight of. And inasmuch as the Home Office also took part in ordering the above lengthened inquiry into the acts and conduct of the several Commissioners, I will forward a copy of this letter to Mr. Secretary Hardy, and request his consideration to it, and also a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as all our officers have been appointed by the latter department.

I beg to state that Captain Spratt, who has been in Ireland conducting part of the Irish fishery business up to the present time, and who is unaware of the view and intentions of the Government, will probably feel called upon to address you to the same effect as I now do.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Paterson.*

The Right Honourable
The Chief Secretary for Ireland,
Dublin Castle.

Captain *Spratt* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

22 Parliament-street, Westminster,
5 December 1868.

Sir,

I BEG to forward to you a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reference to the Irish Fishery Commission, and the late inquiry held into the conduct and acts of the Commissioners.

(5 Dec. 1868.)

I had verbally communicated to Sir Thomas Larcom the purport of this letter in the early part of November last, when he stated the matter was entirely in the hands of the Home Office.

I, therefore

I, therefore, feel it necessary to adopt this course of communicating with you, as well as the Irish Government.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. Spratt*, C.B.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State, Home Department.

(Enclosure.)

22 Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.
5 December 1868.

Sir,

As I was obliged to leave Ireland direct on the business of the English Fishery Commission without having had an opportunity of seeing you since your receipt of the report of Messrs. Price and Shaw, made after their recent inquiry into the differences that existed on the Irish Fishery Commission, I am under the necessity of writing to you the purport of my intended interview.

Up to this moment neither I nor my colleague, Mr. Paterson, have had any official intimation of the result of that inquiry, and yet I need hardly say that the facts that must be now well known to the Government, respecting that inquiry, are in themselves sufficient to show with whom the difficulties originated. For I cannot but assume that the enormous, I may say almost unheard-of difficulties that I had to contend against from the moment I was appointed on that Commission have been fully brought out before those gentlemen, and reported upon by them after the inquiry, which lasted more than 30 days.

Having been more than two and a half years on this Commission, I can say with confidence that those difficulties necessitated tenfold more application and labour to the efficient discharge of my duties than would otherwise have been required.

Being also an officer in the Navy of 40 years' standing and of distinguished service, having filled many commanding and responsible positions during that period, I confess myself at present totally at a loss to account for the manner in which I have been treated in reference to this inquiry, and the recent abrupt termination of the Commission without any reason being given. I have, therefore, no alternative but respectfully to ask for some explanation of this treatment, which to me is so unaccountable.

Concurring also, as I do fully, in the letter which I find has been addressed to you by my colleague, Mr. Paterson, on the 2nd inst., upon the same subject, I beg, in addition, to remind you that my appointment on the Irish Commission emanated from a recommendation from the Admiralty. I am, therefore, bound to satisfy them that I have done my duty to the best of my ability under the difficult circumstances which the Government are fully aware of.

Without such explanation I feel that my conduct must appear in an unfair light before the eyes of my brother officers, who cannot otherwise but conclude that I must have subjected myself to some grave censure by so abrupt a termination of the Commission and the perfect silence of the Government.

I hope, therefore, your serious attention will be directed to this matter, and that I may be provided with the means of entirely justifying my conduct before my brother officers and the Admiralty.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Thomas Spratt*, C.B.,
Captain, R.N.

The Right Honourable
The Chief Secretary for Ireland,
Dublin Castle.

Mr. *Lane* to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

84 Lower Baggot-street, Dublin,
7 December 1868.

Sir,

I HAVE been informed, though not officially, that the last act of the outgoing Government, on the 1st or 2nd instant, was to attempt to determine "The Special Commission for Irish Fisheries," to appoint two permanent inspectors, neither of whom are legal men, and to dismiss me (the legal Commissioner), though important business yet remains to be done.

As I am convinced that the appointments, and, I believe, the preliminary acts, are illegal, it is my intention at once to bring the matter before the incoming Government; I take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you, as probable Chief Secretary for Ireland, my intention, justified by the opinions of three eminent Queen's Counsel, and to express a hope that you will not allow anything (even formal) which will sanction these appointments, or any of the acts preliminary to them.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane*.

The Right Hon.
Chichester Fortescue, M.P.

The Under Secretary, Ireland, to Mr. *Paterson.*

Sir, Dublin Castle, 8 December 1868.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, calling attention to the injustice which seems about to be done to you, as one of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, and giving your reasons therefor, and I am to state for your information that the Commission of which you were a member having been issued from the Home Office, it was not thought requisite to take any steps in this department

(19 Oct. 1868.)

I am, at the same time, to forward to you herewith copy of a letter, dated the 19th October last, from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department relative to Mr. Lane, one of the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

J. Paterson, Esq., (signed) *E. R. Wetherall.*
22 Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

The Under Secretary, Ireland, to Captain *Spratt.*

Sir, Dublin Castle, 11th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, complaining of the manner in which the Special Commission for Irish Fisheries, of which you were a member, has terminated. I am to acquaint you that the decision of the complaints made against Mr. Lane having proceeded from the Home Office, it was not thought necessary to take any steps in this department in the matter. I am desired to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., with regard to the alleged abrupt termination of the Commission of which you were a member. I am to draw your attention to the circumstance that notice was given to the Commissioners on the 19th October last, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the Commission should terminate on the 1st December, on which day it terminated accordingly. I am further desired to add that the Irish Government have every reason to be satisfied with your exertions while on that Commission.

I am, &c.

Captain Spratt, C.B., R.N., (signed) *E. R. Wetherall.*
22 Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Under Secretary, Home Office.

Sir, Irish Office, 14 December 1868.

WITH reference to Mr. Liddell's letter of 1st instant, relative to the termination of the Irish Fisheries Special Commission, I have to request that you will move the Secretary of State for the Home Department to furnish me with a copy of the notice therein referred to, which was given to the Special Commissioners on the 19th October last, that the Commission would terminate on 1st December, and also with a copy of Schedule C, referred to in the report of Messrs. Price & Shaw, showing the business remaining to be disposed of at the date of their report; I have further to request that I may be furnished with a copy of the instrument terminating the Commission, and with copies of the warrants constituting the Commission and appointing the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary, (signed) *C. P. Fortescue.*
Home Office.

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

(Immediate.)

Sir, Whitehall, 16 December 1868.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, asking for certain papers in connection with the Special Fisheries Commission, Ireland, and I am to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the letter from this department to the Commissioners, notifying the approaching termination of their Commission; also with the schedule referred to in the report of Messrs. Price & Shaw, and copies of the warrants constituting the Commission and appointing the Commissioners.

Copy H. O. Letter 19 Oct. 1868. Schedule in original.

I am at the same time to state that no "instrument" has been issued terminating the Commission.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Irish Office.

Mr. *Lane* to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
84 Lower Baggot-street, Dublin,

Sir, 4 January 1869.

I, EARLY in December, called your attention, as I have since done that of the Attorney General, to the illegality of the appointment by the late Lord Lieutenant of inspectors of fisheries, and I hoped before this to have had an opportunity of speaking to you on the subject.

As, however, the inspectors, I learn from the newspapers, are about, at considerable expense, to hold meetings and do acts which I, in common with several eminent lawyers, consider clearly illegal, and therefore useless, I would take the liberty of suggesting that at present the inspectors ought to be confined to acts merely formal, and that for those which may be the subject of legal proceedings they should wait the decision of the law officers on the legality of their appointment.

Since I wrote to you, the secretary, being one of the inspectors, has ceased to act as secretary, and I, as far as I could, have done the business of the Commission here; but as minutes of mine to the secretary, directing him to send letters to me daily by the porter, having been disregarded, I could not, of course, do so effectually; and would therefore ask that, pending the decision of the legal question, that minutes may be directed to be complied with. Doing so will cause no delay, and it may be done without difficulty. As the inspectors have our office, it is the only way in which it can be done.

I have some reason to think that the late Government thought that the business of the Commission was concluded; but there is yet much to be done, a great part of which the present inspectors are quite incompetent to do, and part which has been partially done will have to be done again at large expense. The letters written in October and November as from our office did not pass through the office at all, and, with one or two exceptions, I did not see them.

I had it in contemplation to hold some necessary meetings, but thought that it would be more seemly not to do anything until I communicated with you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane,*
Special Commissioner.

The Right Honourable C. Fortescue,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

P.S.—I think you are aware that Lords Clanricarde, Athlumny, Castlemaine, Sir C. O'Loghlen, Sir G. Colthurst, Sir H. Bruce, and other Members of Parliament, and several conservators and parties interested in the fisheries in different districts, sent in a protest against putting an end to the Commission at present.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to Mr. *Lane*.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 8 January 1869.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to acquaint you that the subject to which you refer therein is under the consideration of the Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. Lane, Esq., &c. &c. (signed) *C. P. Fortescue.*

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Inspectors of Fisheries, Ireland.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 8 January 1869.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to inform you that the question of the legality of your appointments is at present under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, and that their Excellencies would suggest to you, pending the law officers' opinion, to confine yourselves solely to the transaction of such formal matters as may not affect the rights of individuals or involve any serious consequences, if it should turn out that your appointments were not legal.

I am, &c.

The Inspectors of Fisheries, Ireland. (signed) *C. P. Fortescue.*

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.

Sir, Whitehall, 20 January 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, inquiring whether the law officers of the Crown have given any opinion as to the legality of the termination of the Special Commission for Irish Fisheries, and as to the appointment of permanent inspectors of fisheries in Ireland; and I am to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the law officers of the Crown have not been consulted on the subject, no request to that effect having been made to this office on the part of the Irish Government.

I am, &c.

Col. Sir E. Wetherall, C.B., &c. &c. &c., Dublin Castle. (signed) *E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*

Mr. *Paterson* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fishery Offices, 22 Parliament-street,

Sir, February 1869.

IN consequence of a letter received from Mr. Lane, one of the Irish Fishery Commissioners, stating the course he had recently taken in reference to the appointment of inspectors of Irish fisheries by the late Lord Lieutenant, and in consequence of certain newspaper reports and articles casting discredit on the Irish Fishery Commissioners, I feel it necessary, in order to protect myself against unjust accusations, to ask your attention to the position in which I am placed; for, up to the present moment, I have received no official communication from the Government from which I can with safety conclude whether I am still an Irish Fishery Commissioner or not. By the Irish Fishery Acts the office of the Commissioners was directed to continue until August 1869, and I was entitled to calculate that, unless dismissed for good cause, I should continue to act as such Commissioner till that date. I have neither been dismissed, nor become incompetent, nor resigned; on the contrary, I have been informed that no censure whatever has been cast upon me. But in consequence of a letter which Captain Spratt and I addressed to the Irish Government, requesting advice and guidance

guidance as to some points of great practical difficulty in working the Commission, dated 28th April and 11th May last, and which letter has never to this day been answered, certain inquiries were held by order of the Government, and a report thereon was made. Mr. Secretary Hardy, on 21st October last, without stating the purport of that report, informed us that our Commission would be determined on 1st December following, but the Act, of which this notice was given, even if it could have been legally done, was never done, at least as far as I am concerned. I informed Mr. Hardy, on 1st December last, when I called upon him to ask for further directions that inspectors could not legally be appointed till August 1869; and I requested an answer to the letter of 28th April, which answer, if given when requested, would have obviated all the difficulties that have arisen since May last. I afterwards addressed a letter to the Irish Government and to Mr. Hardy, dated 2nd December last, to which I beg to refer, and as in consequence of inspectors being appointed behind the back of the Commissioners, discreditable scenes seem to have lately occurred in Ireland between them and one of the Commissioners, I have, with great respect, to call your attention to the report made to the Government by Messrs. Price and Shaw, and to the letters already referred to of 11th May and 2nd December last, and to ask:—

1st. Whether the opinion of the law officers has been taken as to whether the Irish Fishery Commissioners have been legally dismissed, and if so, at what date, and if the Commission has been brought to an end?

2. Whether any answer is to be given to the letters of 28th April and 11th May, addressed to the Irish Government soliciting advice, and forwarded to and acted on by the Home Office?

I may add that, though the Government in some letters have used the expression "Disputes between the Irish Fishery Commissioners," that expression is inaccurate and tends to mislead, for there were no disputes between the Commissioners except differences of opinion on practical points, for the proper solving of which the opinion of the Government was requested, and the answer to which request would have disposed effectually of these differences.

The only disputes, properly so called, which had arisen were those that existed with one of the Commissioners, long before I was appointed a Commissioner, and in which I was in no way concerned. As I am at a loss to comprehend on what ground I have been left without further directions or information from the Government since 2nd December last, I am obliged in the circumstances to ask the above questions, and the more especially as I had to perform a most invidious office under peculiar difficulties, and might reasonably have expected some active support instead of great discouragement.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State, Home Office.

(signed) *James Patterson.*

Mr. *Lane* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 84 Lower Baggot-street, 3 February 1869.

I THIS day received from Mr. Paterson, my colleague as special Commissioner of Fisheries, a letter telling me the purport of one he yesterday wrote to you, and adding "Both Captain Spratt and I have all along protested against its being supposed that there were any 'disputes between the Commissioners,' except differences of opinion on practical points, and the proper mode of solving which is referred to Government; and if the Government will now solve the question, we have no possible objection to continue to act as before, and never had." To that statement I give the fullest assent on my behalf. It is not new, for before any inquiry, I, in May last, made a similar offer to the Lord Lieutenant; and Mr. Paterson having on behalf of himself and Captain Spratt written me a letter to that effect, a short time after, I sent it to Mr. Secretary Hardy through the Attorney General; I repeated the offer on my part at the inquiry, and before any report I wrote to Colonel Patten, Chief Secretary for Ireland, repeating the same, and offering without further unpleasantness cheerfully to carry on, under the rules made at the inquiry, the business of the Commission. Instead of any of these offers being accepted, I was, under reiterated protest against the place, manner, and extent of it, drawn into a tedious inquiry, at which I daresay 1,000

documents were read or brought forward, one-third of which I had neither time nor opportunity to read, nor to look through the papers for others I wanted; all would have been saved by three or four additional rules; and I have no doubt that the report (a copy of which I was refused), made under such circumstances, would lead to a supposition of hostility among the Commissioners, which we all persistently disdained. After laboriously working for four and a-half years on the Commission, a great portion of the time during Mr. Eden's illness working, I may say, day and night by myself, aiding him as a brother and using my best exertions to preserve the place for him, I am not singular in thinking it to be an injustice, considering the abandonment of my position at the bar by reason of my occupation, that for differences on trifles, from which the business did not suffer, occurring on the day we thought we had closed the special business, I should be set aside to make way for a stranger entirely ignorant of the business, and that the Government, instead of doing what alone we all asked, to set us in order, should dismiss us all. I trust that the Government by which I was appointed will not sanction it, particularly as it was done against remonstrances, numerously signed by noblemen, Members of Parliament, and other persons interested in the fisheries, sent from different districts to the late Chief Secretary. It is a fallacy to suppose that the special business is finished, there is much yet to be done; there is a good deal half done; and I believe, by continuing our Commission, all will be done more economically and more speedily than by any new tribunal, and particularly by one altogether non-legal. In reference to Mr. Liddell's letter, received yesterday, I will at present only say that I find I have about to the value of 1 *s.* in office stationery, which I have been using for the Commission business here.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane.*

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.

(Immediate.)

Sir, Whitehall, 4 February 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Queen has been pleased by warrant, under Her Royal Sign Manual, dated 30th January 1869, to revoke and determine the warrants appointing the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries from the 1st December 1868.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

Colonel Sir E. Wetherall, C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

The Under Secretary, Ireland, to Mr. *Brady*.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 5 February 1869.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that a case having been submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion as to the validity of your and Major Hayes's appointments as permanent inspectors of fisheries, they have given their opinion that those appointments are illegal and invalid.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. R. Wetherall.*

T. F. Brady, Esq.

Similar letter to Major *Hayes*.

Mr. *Lane* to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Sir, 84, Lower Baggot-street, 5 February 1869.

Referring to my former letters respecting the Irish Fishery Commission, I have the honour to enclose herewith for your perusal, and that of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a letter received from my colleagues in London, which shows the total absence of any necessity, as far as we were concerned, for the step taken by the late Government in the assumed appointment of inspectors, and that the entire fault rested with the Government in not giving us what alone we required, and asked for, viz., rules for our guidance, upon which we would al have acted.

Among the papers sent to the Irish Government by my colleagues in May last, is a minute from me begging them to make rules, and stating that I would sign them, and cordially carry them out.

The same in substance I stated to the Lord Lieutenant in May last.

A few days after Mr. Paterson wrote to me, for himself and Captain Spratt, saying that they only wanted rules, and I sent that letter to the Attorney General, by whom it was shown to Lord Mayo and Sir J. Ferguson; and,

In June last I wrote to Lord Mayo, saying that "nothing was wanted but rules to regulate business while we were separated."

Notwithstanding all this, an inquiry was directed by the Home Secretary into, nominally, "the disputes between the Commissioners," but most unexpectedly, and uselessly, extended to matters having no bearing on those disputes, and of which my colleagues had never heard.

The settling of the rules was the first thing done, and as we were all satisfied with them, I protested against other subjects being entered into, for which I was wholly unprepared, stating by written protest that I should be doing an injustice to myself to attempt to enter on them; they were persisted in, with the result I anticipated, and a report made, I may almost say, *ex parte*, of which I am in total ignorance, having been refused it.

Before, however, that report was sent in, I wrote to the then Chief Secretary in October last, stating to him that the Commission could not terminate until August next, and offering cordially to co-operate with my colleagues in continuing to work it according to the rules agreed on at the inquiry, but all to no purpose, and on the 2nd December, by the assumed appointment of inspectors, we were impliedly dismissed without ever being informed why; leaving business undone which required attention, and after four and a half years' laborious working the Commission, three-fourths of the time alone, to the entire sacrifice of my professional position, to do the business properly I was (as I believe you know), to the amazement of the public, and of my own profession, replaced by our own secretary and an utter stranger to fisheries and law, persons entirely unfitted for an office, the business of which, unlike that of the English inspectors, being at least two-thirds of it purely legal.

Could I have supposed when taking the place offered to me unsolicited, that such an injustice was almost possible, I certainly would not have accepted it; I am the only one who will irretrievably suffer by my attention; I am the only Irishman on the Commission; I am the only one who devoted myself exclusively to it. My colleagues and the secretary were, and are, in the English Commission, and have never sacrificed anything for it; they retain what they had; it is useless for me to think of regaining my position at the bar, and all for some trifling disputes on practical matters, from which the public business did not suffer, and occurring at nearly the close of the Commission.

You will perceive, too, that both the English and Irish Governments were apprised by us before the appointments were made, that they were illegal, and that there was not any occasion to make them, so that if they have been made illegally, they are not entitled to any favour at the hands of the present Government, particularly as they were made against remonstrances, numerously signed by influential parties interested in the fisheries. Delay and expense have been the results, for literally the business of the inspectors has been confined to talk, and if we are permitted to go on with the business, we are in a position to do

more business in a month (owing to our previous inquiries) than any new body could do in three, and it is to be recollected that the secretary will be a gainer in emolument by remaining so.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Chief Secretary, (signed) *R. J. Lane.*
&c., &c., &c.

(Enclosure.)

Mr. *Paterson* to Mr. *Lane.*

(Extract.)

2 February 1869.

I HAVE this day written to the Home Secretary stating that I informed Mr. Hardy, on the 1st December last, that inspectors could not legally be appointed until the termination of the Commission in August 1869, and asking him two questions.

1st. Whether the opinion of the law officers has been taken as to whether the Irish Fishery Commissioners are legally dismissed, and if so, at what date, and if the Commission has been brought to an end?

2nd. Whether any answer is to be given to the letters of 28th April and 11th May, addressed to the Irish Government soliciting advice, and forwarded to and acted on by the Home Secretary?

I also stated that an answer to that letter would have obviated all difficulty that had occurred since May last.

It is right to add that both Captain Spratt and I have all along protested against its being supposed that there were any "disputes between the Commissioners," except differences of opinion on practical points, and the proper mode of solving which was referred to the Government, and if the Government will now solve the question, we have no possible objection to continue to act as before, and never had.

I am, &c.

R. J. Lane, Esq., Q.C., (signed) *J. Paterson.*
&c. &c. &c.

I entirely concur in the statements contained in the above letter.
5 February 1869. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to Mr. *Lane.*

Sir, Whitehall, 6 February 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd instant, explaining the nature of your footing with your late colleagues in the late special Irish Fishery Commission.

I am, &c.

R. J. Lane, Esq., (signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*
84, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

Mr. *Lane* to the Under Secretary, Home Office.

Sir, 84, Lower Baggot-street, 8 February 1869.

I BEG to acknowledge, with surprise, the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, stating the revocation, on the 30th ult., of the warrant of October 1866, to take effect from the 1st December last, for I was led to think that, pending the consideration of the legality of the appointment of inspectors by the late Lord Lieutenant, nothing could be done in reference to the warrant. I do not at present remark on the effect of the document of revocation further than to say that it leads necessarily to the conclusion that until the execution of it, *at least*, the appointment of inspectors was illegal. I, however, respectfully ask for a copy of it, and as Mr. Bruce must, in procuring that document, have acted on the report of Messrs. Shaw and Price, I hope I shall now in justice be given also

also a copy of that report. In doing, so permit me to disclaim altogether the intention of saying or doing anything in a spirit of opposition to the present Government, for I believe that they would have taken a course more conducive to justice than the sort of inquiry, the grounds of that report.

I protested against it in writing from the time I knew the nature of it, believing it to be, as the result proved, ill-calculated to lead to a fair conclusion, particularly as all the documents connected with the subject-matter of it were kept out of the office, almost from the time I got the copy of my colleagues' letter until the middle of November, rendering it impossible for me to have sufficient reference to them. Besides this, matters were introduced at the inquiry by the secretary, which had not, until then, been even suggested as matters of complaint, about which my colleagues (and especially Mr. Paterson) admitted they knew nothing. In illustration of the injustice of this, I may say that since my return home I have found among my own papers letters relating to two of these matters, showing clearly that the conclusions probably drawn from the evidence at the inquiry were wrong.

As to the causes of difference between my colleagues and me, by my objections to alter the rules made from experience, and found to act well by Mr. Eden, Admiral Hanstone, and myself, they were, for the most part, yielded to in my favour in the inquiry.

They, too, were of only about two months' continuance, and I am not aware of any injury being caused to public business by them, so that, considering the relations now subsisting (as all through) between my colleagues and me, I cannot imagine anything in the report which would call for the dissolution of the Commission while there is business of importance to be done.

I have, &c.
Hon. A. F. O. Liddell. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

Mr. *Lane* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 84, Lower Baggot-street, 9 February 1869.

As you, in getting the warrant of October 1866 revoked, were probably guided by the report made after the inquiry in London, I beg leave to send for your perusal a copy of the protest made by me on that occasion. The objections made were fully warranted by the occurrences at the inquiry, and, under such circumstances, I think you will scarcely think it just to attach much weight to that report against me, if it should again be material to consider it.

(3 Sept. 1868.)

I have, &c.
Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

(Enclosure.)

PROTEST read at Inquiry in London, on 3rd September 1868.

1. I OBJECT to the inquiry, as there is not a power, as I expected there would be, to summons witnesses or administer oaths, both of which are necessary for the proper investigation of the complaints made against me; and I also object to its being carried on away from the office of the Commission (in Dublin), where I can, from time to time, have immediate access and reference to the documents bearing on the matters stated.

2. I respectfully protest against any inquiry except as to the matters stated in the complaint, and the matters connected with each of them; and I protest against consideration of the matters in the printed paper which are not in the statement, as also against the consideration of those in the statement of Captain Spratt sent to me, as they respectively involve the consideration of the working of the Commission very nearly from its commencement, and I believe it to be wholly impossible to conduct any such inquiry properly except upon oath, and before a tribunal having power to compel the production of witnesses, and examining them on oath, and I believe I should be doing myself *great injustice* in submitting such matters to the consideration of any tribunal not having such powers.

In reference to all the above matters it is right to add that, owing to the multiplicity of the documents referred to, and the many private documents I have had to look at and make extracts from, I have not had time or (I may almost say) opportunity to look at almost any of the documents used at the former hearing or those in the long lists sent me, and that owing to the state of the files, &c. in the office, and the irregular way in which they are arranged without proper indexes, I have found it impossible, even with the clerk, to find many of the documents I required, and that I spent the greater part of two days in finding a few.

I am ready to make a declaration to the above effect, if required, by the court.

3 September 1868. (signed) *R. J. Lane.*

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to Mr. *Paterson.*

Sir, Whitehall, 9 February 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the instant, and to inform you in reply to your inquiries, that your office as Commissioner of Irish Fisheries ceased on the 1st December last, and that you have already been informed that no censure whatever has ever been cast upon you, and that Mr. Bruce has nothing to add upon the subject.

I am, &c.

Jas. Paterson, Esq.. (signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*
22, Parliament-street.

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to Mr. *Lane.*

Sir, Whitehall, 11 February 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, applying for copies of the document revoking the late Irish Fisheries Commission, and of the report of Messrs. Shaw and Price; and I am to inform you that Mr. Bruce declines to furnish you with these papers.

I am, &c.

R. J. Lane, Esq., (signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*
84, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

The Under Secretary, Ireland, to the Under Secretary, Home Office.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 13 February 1869.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will kindly furnish me, for the information of his Excellency, with a copy of the letter of the 2nd instant, addressed by Mr. Paterson, late special Commissioner for Irish Fisheries, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I am, &c.

The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell, (signed) *E. R. Wetherall.*
Home Office.

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.

Sir, Whitehall, 17 February 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and, in compliance with your request, to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a letter received in this Department on 2nd instant, from Mr. Paterson, late Special Commissioner for Irish Fisheries.

I am, &c.

Colonel Sir E. Wetherall, C.B., (signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 10 —

WARRANTS appointing Major *Hayes* and Mr. *Brady* to be Permanent Inspectors of Fisheries.

WARRANT appointing Major *Joseph Hayes* to be a Permanent Inspector of Fisheries.

By The Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Abercorn,

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 26th and 27th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "The Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1863," it was, amongst other things, enacted that on the termination of the office of Special Commissioners of Fisheries, all powers and duties transferred to, vested in, or imposed on them by said Act, shall be transferred to, and vested in, two permanant Inspectors of Fisheries, to be appointed by, and to be subject to, the control of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:

And whereas the said office of Special Commissioners of Fisheries has terminated,

We, by the powers vested in us by said before-mentioned Act, do hereby nominate and appoint Major Joseph Hayes to be a permanent Inspector of Fisheries under said Act.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin,
this 1st day of December 1868.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. R. Wetherall.

Thomas F. Brady, Esq., was appointed by a similar Warrant, dated 4th December 1868.

FISHERIES (IRELAND).

COPY of Correspondence, &c. relating to the Special Commission for Irish Fisheries, and the Appointment of Permanent Inspectors of Fisheries.

(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *May* 1869.

[*Price* 7 *d.*]

216.

Under 8 *oz.*

FISHERIES (IRELAND).

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 March 1869;—*for*,

COPIES of "LETTER from Messrs. *Spratt* and *Paterson* to the Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, dated the 28th day of April 1868:"

"Of LETTER from Mr. *Lane* to the Chief Secretary for *Ireland*, with joint Statement annexed thereto, dated the 28th day of May 1868:"

"Of LETTER from the Home Office to the Chief Secretary, dated the 16th day of June 1868:"

"Of LETTERS from the Chief Secretary for *Ireland* to Messrs. *Price* and *Shaw* and to Messrs. *Spratt* and *Paterson*, dated the 2nd day of July 1868:"

"Of REPORT from Messrs. *Shaw* and *Price* to the Home Secretary, dated the 12th day of October 1868:"

"Of WARRANT appointing Messrs. *Lane* and *Spratt* to be Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries:"

"Of WARRANT appointing Mr. *Paterson* to be a Special Commissioner of Irish Fisheries in addition to Messrs. *Lane* and *Spratt*:"

"Of WARRANT revoking the Appointment of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries:"

"Of CORRESPONDENCE between the Home Office, the Irish Government, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries, and the Permanent Inspectors of Fisheries, relating to the Business of the Commission and the Appointment of Inspectors, from the 19th day of October 1868 to the 17th day of February 1869:"

"And, of WARRANTS appointing Major *Hayes* and Mr. *Brady* to be permanent Inspectors of Fisheries."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER from the Under Secretary, Home Office, to Mr. *Paterson*.

Sir, Whitehall, 5 December 1868.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing a copy of a letter, addressed by you to the Irish Government, on the subject of the termination of the Irish Fisheries Commission, and to state that no censure whatever has been cast upon you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

James Paterson, Esq.,
late Irish Fisheries Commissioner,
22, Park-street, Westminster, S.W.

LETTER from the Under Secretary, Home Office, to Captain *Spratt*.

Sir, Whitehall, 8 December 1868.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter, addressed by you to the Irish Government in reference to the Irish Fishery Commission, and the late inquiry held into the acts and conduct of the Commissioners, and to state that no censure whatever has been cast upon you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

Captain Spratt, C.B., R.N.

FISHERIES (IRELAND).

FURTHER RETURN.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relating to the SPECIAL COMMISSION for IRISH FISHERIES, and the Appointment of PERMANENT INSPECTORS of FISHERIES.

(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *July* 1869.

216—I.

FISHERIES (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 June 1869;—*for*,

COPIES "of any REPORTS made to the Board of Works by the Inspector of Fisheries and the Engineer of the Board of Works in *Ireland*, in 1860 or 1861, on the subject of the FISH PASSES on the RIVER SHANNON:"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the late Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, the Irish Government, the Board of Works, and the Treasury, since the 1st day of January 1864, on the same subject."

— I. —

COPIES of REPORTS of Messrs. *Brady* and *Forsyth*.

— No. 1. —

REPORT of Mr. *Thomas F. Brady*.

RIVER SHANNON.—OBSTRUCTIONS TO ASCENT OF FISH.

Sir, 3 October 1860.

IN compliance with the Board's instructions that I should ascertain at the meetings held with reference to a change of season on the Shannon to what particular points and to what details of construction the complaint of the Boyle Fishery Committee referred, and subsequently to inspect and make inquiries on the spot as to the fish passes, and the impediments caused to the upward passage of fish to the rivers and lakes adjoining the Upper Shannon, I beg to report, for the Board's information, that I took the sworn evidence of several witnesses at Boyle and Rooskey on the subject, and afterwards inspected the different weirs, and the following is the summary of the evidence I received, and the result of my inspection and inquiries.

At Boyle it was stated on oath that since the building of Tarmonbarry and Knockvicar weirs, the salmon has disappeared from the upper waters of the Shannon, where formerly there was a very prosperous and valuable salmon fishery carried on. One witness stated he had once killed with his rod a salmon at the Boyle Bridge 41 lbs. weight, and that he got 19 salmon in that week, and that they were in the river till Tarmonbarry and the other weirs were built, and that after that no fish could be got. That great quantities of salmon used to be killed at a mill dam in Boyle before the weirs were built. Another witness stated he had killed with his rod in an hour and a half one day four salmon, and 10 in one week, and that since the weirs were built, no fish could get up. Lord Lorton's gamekeeper stated he killed 14 salmon with his rod in one day in the Boyle waters, and also his father, and that the best months were March and April, when fine fresh run fish could be had. Lord Lorton's son, the Hon. Mr. King, who now resides constantly at Rockingham, protests with others against erections being placed in the rivers by the Board without having "in one or more places" suitable fish passes, as directed by the fishery laws. Another witness at Rooskey proved that previous to the weirs being built, salmon used to be in the Boyle waters, and that he often killed five of a day, but that they have all disappeared.

Another witness complains of the gaps made by the Board at Rooskey and other places being shut in low water to keep up the supply for navigation purposes.

I visited Tarmonbarry Weir, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. King, Captain Duckworth, and C. H. Lawden, Esq., who had appointed to meet me at the weir, but previous to their arrival I had made my own inspection and inquiries. There cannot be a question but that this weir is a fatal obstruction to the upward passage of fish, and that the fish ladder is of little if any use. A salmon was never yet seen to go up it, though during the floods of the present year it is stated several salmon got up at the far corner of the weir. Great quantities of salmon were below the weir this year, and there was fine angling at the foot of it. It is admitted, by people who angle at the foot of the weir, that they would not like to see the fish going any higher, and that they would not wish to see any passage made for them. One man stated to me it would be ruin and murder to allow the salmon to get up any higher, and that, if they were allowed up, there would be no use in taking out license, although he admits the fishing has been getting worse year by year under the weir, forgetful probably of the cause that, if salmon cannot get up, they will drop back, and seek some other places for depositing their spawn, and that it is probable that the peal or grilse will only ascend to the waters in which they were bred, and may not, except in some instances, seek higher grounds. The anglers who frequent that part of the Shannon would, I believe, leave the weir as it is at present for the sake of the fishing to be had at the foot of the weir; but I think this does not conduce eventually to their interests, or the general interests of the river, but most seriously militates against them, so much spawning ground above the weir being left unproductive which might otherwise be very profitable, and return a large increase of fish to the river. I believe there is a depression in the centre of this weir which allows the water to flow over it, even at very low water, but that it is spread over a large surface which might easily be concentrated into a properly constructed passage placed in a proper site on the weir. When I visited it on the 26th ultimo, it was stated to me by the collector that the water was one inch below summer level measured on the sill, and yet there was several inches of water falling over the weir for a space of at least 20 or 30 yards, which would not only be useful to the fish passage, but also to the navigation, if required. The water on the day I visited the weir was 5 ft. 11 in. on the sill.

The next weir is Rooskey. What is called the Queen's Gap here is manifestly on the wrong side of the weir, and not at all suitable for the passage of fish. It is a depression, or rather a gap in the apex of the weir of about 20 feet wide, and about 14 or 15 inches deep, and having a perpendicular fall of two to three feet, over which it would be very difficult for any fish, in my mind, to leap, even if they were at the foot of the weir; but the current of water and lead for the fish is altogether at the other side of the weir and round the island, and it is on this side, I think, the pass should have been placed. In dry weather this gap is obliged to be stopped for the purpose of supplying water to the navigation, and this would be saved by stopping up this gap completely, and building a ladder at the opposite side, which would only require a much smaller quantity of water to fill it, say instead of as at present 20 feet by 14 or 15 inches, 1 foot by 14 or 15 inches.

The next weir is Jamestown, and the same observations are applicable to it, except that the ladder might be built in the place of the present gap, and water which is here so much required for the navigation would be saved, while such means might be adopted as would in high water prevent any flooding of the lands above it.

The next weir, and probably the greatest obstruction of all, is at Knockvicar. The fish pass is of bad construction and in wrong site, not being in the direct current of the river, and to find it fish should come almost at right angles to it. The Hon. Mr. King has furnished a plan of the weir, and suggested that the fish should be allowed to ascend by the old course of the river marked A. on plan; that the stake at B. might be lowered, and the small bit of wall at C. taken away, and the course of the river cleared out and allowed to take a direct course through the centre arch of the bridge. I spoke to the lock-keeper, and also to Mr. Merrick, on this matter, and they both agreed that it would not have any bad effect on the navigation, but probably the reverse, and that the current

current of water caused thereby would prevent the necessity for the occasional dredging below the bridge which is now necessary.

The board on the apex of this weir was originally placed there at the request of the late Lord Lorton, to keep up a supply of water to Lough Key, and Mr. King suggests that this might, if necessary, be raised in height, and so prevent any water being wasted over it, and drive it through the old course of the river. At present there is no lead for salmon to the weir, nor even if they were there is there any lead from the foot of the ladder to enable them to find it, even if it were effectively constructed.

Similar complaints were made of Meelick Weir, over which, however, fish can and do ascend, but in low water planks are used to stop up the gap which would be obviated if a regular ladder were constructed.

I trust the Board will not consider these observations uncalled for; but having been specially directed to examine these weirs, I feel it to be my duty to report all the circumstances as fully as lies in my power.

I am, &c.

E. Hornsby, Esq., (signed) *Thos. F. Brady.*
&c. &c.

— No. 2. —

REPORT of Mr. *William Forsyth.*

FISHERIES.—RIVER SHANNON.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
Sir, 27 August 1861.

IN compliance with the Board's instructions I inspected the weirs and fish passes between Athlone and Lough Gara, on the River Shannon, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of August instant, and have to submit the following report for their consideration:—

Athlone.—That fish do pass up over the weir at this place in certain favourable states of the water there is abundant proof, but at the same time I believe it is admitted that, for a great portion of the year, perhaps as far as it relates to fish the most important part of the year, no fish do or can go up. It is most prejudicial to the interests of the salmon fishery that the spawn fish should be detained for any length of time, exposed to great risk, in their early ascent to the most distant spawning grounds. It is, therefore, very desirable that every facility should be afforded to enable them to pass this weir without delay, whatever the state of the river may be.

If the original gap, or pass, constructed in the weir, had been properly altered, it would have made a very effective pass at a moderate cost, and fully obviated all occasion of having recourse to the temporary make-shift which has been fixed beside it, which, to say the least of it, does little else than disfigure the work. I have to suggest that this plan be now adopted, that is, to alter the original gap or pass, so as to make it an efficient fish pass, of easy ascent in all states of the water, and of materials and workmanship in character with the other works at this place.

Tarmonbarry.—There was no gap or pass of any kind constructed in this weir when it was built. Subsequently a timber structure has been added, with a weir to aid fish in their ascent, but it is ill-contrived, wrong placed, of the rudest workmanship, and altogether a grievous eyesore in such a place, when contrasted with the other works. I am informed that it altogether fails to meet the purpose for which it was intended. I cannot undertake to affirm that no fish pass up through it, as I rather incline to the opinion that fish may occasionally pass up through it. It was intended, no doubt, as only a temporary expedient, and the sooner it is replaced by an efficient pass the better.

I have to suggest that a pass, in character with the other works, should be constructed, principally in the substance of the weir itself, and of the same description of materials, at a point 70 feet distant from the wing wall on the Longford side of the river, where the level and inclined portions of the coping meet, and that the bed of the river shall be slightly formed into a lead to conduct the fish to the entrance.

Rooskey.—It is almost beyond conjecture why the fish gap should have been made in the eastern weir at this place, which is 12 inches higher than the western weir, and in general has no water passing over it for the greatest portion of the year. Moreover, there is no current or stream in the navigable channel on the east side of the island, except what may occasionally be created by the Lock-gate sluices when they are open. There is no great necessity for a fish pass at this place, as there is not much hindrance to the fish in passing over the western weir, except in extreme dry weather; then there is an ascent of about three feet with little water to carry them over, and at such times it would be desirable that some slight aid should be afforded to enable them to follow their instincts.

The proper site for a fish pass is within a convenient distance of the Roscommon side of the river. I however suggest to the Board, that it remain in abeyance for the present, as on the 9th instant the difference between the two levels was only two feet three inches, and, with 14 inches of water passing over the western weir, there was no hindrance to stop the passage of fish, totally independent of the present useless gap.

Jamestown.—Although a portion of this weir is higher, and the difference between the two levels is greater than at Rooskey, there is another portion of it not much over two feet high. The present gap is almost useless, from the facts that when it might be serviceable in dry weather, it is shut up for the benefit of the navigation, and when there is an abundant surplus of water, the fish can ascend independently of it.

The proper site for an efficient pass is higher up stream than the present gap, within a few yards of the iron fence on the weir, where there is great facility for the erection of an efficient pass at a moderate cost. I, however, have the same suggestion to offer in reference to a pass in this weir as made in reference to Rooskey—that is, that it remain in abeyance for the present.

Knockvicar.—There was no fish pass constructed in this weir when it was built, but a temporary erection similar to that at Tarmonbarry, and liable to the same objections, has since been added. The proper site for an efficient fish pass is within 20 feet of the lock pier; and it should be constructed almost entirely in the substance of the weir, and of materials and workmanship to correspond with the other works at this place. This plan I have to suggest for the Board's adoption.

In conclusion, I have to remark that, should the Board come to the determination to construct sluices in these weirs, it would then be the best and most economical plan to construct fish passes in connection with them; and in that case their sites would necessarily have to be different from those now recommended in the foregoing report.

I am, &c.

(signed) *William Forsyth.*

The Secretary,
Office of Public Works.

— II. —

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the late Special Commission for Irish Fisheries, the Irish Government, the Board of Works, and the Treasury.

— No. 1. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
13 January 1864.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter of this date, bringing under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the insufficiency of the funds of the Shannon Navigation to meet the expenditure necessary for its maintenance, I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to bring before their Lordships for their consideration another matter connected with the Shannon, which has been for some time under the consideration of this Board, viz., the necessity of constructing fish passes in those weirs, five in number, on the Upper Shannon, which have no sufficient passes for salmon. The Board have had numerous applications on this subject, and feel the necessity for the construction of these passes, more particularly in connection with the Fishery Act of last Session; and they have hitherto postponed bringing the matter before their Lordships only from the expectation that some alteration in these weirs might perhaps be made in connection with the drainage. Of this there seems to be now little probability. The estimated cost of these passes is 271 *l.*; but to cover contingencies a sum of 300 *l.* should be provided, and the Board beg to submit for their Lordships' consideration whether they will sanction a sum of 300 *l.* being included in the Estimates for the coming year for these necessary works in connection with the Fishery Acts.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby*, Secretary.

The Secretary, Treasury,
London.

— No. 2. —

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 25 January 1864.

WITH reference to your report of 13th inst., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their approval of the sum of 300 *l.* being included in the Estimates for the ensuing year for the construction of fish passes in those weirs, five in number, on the Upper Shannon, which have no sufficient passes for salmon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Commissioners of Public Works,
Ireland.

— No. 3. —

Sir *Robert Peel*, Bart., M.P., to the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland.

(Immediate.)

Gentlemen,

Dublin Castle, 26 January 1864.

WITH reference to the navigation weirs on the Shannon, and the repeated applications which have been addressed to you on the subject of fish passes or ladders, I request that you will state why you continue to postpone taking any steps on the subject, on the plea that you are waiting to see whether the recommendations

recommendations of Mr. Bateman's report are adopted. It appears to me that it would be well, in the interest of the fisheries of Ireland generally, that some steps should be taken without further delay to remedy what is a most serious evil.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert Peel.*

The Commissioners of
Public Works.

— No. 4. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Sir *Robert Peel*, Bart., M.P.

Sir, Office of Public Works, 28 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., "with reference to the navigation weirs on the Shannon, and the repeated applications on the subject of fish passes or ladders;" and further requesting to be informed "why you continue to postpone taking any step on the subject," &c.

I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply, that this Board had already brought the subject before the Lords of the Treasury, and obtained their sanction for inserting the cost of the fish passes referred to in the Estimates to be submitted for the consideration of Parliament.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edwd. Hornsby*, Secretary.

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Sir *Richard Griffith*, Bart.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
4 February 1864.

CAPTAIN Houston presents his compliments to Sir Richard Griffith, and begs to enclose him a copy of a letter this day received from Mr. Joseph Robinson, relative to fish passes to be built on the weirs in the River Shannon.

Captain Houston will feel obliged if the Board of Public Works will be so good as to give the Special Commissioners their opinion and advice on this matter.

Enclosure in No. 5.

To the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Gentlemen, Limerick, 3 February 1864.

I HAVE a letter from Sir Robert Peel, dated the 29th ultimo, enclosing one from the Board of Works, dated the 28th ultimo. I quote from this letter:

> "I have the honour to acquaint you in reply that this Board had already brought the subject before the Lords of the Treasury and obtained their sanction for inserting the list of fish passes, referred to in the Estimates, to be submitted for the consideration of Parliament."

As there may be some delay in getting this money, we agree to place at your disposal 250 *l.* for to put (*sic*) proper and good ladders or passes in the weirs in the Upper Shannon, for salmon to go up, and have them so fixed that the young fry can get down.

We further offer to place at your disposal 10 *l.*, that, if you think well of it, you can offer for the best plan of ladders or passes.

We think you should commence in erecting those passes at Meelick.

If Parliament agrees to give the sum asked for by the Board of Works, they can refund us the 250 *l.* Whether they do or not, we trust there will be no delay.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Shannon Fishing Company, and*
Joseph Robinson.

Dublin.

— No. 6. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Captain *Wallace Houston*, R. N.

Shannon Fish Passes.

Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Sir, Dublin, 5 February 1864.

I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, addressed to Sir R. Griffith, with its enclosures from Mr. Robinson, relative to the construction of fish passes in the weirs on the River Shannon, and I am to acquaint you that Mr. Robinson has been informed that the funds necessary for the fish passes will be provided by this department; that the height of water in the Shannon precludes any immediate steps being taken in this matter; and further that this Board did not consider it desirable that private funds should be used in altering or constructing a public work; I am also to add that the Board will have drawings of the fish passes they propose to erect prepared and submitted to the Special Commissioners for approval.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby*, Secretary.

Captain Wallace Houston, R. N.

— No. 7. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby*.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
Sir 23 April 1864.

THE Commissioners will be obliged by your saying when the plans of the proposed fish passes on the River Shannon will be ready, and how soon they can be favoured with copies of same, and your engineer's report thereon.

I am, &c.
E. Hornsby, Esq., (signed) *Thomas F. Brady*,
Secretary, Office of Public Works. Secretary.

— No. 8. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady*.

Shannon Navigation.

Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Sir, Dublin, 2 May 1864.

I AM directed by the Board to forward copies of the plans of the proposed fish passes, as requested by your letter of the 23rd ultimo.

I am, &c.
Thomas F. Brady, Esq. (signed) *E. Hornsby*, Secretary.

— No. 9. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby*.

River Shannon.—Fish Passes.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
6 May 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, and to thank you for the plans enclosed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Edward Hornsby, Esq.,
Board of Public Works.

— No. 10. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby*.

Shannon Fish Passes.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
23 May 1864.

Sir,

THE Special Commissioners beg to return the plans of the fish passes proposed to be erected over the navigation weirs at Athlone, Tarmonbarry, Rooskey, Jamestown, and Knockvicar, on the River Shannon.

Mr. Eden has lately made an inspection of those weirs, and the Commissioners think that the plans might be altered in some details with much advantage.

The gradient of No. 1 Athlone is nearly 1 in 5.
No. 2 Tarmonbarry 1 in 3.
No. 4 Jamestown 1 in 3.
No. 5 Knockvicar 1 in 2¾.

The Commissioners consider that any gradient steeper than 1 in 5 is objectionable; they have no doubt that fish will at times ascend them, provided the length of the ladder be not too great and the quantity of water be sufficient.

But unless some especial natural difficulties render the adoption of an easier incline impracticable, they cannot approve of a ladder of the form proposed with a steeper gradient than 1 in 5.

They would further prefer that in the Athlone case the ladder should be a foot broader in the clear, and that the breaks should be raised from 15 to 18 inches in height, and should be shortened so that the openings should be about 15 inches, provided that the sill of the head of the ladder can be so depressed as to give sufficient water to fill a ladder of such dimensions during all states of water except the extraordinarily low summer time, when fish do not move. By such a change the discharge through the ladder will be greater than it can be through 10-inch openings, and the lead for the fish at the bottom of the ladder will be proportionably improved.

The Commissioners do not quite understand from the plans whether it is proposed to extend the foot of the ladder in the Athlone case beyond the toe of the weir. They consider such a projection should be avoided, if possible, and that if greater than a few feet it is most objectionable.

If the alterations proposed should materially increase the expense, the Commissioners would suggest to the Board that the Athlone and Tarmonbarry weirs, which in their present shape are highly injurious to the fisheries, should at once have

have ladders attached to them in the amended shape proposed. The Athlone ladder to be altered in the manner described, and that at Tarmonbarry to be erected of similar dimensions.

The Commissioners have not in their possession surveys or other data upon which they could have plans drawn, showing the ladders as they wish they may be erected; but they hope that the description given will be sufficient, *i. e.* incline 1 in 5, breaks not nearer than 5 feet. Openings, 15 inches; height, 18 inches; chambers, 6 feet broad; all measurements in the clear.

As the funds permit, ladders should be placed at Jamestown and Knockvicar, in the order here named. These two weirs are not great obstructions even in their present state. At the Jamestown weir there is a gap which would be moderately efficient if the stones which obstruct the approach to it were removed; and at Knockvicar there is a natural ledge of rocks running from the back of the existing pass for about 40 feet, parallel with the toe of the weir, and distant from it about 8 or 10 feet.

If a side wall were constructed on this ridge, and the waste board lowered at the upper angle next the present pass, and a couple of breaks placed across the channel, formed between the said wall and the weir, the Commissioners think that a more efficient pass would be constructed than that proposed, and, probably, the expense would be very much less. Should, however, they be wrong in their conception, or difficulties of an engineering character exist, the pass of the form proposed could be erected with a less steep incline.

The weir at Rooskey is scarcely to be called an impediment, and does not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, require a ladder of the form shown on the plan returned. If the sill of the weir were lowered as proposed on that plan, and the floor of the pass made of an uniform incline, the breaks and side walls will not only be unnecessary, but would interfere with the efficiency of the pass.

I am, &c.

Edward Hornsby, Secretary,
Office of Public Works.

(signed) *F. Eden.*

— No. 11. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
13 June 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board to forward the annexed tracings of fish passes upon the Shannon, and to state that the plans of the passes have been altered as suggested by the Special Commissioners of Fisheries. I am to request that you will return the tracings as soon as possible, as the Board are anxious to have the work proceeded with.

I am, &c.

T. F. Brady, Esq.

(signed) *E. Hornsby,* Secretary.

— No. 12. —

The Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries to the Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

Home Office, Fishery Department,
8, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall, S. W., 15 June 1864.

Sir,

THE Special Commissioners of Fisheries have received your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing tracings of fish passes upon the Shannon, and stating that the plans of the passes have been altered as suggested by those Commissioners.

It appears, however, on the plans, that the gradient proposed at Knockvicar is about one in two at Jamestown; and about one in three at Rooskey; and at Tarmonbarry one in four.

The Commissioners consider such steep gradients very objectionable, and are unwilling to give their approval to them unless in a case where peculiar circumstances may render it very difficult to obtain an easier incline. If there are such circumstances in the cases of Tarmonbarry, Jamestown, and Knockvicar, the Commissioners would wish to be informed of them.

Athlone.—The gradient of the pass at Athlone nearly approaches one in five, which the Commissioners consider to be the quickest incline that it is safe to permit; and as they are anxious, with the Board of Works, that these should be commenced as soon as possible, they have approved of that pass as designed; the breaks being made 18 inches in height; and supposing that there are not less than 7 inches of water entering the ladder over the whole 3 feet opening when the river is at summer level.

Rooskey.—The pass at Rooskey has a break which, as the Commissioners stated in their last letter, is not in their opinion necessary. The fall is about 3½ feet, and the Commissioners think that a shoot, similar to that at Killaloe, will be better suited to the requirements of the weir. They would therefore recommend the plan to be altered by removing the break and the upper stone work facing the upper end of the pass.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Eden,*
Special Commissioner.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

The tracing for Athlone is returned with the necessary approval thereon. It will oblige by letting the Commissioners have a copy of this tracing.
The tracings for the other weirs are also returned herewith.

— No. 13. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady.*

Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Sir, Dublin, 18 June 1864.

REFERRING to the letter of the Special Commissioners, dated 15th instant, enclosing traces of proposed fish passes on the River Shannon, to which it is stated the Commissioners are unwilling to give their approval in consequence of the gradients being too steep, I am directed to return the annexed tracing of Tarmonbarry pass, and to inform the Special Commissioners that they will find, on re-examination of this tracing, that the inclination of this pass is about one in five, and that in other respects it is in accordance with their views; and I am to request that the tracing will be returned with the necessary approval. Tracings of the other passes will be sent as soon as they have been altered, as far as possible, to meet the views of the Special Commissioners.

I am, &c.
T. F. Brady, Esq. (signed) *E. Hornsby,* Secretary.

— No. 14. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady.*

Fish Pass at Athlone.

Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Sir, Dublin, 25 June 1864.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to send to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries a copy of the plan of the new Fish Pass at Athlone, as approved, as requested in your letter of the 15th instant.

I am, &c.
T. F. Brady, Esq. (signed) *E. Hornsby,* Secretary.

— No. 15. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby*.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
8 July 1864.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Eden, through illness, some delay, which the Commissioners much regret, has occurred in answering it.

Upon re-examination of the plan of the proposed fish pass at Tarmonbarry, it appears to them that the total height of water at summer level below pass to water at same level above, is 5 feet; that the total length of the incline is 23 feet 3 inches; but if this measurement is incorrect, and the gradient be 1 in 5, which, as the Commissioners have already stated, is the steepest incline they can approve of under any but exceptional cases, they have no hesitation in sanctioning the plan, and beg to enclose it with their approval upon it, and they request a copy may be furnished for the use of this office.

They have further stipulated that the breaks should not be less than 18 inches at the up-stream side.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Edward Hornsby, Esq.,
Board of Public Works, Custom House.

— No. 16. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady*.

Shannon Navigation Fish Pass, Tarmonbarry.

Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Dublin, 13 July 1864.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board to furnish the enclosed copy of the plan of the proposed new fish pass at Tarmonbarry, as approved by the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries on the 5th, as requested by your letter of the 8th instant.

(Trace.)

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby*,
Secretary.

Thomas F. Brady, Esq., Secretary,
Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

— No. 17. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Secretary to Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, Shannon Navigation.

Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Dublin, 18 February 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Merrick, reporting obstructions found in the fish pass at Tarmonbarry.

15 February 1865.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby*,
Secretary.

The Secretary, Special Commissioners
for Irish Fisheries.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Shannon Navigation, Athlone District.

Fish Pass at Tarmonbarry.

Sir, Athlone, 15 February 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the 12th instant, Mr. Bourke, the toll-collector at Cloondrah, on examining the Tarmonbarry fish pass, discovered a recently cut white thorn bush fixed in the lower opening of it; it was fastened with a rope, and had a stone attached to keep it down under the surface of the water, and prevent its being carried away by the current; and yesterday, on again examining the pass, he saw two large stones placed as obstructions, one being about 2 cwt., and the other ½ cwt.

Mr. Bourke suspects a fisherman of the name of Michael Hussey, though he has no proof against him, more than that Hussey was seen on the evening of the 11th instant in a boat belonging to Mr. Wm. Fleming, and on the 12th instant, one of the Tarmonbarry police found a similar piece of rope (to that securing the bush), in the boat, as also brambles of white thorn.

I beg the Board's advice in the matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. M. Merrick,*
Inspector of Works.

To the Secretary,
Board of Public Works, Dublin.

— No. 18. —

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Commissioners for Public Works, Ireland.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 25 February 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, respecting the insufficiency of the sum, viz. 300 *l.*, voted in the Estimates 1864–5, for the construction of fish passes in the River Shannon, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to authorise you to insert in the Estimates of 1865–6, the sum of 284 *l.* for the completion of these passes.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Commissioners for Public Works,
Ireland.

— No. 19. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, to Mr. *E. Hornsby.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
6 May 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners to request you will be good enough to inform them of the exact gradient of the fish passes erected at Athlone and Tarmonbarry respectively.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady.*

E. Hornsby, Esq., Secretary,
Office of Public Works.

— No. 20. —

The Secretary to Board of Public Works to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Sir, 9 May 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to inform you that Mr. Forsyth is out of town at present.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William S. Stack,*
pro Secretary.

Thos. F. Brady, Esq.
&c. &c. &c,

— No. 21. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady.*

Office of Public Works,
Sir, Dublin, 23 May 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, requesting to be informed of the exact gradients of the fish passes erected at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, I am directed by the Board to state, for the information of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, that:—

Tarmonbarry.—The exact inclination of the bottom pavement of Tarmonbarry Fish Pass in a straight line from bottom to top, perpendicular to the line of the weir, is 1 in 5; but in the line of the stream of water flowing down the pass it is 1 in 6.

Athlone.—The exact inclination of the bottom pavement of Athlone Fish Pass in a straight line from bottom to top, perpendicular to the line of the weir, is 1 in 4; and in the line of the stream 1 in 5.

I am, &c.
Thomas F. Brady, Esq., Secretary, (signed) *E. Hornsby,*
Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries. Secretary.

— No. 22. —

The Secretary to Commissioners of Public Works to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Office of Public Works,
Gentlemen, Dublin, 29 May 1865.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to forward, in duplicate, tracings from the plans for new fish passes at Rooskey, Jamestown, and Knockvicar; and to request that one copy of each may be returned, with your approval notified thereon, in order that the works may be commenced.

I have, &c.
The Special Commissioners (signed) *W. S. Stack,*
for Irish Fisheries. pro Secretary.

— No. 23. —

Mr. *T. F. Brady* to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works.

Special Commissioners Irish Fisheries,
4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
Sir, 1 June 1865.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo with tracings of plans of fish passes proposed to be built at Jamestown, Knockvicar and Rooskey on the river Shannon. The Commissioners will return the tracings in the beginning of next week.

I am, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *Thomas F. Brady.*
Board of Works, Custom House.

— No. 24.—

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
Sir, 6 June 1865.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing tracings of plans of fish passes to be built on the Jamestown, Knockvicar and Rooskey weirs on the river Shannon, I am directed by the Commissioners to say that they would wish to refer to their letter of the 15th June last on the subject of the Rooskey weir in which they expressed an opinion that a shoot similar to that at Killaloe would be better suited to the requirements of the weir, the fall being only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a break not necessary. They would therefore recommend the plan to be altered by removing the break and the upper stonework facing the upper end of the pass. The Commissioners still remain of the opinion expressed in that letter, and desire me to return you the tracings.

With respect to the other weirs, the Commissioners still detain the tracings enclosed in your letter, as so many complaints have been made of the inefficiency of the passes built at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, that they hesitate to recommend the adoption of similar plans elsewhere until they have inquired, as they purpose doing within the next two or three weeks, into the causes of failure, if any exist, and they will report the result of that inquiry as soon as it is held to the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas F. Brady.*

E. Hornsby, Esq., Secretary,
Office of Public Works.

— No. 25. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *T. F. Brady.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
Sir, 27 June 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to state, for the information of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, that the Board regret that they would not feel justified in making the alteration in the fish pass at Rooskey requested by them, as, if the change were made as recommended, there would be a certainty of injury to the navigation by the rapid waste of water through the opening proposed to be made in the weir. There is no similarity between Killaloe, where there is such a large amount of surplus water, and Rooskey, where the surplus is small in summer and dry weather, and no reduction below the regulated level for the navigation can be made without injury thereto. I return the tracings of the proposed pass in Rooskey weir.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby,* Secretary.

Thos. F. Brady, Esq., Secretary,
Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

— No. 26. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby.*

Rooskey Fish Pass, River Shannon.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
Sir, 4 July 1865.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, returning the tracings of the fish pass proposed to be built at Rooskey, and with reference

reference thereto, we beg to state for the information of the Commissioners of Public Works that the complaints that have been made to us of the passes at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, and the failure of passes with breaks lately constructed in England, have led us to entertain grave doubts of the efficiency of such a form of pass. In cases of mill-dams, where the supply of water is very scant, we are obliged to resort to it still, as we know of no other plan; but wherever the amount of fall is small, and the supply of water sufficiently good to ensure of the pass being filled where there is such water in the river as induces salmon to travel, we have determined not to approve of any pass being made with breaks. We believe that the admission to a pass at Rooskey, without breaks and without the upper wall or foot wall, of the same quantity of water which it is proposed to admit to the pass of the plan shown on the tracings, would offer an easy ascent to the fish at all times when they are running, provided that there is, as shown on the plan, from three to four feet as a minimum of water immediately at the foot of the pass; and if such a pass were constructed, the addition to it of a hand sluice at the head, which could be raised by the lock-keeper when the supply of water permitted, would render it a perfect pass. The reports we have received respecting Athlone and Tarmonbarry may be incorrect, and as there are as many persons desirous that those passes should be useless as that they should be efficient, it is difficult to ascertain the truth respecting them; but we hope to do so by a personal inspection and inquiry, which we propose to make in a few days.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Eden,*
Special Commissioner.

E. Hornsby, Esq., Secretary,
Office of Public Works.

— No. 27. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to the Commissioners of Public Works.

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Office, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin,
24 July 1865.

Gentlemen,

With reference to our former letter of the 6th May on the subject of the passes at Athlone and Tarmonbary, we have the honour to inform you that we have since examined those passes and made inquiries into their efficiency. The result is that neither of them is constructed as you suppose, and that they are not effective.

We objected at the time of their erection to a steeper gradient being given than 1 in 5. Both passes are constructed of nearly the same dimensions, the total length inside being about 21 feet or 20 feet 6 inches; the fall at Athlone is, we believe, 6 feet 6 inches; that at Tarmonbarry 6 feet 10 inches, but on this you are the best authorities.

Assuming that our information is correct on this head, the gradient will be about 1 in 3. We did not measure the height of the breaks at Athlone, but at Tarmonbarry they are only 15 instead of 18 inches as the plan showed; further, the compartments of both passes are of unequal sizes.

The insufficiency of these passes is, we think, shown by the fact, which we believe to be established, that although more fish have been taken this year than in preceding years under the weir walls at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, none have been seen above this latter weir. The fact of a greater number being taken at Tarmonbarry does not prove the efficiency of the pass at Athlone, for in high floods fish have always surmounted that weir; this spring the water was very high, and the fish taken were spring fish. But that no fish have been taken above Tarmonbarry does prove the failure of the Tarmonbarry fish pass, and would lead to the conclusion that the fish that reached Tarmonbarry ascended the weir wall at Athlone, and not the pass constructed there on the same principles and scale that were adopted at Tarmonbarry. When we say that no salmon have been seen above Tarmonbarry, we may not be absolutely correct, but inquiries

made at Jamestown, Rooskey, and Drumsna did not give us evidence on which we could rely of a single salmon having been seen at either of those places.

Whilst on this subject we would further ask your consideration of the state of the eel weir at Rooskey; when salmon are enabled to reach that portion of the Shannon they will meet, as we are informed, during the eel season with a complete barrier.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Eden*,
Special Commissioner.

To the Commissioners of Public Works,
Custom House.

— No. 28. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
10 August 1865.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of the fish passes at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, that this Board consider that those passes are built in accordance with the plans approved by the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, with the trifling exception that the breaks are only 15 inches instead of 18 inches high; this the Board will have altered, should you consider it necessary. With respect to Athlone Pass, the gradient is that shown on the approved plan; and with regard to Tarmonbarry the gradient at the bottom of the pass is one in five, as shown on the approved plan, or, if measured from summer water above to summer water below, is much flatter. As to the efficiency of these passes the information received by this Board differs altogether from that received by you. The bailiff employed by the Conservators at Tarmonbarry informed Mr. Forsyth that this season differs from former seasons, inasmuch as there are no fish in the pool below the weir, all the fish having gone up; and that as many as three fish have been seen in the pass at one time, and the truth of this statement is strongly confirmed by the information given by Mr. O'Beirne in a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, as to the salmon seen at Jamestown weir, since the construction of the pass at Tarmonbarry.

20 May 1865.

With respect to Rooskey eel weirs, ample space is left for the ascent of salmon; and, with regard to the remaining weirs in which passes have not been built, the Board fear that unless you decide on some plans without delay they cannot be constructed this season. The Board would, therefore, request you to furnish such plans of passes for those weirs as you approve of, and the Board will consider without delay whether they can be constructed without injuriously affecting the navigation or water power.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby*, Secretary.

The Special Commissioners for
Irish Fisheries.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Shannon River.—Jamestown Weir.

Jamestown House, Drumsna, Carrick-on-Shannon,
20 May 1865.

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to an abuse which is likely to increase at the Jamestown weir. In consequence of the salmon ladders erected recently at Tarmonbarry, the salmon have come to Jamestown on their passage up the Shannon, and already several parties are not only constantly fishing without licence, but are actually gaffing the fish who cannot clear the weir, where, as yet, there is no ladder, although the stones for some have been landed at Jamestown quay for that purpose. Now, I beg to suggest that you would order the erection of the ladder at once, and also appoint a bailiff to watch unlicensed fishermen. For my part, to prevent a recourse of people of all sorts to this locality, and trespass on my grounds, adjacent to the weir, I am disposed to pay a certain rent for the exclusive right of fishing along the Commissioners' grounds, which mearings mine own.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh O'Beirne*, J.P., D.L.

— No. 29. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
Sir, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin, 16 August 1865.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, on the subject of the Athlone and Tarmonbarry Fish Passes, and with reference thereto to observe: 1st. If the Athlone pass is constructed in accordance with the plan approved by us, that plan cannot accord with the letter which accompanied it. On the 2nd May 1864 the Board first sent us plans of fish passes for the River Shannon weirs, which we returned on the ground of the steepness of the gradient proposed, and we then named one in five as the minimum. On the 13th June we received a letter with the plans we subsequently approved, stating that they had been altered according to our suggestions.

The Athlone pass as constructed, is, according to the statement made to us by Mr. Merrick, to whom, we believe, the Board entrusted the execution of the work, 21 feet six inches in length inside; the total fall is six feet six inches, but the mouth, or intake of the pass, is six inches below the apex of the weir, so that the fall is six feet in 21; six giving a gradient of scarcely more than one in three and a-half.

On the plan approved of the pass for Tarmonbarry is written the condition that the gradient shall be not less than one in five, but the pass is constructed of the same dimensions, according to Mr. Merrick, as that at Athlone, and we ascertained the accuracy of the statement by actual measurement. But the fall at Tarmonbarry was, as Mr. Merrick informed us, about six inches greater than that at Athlone, and consequently the gradient is, as nearly as possible, one in three.

With respect to the breaks, we think that to raise them to the height of 18 inches, as named on the plan, will be an improvement, but we scarcely hope that the passes made on the break principle can become efficient with steep gradients.

At a meeting called for another purpose, but held by us at Limerick last week, the inefficiency of those passes was again brought before us by the conservators of the river. Major Dunne, whose name we mention to show that the opinion is at least honestly entertained, has again and again written to us on the subject. So great has been the collection of salmon under Tarmonbarry Weir this year, that we have passed a bye-law to protect the fish within 20 yards of the weir wall, and we are glad to take this opportunity of offering our best thanks to the Board for the great assistance they have rendered to the object we had in view by placing stakes, and other impediments to the poachers, in the place in question.

Inquiries made at Drumsna, Jamestown, and Rooskey, afford no proof that a single salmon has been seen at either of these places this year. The police stated at Jamestown that salmon could not have been taken without their knowledge, and as no salmon have been killed there for some time, it is more than probable that the capture of a single fish would have been an event talked of through the country.

Thanking the Board for the copy sent of Mr. O'Beirne's letter of 20th May, we beg to enclose one from him of 17th June, written to the clerk of the conservators, in consequence of a communication we made to the clerk, respecting a report made by Mr. O'Beirne to us, of fishing being carried on there without license. It will be seen that the statement made in the Board's letter, that salmon were actually gaffed, becomes, in the letter of 17th June, a belief that one or two salmon have been gaffed. We have written to Mr. O'Beirne to inquire if he has himself seen a single salmon when taken out of the water, or a fish jumping in the river that he can positively assert was a salmon, and we will forward his reply to the Board.

The information given by the Tarmonbarry bailiff to Mr. Forsyth, differs slightly from that he supplied to Mr. Brady. To the latter the bailiff stated that he had seen two salmon in the ladder, which went down again when they saw him, and that he had also heard a boy saying that he had seen one in the ladder,

but to neither gentlemen does he seem to have stated that he had seen a salmon pass through the ladder or above it.

With respect to Rooskey Eel Weir, we are informed that there is no pass whatever where the nets are fixed in the eyes.

With regard to the passes to be yet built, we shall be in Dublin on Monday next, and if any members of the Board are at leisure on that day, we will call on them for the purpose of discussing them.

We are, &c.

E. Hornsby, Esq., Secretary, Board of Public Works. (signed) *Fred. Eden.*

Enclosure in No. 29.

Jamestown House, Drumsna,

Sir, 17 June 1865.

I SHALL with pleasure afford you any information in my power, without giving the name of any person fishing without license. There is a part of the river from the weir wall down stream which is shallow enough to wade it. When it becomes more known that there are plenty of salmon about the weir, I see nothing to prevent parties coming at night and net dragging all this part of the river. At present, the unlicensed fishing is not very extensive. There are four people who fish pretty constantly, and I believe one or two salmon fish have been gaffed; the fishermen have not as yet been very successful, and the catch has been chiefly trout. Salmon of 20 pounds or upwards have frequently been seen at the weir, where as yet there is no ladder. I would recommend as bailiff John Butler; he is a very honest and trusty man; he is caretaker these many years of the Shannon Commissioners Mill, which is built just at the weir. I am not clear but that if I got the exclusive right of fishing, but that I would take it and pay rent for it; but all would depend on what the fishery would yield, at present not ascertainable.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Hugh O'Beirne.*

— No. 30. —

The Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works to the Secretary to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,

Sir, 18 August 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed to inform you that the chairman is out of town, but that Mr. Le Fanu will be happy to see the Special Commissioners on Monday, with reference to the Shannon Fish Passes, and would be glad to know at what hour it would suit them to call.

I am, &c.

The Secretary Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries. (signed) *W. S. Stack,* pro Secretary.

— No. 31. —

Mr. *T. F. Brady* to Mr. *Hornsby.*

Shannon Fish Passes.

Sir, 19 August 1865.

I AM directed to inform you that in consequence of the illness of Chief Commissioner, Mr. Eden, the Commissioners will be unable to keep their appointment with the Board on Monday next, and will therefore feel obliged by your informing the Board accordingly.

I am, &c.

E. Hornsby, Esq., Secretary, Office of Public Works. (signed) *Thos. F. Brady,* Secretary.

— No. 32. —

Mr. *T. F. Brady* to Mr. *E. Hornsby.*

Dear Sir, 24 August 1865.

Would you be good enough to inform me if the Board can see the Commissioners on Tuesday next, and at what hour it will be most convenient for the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady,*
Secretary.

Edward Hornsby, Esq.,
Secretary, Office of Public Works.

— No. 33. —

The Secretary to the Board of Public Works to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Sir, 25 August 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant I am directed to inform you that the Board can see the Special Commissioners at one o'clock on Tuesday next.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby,*
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Special Fishery Commissioners.

— No. 34. —

Mr. *E. R. Wodehouse* to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Gentlemen, Vice-Regal Lodge, 7 Sept. 1865.

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that his Excellency has appointed one o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th instant, for receiving a deputation from the Limerick Board of Conservators, whose purpose is to bring to his Excellency's notice "the defective state of the fish pass lately constructed by the Board of Works in the navigation weir at Athlone."

It is his Excellency's wish that one of the Commissioners of Public Works, and also one of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, should be present at his interview with the deputation; I am therefore to request that one of your body will be good enough to attend at the Vice-Regal Lodge, on Wednesday next, at quarter before one o'clock.

His Excellency also wishes that a memorandum upon the subject should forthwith be prepared and forwarded to him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edmond R. Wodehouse.*

The Special Commissioners for
Irish Fisheries.

— No. 35. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. R. Wodehouse.*

Sir, 11 September 1865.

We have the honour to send herewith, as requested, a minute, with respect to the fish passes on the Shannon, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

We are, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Lane,*
Special Commissioner.

E. Wodehouse, Esq., &c. &c.
Vice-Regal Lodge.

Enclosure in No. 35.

MEMORANDUM by the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, with reference to Fish Passes built by Board of Works on River Shannon, prepared for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

WE have visited the passes lately constructed at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, and are of opinion that they are both defective. The main cause being that the gradient is too steep for the form of pass. In our correspondence with the Board of Works on this subject last year we stated that we did not believe any pass would be efficient with a steeper incline than one in five. The plans which were at first proposed were returned to us with a letter, stating they had been altered to suit our views. As it appeared that there were peculiar difficulties in obtaining the desired gradient at Athlone, we then sanctioned the Athlone Pass, and we subsequently sanctioned the pass at Tarmonbarry, writing on it "approved; the pass being constructed with a gradient of one in five, with breaks 18 inches in height at the up stream side."

The passes have, as far as the gradient is concerned, been executed in conformity with those plans; but, though the gradient of the Tarmonbarry Pass is one in five as far as it extends, it does not extend from the top to the bottom of the fall, and therefore the gradient is not quite so easy as it might be. In some other respects of minor importance the plans, as we approved of them, have not been carried out, the breaks being of less height and the chambers of unequal size.

These are matters that can easily be altered, and, at an interview we lately had with the Commissioners of Public Works, certain alterations were agreed on for the present.

The remaining passes for which money has been granted have not been built in consequence of our objection to sanction passes of a similar form to those at Athlone and Tarmonbarry.

The season is now too far advanced for them to be undertaken with safety, and we think it will be better to see the results of the alterations now proposed in the Athlone and Tarmonbarry passes before the form of the others is fixed upon. We fear, however, that but little good can be done with the passes now built, as we believe that it is essential for the efficiency of a pass constructed on the plan here adopted: firstly, that the gradient should not be less than one in five; and secondly, that the toe or down-stream entrance to the pass should not project beyond the toe of the weir.

— No. 36. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *Le Fanu*.

Dear Mr. Le Fanu, 27 April 1866.

WILL you kindly let me know what you would wish us to do respecting the Shannon Weir Passes; we will take whatever course your Board prefers; either giving our required approval to plans prepared by you on the system pointed out by our letter of last year, or preparing plans to utilise whatever supply of water you can afford us. If the latter proposal is most agreeable to you, will you kindly let us know how many inches of depression of the apex of the weir you will in each case allow.

I hoped to have called on you and Colonel M'Kerlie before this to have discussed this matter, but a long illness has, since I last saw you, prevented me travelling.

Yours, &c.

Wm. Le Fanu, Esq. (signed) *Fred. Eden.*

— No. 37. —

Mr. *J. S. Dwyer* to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Mayo*, M.P.

My Lord, Castle Connell, 8 February 1868.

THE Finance Committee of the Conservators of the Shannon, of which body I am chairman, begged me to inquire from your Lordship whether a sum of money is wholly expended, which was said to have been granted some two or three years since for the purpose of placing fish ladders on the Shannon where obstructions to the ascent of breeding fish existed. I have heard that the Board of Works erected some

some such ladder, but as more are required, the conservators desire the information I request. I have been unable to find any such grant in the Appropriation Acts of the last two years, or I would direct your Lordship's attention to them.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Stephen Dwyer.*

Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 38. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
Sir, 21 February 1868.

In returning your reference of a letter from Mr. John Stephen Dwyer, chairman of the finance committee of the Conservators of the Shannon, I am directed by the Board to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that on the 25th January 1864, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury sanctioned a grant of 300 *l.* for the construction of new fish passes on five weirs on the Shannon, viz. Athlone, Tarmonbarry, Jamestown, Rooskey, and Knockvicar. The two most important of them, Athlone and Tarmonbarry, were constructed, but owing to alterations and enlargements in the original designs, which had to be made to meet the views of the Special Commissioners of Fisheries, the cost of these two passes was much greater than had been anticipated, and the 300 *l.* granted was found to be little more than sufficient for their completion. On the 25th February 1865, the Lords of the Treasury sanctioned a further grant of 284 to be inserted in the Estimates for 1865–66 for the completion of the other passes; they were not, however, built, as the Special Commissioners of Fisheries could not finally decide what form of pass they would wish to be adopted for the remaining weirs; and the Board did not ask their Lordships to sanction a re-vote of the grant as they do not think it desirable, pending a decision on the subject of the proposed Shannon improvements, that these passes should be constructed, as the money expended on them would be thrown away in case the alterations proposed in the weirs are carried out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby,*
Secretary.

Major General Sir Thos. A. Larcom, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 39. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
Sir, 4, Dawson-street, Dublin, 7 March 1868.

I am desired by the Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of letters from Mr. John Stephen Dwyer and the Board of Public Works in reference to certain fish passes on the River Shannon, and to state for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Commissioners have always considered, and still consider it very important that the fish passes alluded to should be constructed on the Rooskey, Knockvicar, and Jamestown Weirs, and they should be ready to give their immediate consideration to any plans of such passes that may be submitted to them by the Board of Works. Enclosure.

The Commissioners desire me also to observe, that the delay in this matter was attributable mainly to the circumstance that at a meeting between the Commissioners and the Board of Public Works in August 1865, it was agreed to

suspend their final decision for a year, in the expectation that in the meantime the then pending inquiry upon the proposed Shannon improvements would be concluded. But from what has subsequently occurred, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries think that the above reason for delay should no longer have the same weight.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady,*
Secretary.

Major General
Sir Thos. A. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 40. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
12 March 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to return the accompanying reference of a letter from the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries relative to the Shannon Fish Passes, and in reply to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that plans of the fish passes which this Board considered most suitable for the weirs referred to were long since submitted to the Special Commissioners of Fisheries; but, no matter what decision is ultimately come to as to the best description of pass, the Board do not think it would be judicious, for the reason already stated, to expend money on them at present, or until some decision is come to on the proposed alterations in the Shannon works, which are now under the consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby,*
Secretary.

Major General Sir Thos. A. Larcom, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 41. —

Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom* to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Dublin Castle, 31 March 1868.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to previous correspondence relative to the completion of the fish passes on the River Shannon, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will state, for his Excellency's information, whether the passes could be so constructed that, in case of any alteration of the weirs in the Shannon, to which they are attached, being made, they could be rendered available for use in other positions.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for
Irish Fisheries.

— No. 42. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
4, Dawson-street, Dublin, 9 April 1868.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo as to the fish passes in the Shannon, I am desired by the Commissioners of Fisheries to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that, in the absence of a plan showing the details of the proposed fish passes, the Commissioners are not in a position to give a satisfactory answer; but they think the fish passes could be so constructed that, in the event of the weirs being afterwards altered, the fish

passes

passes would not thereby be rendered inefficient. This is on the assumption that the position of the passes would not require to be altered, for, as they are solid and fixed, the change of position would necessarily require a reconstruction of the pass to some extent in the new position.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Major General
Sir Thos. A. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 43. —

Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom* to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 14 April 1868.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant relative to the proposed fish passes on the River Shannon, and to request that you will favour me with your opinion, for his Excellency's information, as to what description of fish pass would be suitable to the works in their present state, and remain so, in the event of any alteration in the works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for
Irish Fisheries.

— No. 44. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
Sir, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin, 21 April 1868.

IN answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that as the majority of the present Commissioners of Fisheries have no personal knowledge of the fish passes proposed to be erected on the weirs on the Shannon (the previous correspondence on the subject having occurred in the time of their predecessors) they have directed their engineer to examine and report as to the best description of passes applicable to the weirs in their present condition, and also to state whether, and in what respects, the same passes would still be efficient in the event of the weirs being afterwards lowered to some extent, and I hope shortly to be able to forward you the result of such report. Until the above materials are obtained, the Commissioners can only say that a fish ladder with a gradient of one in eight or nine having its head, or upper entrance, situated upstream, and its foot parallel with the weir itself would suit the present height of the weir, and in the event of any future lowering of the weir, it would be still sufficient with a slight alteration at a nominal expense.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Sir Thos. A. Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 45. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
Sir, 4 Dawson-street, Dublin, 29 July 1868.

REFERRING to former correspondence on the subject of fish passes to be built at Rooskey, Jamestown, and Knockvicar, on the River Shannon, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, tracings of plans of fish passes approved by the Special Commissioners, pursuant to Act

of Parliament, which they consider should now be built by the Board of Public Works; and, in the case of any alterations in the weirs hereafter, these passes can be modified to suit the altered condition of the weirs at a very small cost.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Major General
Sir Thos. A. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

[Refer to Board of Works for report.—*T. A. L.*, 31st July 1868.]

— No. 46. —

The Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
10 August 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to return the enclosed reference of correspondence, and tracings of plans of fish passes, for the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, and in reply to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Board are still of opinion that it would be very undesirable to expend money in the construction of the very expensive structures now asked for by the Special Commissioners of Fisheries; or for any fish passes in the weirs on the Shannon, until some decision is come to on the proposed alterations in the Shannon works; as most of the money, and in one case all the money so expended, would be thrown away, should the proposed alterations be carried out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Stack*,
pro. Secretary.

Major General Sir Thos. A. Larcom, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 47. —

Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom* to the Secretary to the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries

Dublin Castle, 13 August 1868.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th ultimo, and previous correspondence on the subject of certain fish passes proposed to be erected on the River Shannon, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will move the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to state, for His Excellency's information, the estimated cost of these passes, and the estimated cost of modifying them to suit future alterations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Secretary,
Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.

— No. 48. —

Mr. *T. F. Brady* to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
4, Dawson-street, Dublin, 18 August 1868.

Sir,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 13th inst., I beg to forward herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the report of the Commissioners' engineer as to the cost of building the proposed fish passes, and of altering same if weirs lowered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Major General
Sir Thos. A. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

Enclosure in No. 48.

5, Palmerstown Villas, Upper Rathmines,
Sir, 18 August 1868.

I ESTIMATE the cost of erecting the ladder at Knockvicar to be about 70 *l.*, that at Jamestown 95 *l.*, and those at Rooskey 75 *l.* each.

The cost of altering any of them to suit a lowered state of the water would be about 15 *l.*, or say 60 *l.* for the four. As the Commissioners of Public Works are the parties to effect these changes, these estimates can be submitted for their revision. As they have their own engineer and staff on the river, they have facilities for doing such works and may get them executed below these prices, which can only be taken approximately.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Richard A. Gray.*

Thomas F. Brady, Esq.,
Secretary, Special Fishery Commission.

— No. 49. —

Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom* to the Commissioners of Public Works.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 24 August 1868.

WITH reference to previous corrrespondence, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will forward, for his Grace's information, copies of reports made by Messrs. Forsyth & Brady in 1860, on the River Shannon Fish Passes.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Commissioners of Public Works,
Dublin.

— No. 50. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Major General Sir *T. A. Larcom.*

River Shannon.—Fish Passes.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
Sir, 27 August 1868.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th inst., requesting to be furnished, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, with copies of reports made by Messrs. Forsyth & Brady in 1860, on the River Shannon Fish Passes, I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to forward herewith copies of same.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby,*
Secretary.

Major General
Sir Thos. A. Larcom, K.C.B., &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

[Copies of these reports are at the commencement of this Return.]

— No. 51. —

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries to Mr. *E. Hornsby.*

The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries Office,
Sir, 4, Dawson-street, Dublin, 7 October 1868.

IT having been suggested that it would be of great benefit if the fish pass at Athlone were made wider at the foot, the Commissioners desire me to express a hope that the Board of Works will think it expedient to take into consideration

this suggestion which, if carried out, might so improve the pass as to benefit the fisheries of the river.

The form suggested is that of a (/\) shape, something like the entrance to a cruive, instead of the present shape (| |); and the Commissioners believe that a small expense would suffice for this alteration, if approved of. In any case the Commissioners would feel obliged if the Board would be good enough to ask their engineer to design some alteration in the entrance to the pass which would so improve it as to prevent the complaint of its deficiency so often made to them from the Shannon district.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Brady*,
Secretary.

Edwd. Hornsby, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Works, Dublin.

— No. 52. —

Mr. *R. W. Wilbraham* to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works.

Dear Sir, Treasury, 11 May 1869.

Please to send a memorandum containing full information to enable Mr. Ayrton to answer the question which Mr. Ormsby Gore is to ask on Thursday, respecting the construction of salmon ladders on the Shannon.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Wilbraham.*

— No. 53. —

Mr. *E. Hornsby* to Mr. *R. W. Wilbraham.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
12 May 1869.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, requesting information to enable Mr. Ayrton to answer the question which Mr. Ormsby Gore is to ask on Thursday, respecting the construction of salmon ladders on the Shannon, I am directed to send the enclosed copy of the Board's letter to the Irish Government respecting the fish passes over the Shannon weirs, and to state that the circumstances therein stated to exist have not since altered, while at the same time the Board are satisfied that the construction of these passes is a matter of very small importance indeed as regards the prosperity of the fisheries.

See 10 August 1868.

In regard to the eel weir at Rooskey, I am directed to send a copy of Colonel McKerlie's letter to Mr. Welby, dated 20th June 1868, on the subject, and to add that the Board have extended the lease for another year, pending the consideration of the question of the Shannon improvements.

1 July 1869 to 21 June 1870.

I am to repeat that, in the Board's opinion, the removal of the weir would be totally inoperative in diminishing the flooding as it is conceived it would be by Mr. Ormsby Gore.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hornsby*,
Secretary.

R. W. Wilbraham, Esq.,
Treasury, London.

Enclosure in No. 53.

Dear Mr. Welby, Office of Public Works, 20 June 1868.

The eel weir which Mr. Sclater-Booth refers to is no doubt that at Rooskey; it is specially mentioned in the concluding paragraph of Colonel French's Shannon Committee.

We receive 46 *l.* a-year rent for it, under a lease which will terminate on the 10th January next, and if it was now removed not only would the rent be sacrificed but we would undoubtedly be required to make compensation to the tenant; the fishing season being now about commencing.

Besides,

Besides, the Shannon receipts do not meet the expenditure, and it is a question I think for very serious consideration, looking to the principle which it involves, whether the lands above the weir, which, notwithstanding its existence, have unquestionably been improved by the works in general, should be further improved (which, however, I do not think they would be, believing that the removal of the weir would be quite ineffective) at the public cost.

I think it will be necessary for me to go over to London next week on other matters, and will then be glad to give Mr. Sclater-Booth any further explanation he may wish for on this subject.

Very sincerely, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Mc Kerlie.*

R. E. Welby, Esq., Treasury,
London.

FISHERIES (IRELAND).

COPIES of REPORTS made to the Board of Works by the Inspector of Fisheries and the Engineer of the Board of Works in *Ireland* in 1860 or 1861, on the subject of the FISH PASSES on the RIVER SHANNON; and, of CORRESPONDENCE between the late Special Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, the Irish Government, the Board of Works, and the Treasury, since 1 January 1864, on the same subject.

(*Colonel French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *July* 1869.

373.

Under 3 *oz.*

TABLES

OF THE NUMBER OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

REGISTERED IN

IRELAND

IN THE YEAR

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

[*Price 2d.*]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

&c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to transmit, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament, a General Abstract of the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages *registered* in Ireland during the year 1868; as required by the 26 Vic., cap 11, the 26 & 27 Vic., cap 90, and the 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81.

The first-mentioned Act provides for the Registration of the Births and Deaths of the entire population—the second for the Registration of Roman Catholic Marriages,—and the third for the Registration of the Marriages of members of the Protestant community. The two former statutes came into operation on the 1st of January, 1864; the last-mentioned on the 1st of April, 1845.

The Superintendent Registrars' Districts,—which are co-extensive with the 163 Poor Law Unions,—have been grouped into the following eight Divisions:—

No. I. THE NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.—This division may be topographically described by a line passing southward from Lough Foyle through the Counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Armagh, to Lough Bawn, in the County of Monaghan, and thence eastward to Carlingford Lough; the north and east being on the seaboard.

No. II. THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION—is bounded on the east by the division just described, from Lough Foyle to a point a little south of Six Mile Cross, in the County of Tyrone, and may be described by a line drawn thence S.W. through the County of Fermanagh to the south of Enniskillen, embracing that portion of the north-west angle of the County of Cavan belonging to the Enniskillen Union, into the County of Leitrim, crossing Lough Allen, thence into the County of Sligo, to a point situated to the southward of the town of Ballymote, and thence extending north to Ballysadare Bay; the remainder of the division is bounded by the sea. It contains Loughs Erne and Derg, and part of Lough Allen, and large portions of it are mountainous.

No. III. THE EASTERN DIVISION—is situated in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster; it extends along the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, from Warrenspoint, in the County of Down, to the south of Cahore Point, in the County of Wexford, stretching inland about 25 miles, and embracing the Counties of Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow, and portions of the Counties of Carlow, Cavan, Kildare, Meath, and Wexford; together with small portions of the Counties of Armagh and Monaghan.

No. IV. THE NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION—is situated in the provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, and extends southward from its junction with the "North-Western" division near Six Mile Cross, in the County of Tyrone, to Tyrrellspass, in the County of Westmeath. Virginia, in the County of Cavan, is situated on its eastern border, and Tulsk, in the County of Roscommon, on its western.

No. V. THE SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION—situated in the provinces of Leinster and Munster, extends from the Hill of Down, in the County of Meath, southward to Borris, in the County of Carlow. Its southern boundary may be described by a line drawn thence to New Birmingham, in the County of Tipperary, and from that point south to Fethard, in the same County, thence westward to the northern base of the Galty mountains, and in a north-westerly direction, to Pallasgreen, in the County of Limerick. On the east it is bounded by the "Eastern" division, and on the west by the "Western" and the "South-Western" divisions.

No. VI. THE WESTERN DIVISION.—This Division extends southward from Sligo and Killala Bays to the northern bank of the River Shannon, lying westward of Limerick; the extreme points, north and south, being Benwee Head, in the County of Mayo, and Loop Head, in the County of Clare, a distance in or about 120 miles, which, however, does not represent the extent of seaboard, the western coast being indented by numerous bays and inlets. This division has been extended much more inland than the eastern division as, from its exposure to the Atlantic Ocean, and the prevalence of westerly winds (which blow for nearly three-fourths of the year), the climate must be affected for a considerable distance inland; the Unions situated on the extreme east are Boyle, Castlereagh, Glennamaddy, Mountbellew, Ballinasloe, and Portumna.

No. VII. THE SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.—This division extends from its junction with the "Eastern" division, southward of Cahore Point, in the County of Wexford, along the eastern and southern coasts to the east of Cork Harbour, and is bounded on the north by the "South Midland" division. It embraces the County of Waterford; nearly the whole of the County of Wexford; parts of the Counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; that portion of the County of Limerick (38,550 acres) comprised in the Mitchelstown Union, and a portion of the eastern side of Cork County.

No. VIII. THE SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION—extends along the southern and western coasts from Cork Harbour to the River Shannon, and embraces the County of Kerry, nearly the whole of the Counties of Cork and Limerick, and a small portion of the County of Clare, comprised in the Limerick Union.

The total number of Births given in the following Tables represents a ratio, for the year 1868, of only 1 in every 37·94, or 2·64 per cent. of the estimated population in the middle of that year; and the Deaths afford a ratio of only 1 in every 63·86, or 1·57 per cent. The *entire* number of Marriages *registered* gives a ratio of 1 in every 200, or ·50 per cent. of the population—the number of Roman Catholic marriages (26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90) affording a ratio of only one marriage to every 220 of Roman Catholics;—and the number of Protestant marriages (7 and 8 Vic., cap. 81), a ratio of one in every 150 of Protestants. The final revision of the Numbers for the year 1868 has not yet been completed; they will, therefore, probably be found to differ, in some instances, from the revised Numbers in the detailed Abstracts to be hereafter presented to Parliament with my Fifth Annual Report.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's very faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Henrietta-street, Dublin, April 30th, 1869.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS *registered* during the year **1868**, by Superintendent

DIVISIONS AND SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Number.	Persons Married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ireland,	**5,798,967***	**27,753**	**55,506**	**146,108**	**86,803**	**75,231**	**70,877**	**43,858**	**42,945**
DIVISIONS.									
I. North-Eastern,	**1,124,041**	**6,066**	**12,132**	**32,227**	**18,861**	**16,652**	**15,575**	**9,303**	**9,558**
II. North-Western,	**574,745**	**2,375**	**4,750**	**12,383**	**7,104**	**6,576**	**6,307**	**3,570**	**3,534**
III. Eastern,	**829,569**	**4,523**	**9,046**	**20,381**	**15,873**	**10,577**	**9,804**	**8,119**	**7,754**
IV. North Midland,	**575,289**	**1,953**	**3,906**	**13,008**	**7,345**	**6,654**	**6,354**	**3,824**	**3,521**
V. South Midland,	**515,272**	**2,094**	**4,188**	**10,807**	**7,447**	**5,608**	**5,199**	**3,723**	**3,724**
VI. Western,	**822,878**	**3,529**	**7,058**	**20,949**	**9,328**	**10,717**	**10,232**	**4,798**	**4,530**
VII. South-Eastern,	**500,957**	**2,516**	**5,032**	**11,701**	**8,025**	**6,095**	**5,606**	**3,998**	**4,027**
VIII. South-Western,	**855,813**	**4,697**	**9,394**	**24,152**	**12,820**	**12,352**	**11,800**	**6,523**	**6,297**
SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.									
I. North-Eastern Division. Antrim,	39,652	196	392	1,010	592	505	505	294	298
Armagh,	80,810	373	746	1,932	1,184	1,016	916	601	583
Ballycastle,	19,653	62	124	475	293	243	232	149	144
Ballymena,	74,597	364	728	2,150	1,172	1,139	1,011	612	560
Ballymoney,	41,583	180	360	988	496	510	478	243	253
Banbridge,	71,918	359	718	1,873	954	965	908	500	454
Belfast,	144,629	1,327	2,654	6,680	4,319	3,435	3,245	2,065	2,254
Castleblayney,	41,812	206	412	1,133	539	574	559	288	251
Coleraine,	40,562	218	436	1,033	690	541	492	342	348
Cookstown,	37,953	142	284	878	545	464	414	270	275
Downpatrick,	57,969	276	552	1,426	857	705	721	407	450
Dungannon,	51,892	230	460	1,178	668	597	581	353	315
Kilkeel,	22,614	91	182	582	340	300	282	157	183
Larne,	35,087	198	396	1,066	591	560	506	272	319
Lisburn,	66,882	304	608	1,783	1,070	900	883	520	550
Lurgan,	73,930	425	850	2,266	1,342	1,232	1,034	695	647
Magherafelt,	63,852	301	602	1,539	790	795	744	402	388
Newry,	74,311	430	860	2,017	1,117	1,022	995	543	574
Newtownards,	53,428	265	530	1,583	879	824	759	401	478
Newtownlimavady,	30,907	119	238	635	423	325	310	189	234
Total,	1,124,041	6,066	12,132	32,227	18,861	16,652	15,575	9,303	9,558
II. North-Western Division. Ballyshannon,	32,181	85	170	532	358	277	255	182	176
Castlederg,	17,478	79	158	421	195	240	181	111	84
Donegal,	31,258	131	262	668	304	350	318	161	143
Dunfanaghy,	17,326	60	120	411	168	194	217	97	71
Enniskillen,	49,715	237	474	1,022	638	516	506	323	315
Glenties,	39,899	164	328	853	332	416	437	160	172
Gortin,	16,626	52	104	327	185	155	172	89	96
Inishowen,	37,222	104	208	903	495	493	410	258	237
Irvinestown,	22,728	90	180	486	302	255	231	144	158
Letterkenny,	18,932	39	78	381	209	189	192	106	103
Londonderry,	59,392	344	688	1,625	1,046	813	812	486	560
Manorhamilton,	33,443	160	320	801	328	404	397	168	160

* Including 403 Seamen and others at Sea on Census night,

Registrars' Districts, which are co-extensive with the Poor Law Unions—163 in number.

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
11,607	5,147	5,065	5,934	38,182	40,502	34,362	33,062	25,274	22,401	18,600	20,523
1,599	1,391	1,320	1,756	8,272	9,136	7,748	7,071	5,378	4,889	4,038	4,556
958	492	365	560	3,456	3,517	2,942	2,968	2,008	1,905	1,478	1,713
1,224	1,046	1,133	1,120	5,218	5,473	5,086	4,604	4,865	3,853	3,577	3,578
843	320	330	460	3,320	3,632	2,994	3,062	2,075	2,013	1,578	1,679
873	363	382	476	2,810	3,084	2,497	2,416	2,264	1,929	1,606	1,648
2,311	449	337	432	5,539	5,155	5,165	5,090	2,773	2,394	1,925	2,236
1,140	445	453	478	3,139	3,325	2,652	2,585	2,274	2,044	1,775	1,932
2,659	641	745	652	6,428	7,180	5,278	5,266	3,637	3,374	2,623	3,136
44	54	43	55	252	289	250	219	169	134	121	168
113	73	69	118	494	558	476	404	343	315	247	279
20	15	12	15	125	127	126	97	88	83	55	67
91	81	83	109	565	614	507	464	334	277	260	301
45	46	46	43	261	290	223	214	162	134	102	98
105	74	74	106	438	593	462	380	309	263	199	183
262	322	332	411	1,762	1,848	1,594	1,476	1,086	1,021	998	1,214
84	51	29	42	284	306	318	225	181	148	100	110
64	63	39	52	250	270	250	263	208	176	154	152
50	28	28	36	226	237	212	203	156	156	114	119
65	72	76	63	364	431	338	293	281	220	151	205
73	43	50	64	299	335	262	282	190	207	166	165
31	19	14	27	126	170	151	135	81	123	70	66
56	53	41	48	271	297	249	249	149	135	159	148
67	63	76	98	457	529	415	382	258	264	225	323
105	105	87	128	567	637	554	508	366	356	271	319
90	67	53	91	414	422	386	317	230	220	180	160
140	84	83	123	527	576	450	464	384	315	196	222
59	56	60	90	413	427	393	350	260	235	188	196
35	22	25	37	177	180	132	146	143	107	82	91
1,599	1,391	1,320	1,756	8,272	9,136	7,748	7,071	5,378	4,889	4,038	4,556
42	17	13	13	141	146	124	121	112	96	59	91
21	21	7	30	94	126	92	109	55	60	31	49
50	22	21	38	186	193	143	146	93	88	48	75
52	3	3	2	107	128	102	74	36	40	48	44
79	72	43	43	282	273	217	250	166	166	135	171
119	17	12	16	280	209	166	198	110	70	70	82
20	11	7	14	83	84	93	67	61	37	49	38
47	23	6	28	235	233	217	218	124	142	100	129
23	19	17	31	139	153	99	95	75	77	68	82
16	10	1	12	112	101	78	90	55	69	39	46
86	91	83	84	403	433	389	400	261	268	245	272
85	17	22	36	200	254	168	179	75	94	76	83

not included in the Returns from any particular locality.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS *registered* during the year **1868,** by Superintendent

DIVISIONS AND SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Number.	Persons Married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.									
III. North-Western Division—*continued.*									
Millford,	28,226	100	200	605	373	320	285	181	192
Omagh,	52,836	234	468	1,201	618	592	609	308	310
Sligo,	53,901	212	424	1,225	692	610	615	354	338
Strabane,	43,604	196	392	992	618	508	484	312	306
Stranorlar,	19,978	88	176	430	243	244	186	130	113
Total,	574,745	2,375	4,750	12,883	7,104	6,576	6,307	3,570	3,534
IV. Eastern Division.									
Ardee,	25,284	69	138	521	368	276	245	183	185
Bailieborough,	23,079	66	132	646	318	325	321	154	164
Balrothery,	22,016	86	172	494	383	259	235	185	198
Baltinglass,	22,032	88	176	471	316	259	212	176	140
Carrickmacross,	22,354	31	62	535	300	285	250	172	128
Celbridge,	19,580	103	206	424	348	227	197	186	162
Drogheda,	39,821	183	366	844	723	432	412	333	390
Dublin, North,	134,755	1,000	2,000	3,963	3,339	2,049	1,914	1,737	1,602
„ South,	201,963	1,571	3,142	5,264	5,068	2,729	2,535	2,553	2,515
Dundalk,	46,850	207	414	1,226	713	626	600	371	342
Dunshaughlin,	14,109	41	82	260	204	128	132	111	93
Gorey,	24,857	98	196	569	329	298	271	182	147
Kells,	24,482	13	26	495	320	276	219	167	153
Naas,	47,598	224	448	1,045	700	527	518	377	323
Navan,	21,988	54	108	416	259	211	205	123	136
Rathdown,	53,298	334	668	1,327	949	682	645	459	490
Rathdrum,	43,402	182	364	929	592	484	445	323	269
Shillelagh,	19,183	105	210	494	312	259	235	150	162
Trim,	22,918	68	136	458	332	245	213	177	155
Total,	829,569	4,523	9,046	20,381	15,873	10,577	9,804	8,119	7,754
V. North Midland Division.									
Athlone,	39,323	178	356	857	501	441	416	267	234
Ballymahon,	22,089	80	160	487	272	247	240	133	139
Bawnboy,	26,808	111	222	652	345	337	315	202	143
Carrick-on-Shannon,	31,677	100	200	756	322	364	392	182	140
Cavan,	58,662	190	380	1,398	780	730	668	404	376
Clogher,	27,753	102	204	641	352	324	317	180	172
Clones,	26,699	102	204	551	312	279	272	167	145
Cootehill,	38,961	105	210	886	440	433	453	210	230
Delvin,	13,561	17	34	240	157	127	113	83	74
Granard,	36,043	139	278	826	471	424	402	229	242
Lisnaskea,	25,832	102	204	549	320	284	265	175	145
Longford,	32,757	172	344	739	479	406	333	260	219
Mohill,	30,191	113	226	741	352	381	360	188	164
Monaghan,	45,674	118	236	996	664	515	481	326	338
Mullingar,	42,703	99	198	870	596	449	421	305	291
Oldcastle,	23,657	28	56	582	299	277	305	165	134
Roscommon,	26,504	113	226	619	367	328	291	188	179
Strokestown,	26,395	84	168	618	316	308	310	160	156
Total,	575,289	1,953	3,906	13,008	7,345	6,654	6,354	3,824	3,521

Registrars' Districts, which are co-extensive with the Poor Law Unions ;—*continued.*

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
46	22	17	15	170	142	145	148	96	125	88	64
79	52	28	75	334	346	277	244	193	187	119	119
96	33	36	47	304	337	302	282	218	168	141	165
56	44	37	59	264	252	223	253	196	161	112	149
41	18	12	17	122	107	107	94	82	57	50	54
958	492	365	560	3,456	3,517	2,942	2,968	2,008	1,905	1,478	1,713
14	17	19	19	116	156	148	101	132	97	60	79
20	17	11	18	142	183	152	169	88	86	67	77
17	18	30	21	113	136	125	120	84	106	101	92
23	17	18	30	130	137	112	92	96	80	64	76
21	3	3	4	140	153	137	105	117	88	53	42
34	20	25	24	98	120	103	103	82	107	91	68
52	45	41	45	242	214	214	174	240	186	157	140
242	249	259	250	1,014	1,014	1,007	928	1,013	719	804	803
406	386	404	375	1,377	1,363	1,354	1,170	1,623	1,139	1,200	1,106
78	51	29	49	312	316	293	305	226	198	132	157
13	10	12	6	70	70	70	50	65	48	50	41
37	19	23	19	163	169	143	94	95	85	82	67
3	4	3	3	127	150	105	113	100	94	58	68
57	44	64	59	245	239	276	285	185	176	187	152
15	11	14	14	93	129	99	95	67	73	43	76
86	71	89	88	336	367	338	286	281	240	210	218
44	33	48	57	252	285	186	206	200	154	109	129
29	22	28	26	133	139	116	106	85	83	57	87
33	9	13	13	115	133	108	102	86	94	52	100
1,224	1,046	1,133	1,120	5,218	5,473	5,086	4,604	4,865	3,853	3,577	3,578
96	22	28	32	231	233	198	195	130	124	130	117
31	10	24	15	125	138	111	113	63	72	55	82
46	24	21	20	153	185	169	145	108	94	76	67
46	16	18	20	212	174	182	188	104	84	71	63
64	42	30	54	372	395	299	332	241	212	159	168
40	16	18	28	171	163	169	138	110	105	61	76
39	21	18	24	145	136	129	141	83	88	62	79
38	15	19	33	210	251	203	222	135	116	95	94
4	2	7	4	66	75	49	50	44	51	30	32
57	24	24	34	225	241	188	172	128	138	107	98
31	22	12	37	153	150	126	120	111	69	69	71
73	20	38	41	161	207	183	188	112	129	115	123
63	14	11	25	158	224	189	170	84	102	85	81
52	21	12	33	254	280	207	255	172	200	135	157
28	29	18	24	214	249	195	212	153	178	124	141
11	4	7	6	148	192	119	123	72	81	63	83
66	10	15	22	170	163	140	146	117	96	64	90
58	8	10	8	152	176	138	152	108	74	77	57
843	320	330	460	3,320	3,632	2,994	3,062	2,075	2,013	1,578	1,679

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS *registered* during the year **1868**, by Superintendent

DIVISIONS AND SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Number.	Persons Married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.									
V. South Midland Division.									
Abbeyleix,	22,400	74	148	457	324	230	227	163	161
Athy,	33,210	157	314	703	468	380	323	223	245
Borrisokane,	13,740	49	98	229	146	138	91	74	72
Carlow,	51,802	196	392	1,175	824	629	546	408	416
Cashel,	33,527	158	316	817	502	428	389	255	247
Castlecomer,	15,937	72	144	377	239	192	185	129	110
Donaghmore,	9,504	36	72	152	111	78	74	46	65
Edenderry,	23,384	82	164	470	377	244	226	172	205
Kilkenny,	35,499	152	304	668	525	329	339	276	249
Mountmellick,	42,184	166	332	810	635	428	382	345	290
Nenagh,	38,277	164	328	861	508	450	411	237	271
Parsonstown,	39,350	166	332	711	535	368	343	258	277
Roscrea,	24,666	70	140	441	313	223	218	159	154
Thurles,	36,152	200	400	786	558	405	381	278	280
Tipperary,	47,298	189	378	1,241	683	619	622	341	342
Tullamore,	33,087	117	234	628	468	330	298	246	222
Urlingford,	15,255	46	92	281	231	137	144	113	118
Total,	515,272	2,094	4,188	10,807	7,447	5,608	5,199	3,723	3,724
VI. Western Division.									
Ballina,	32,693	135	270	872	407	447	425	214	193
Ballinasloe,	28,222	110	220	558	328	298	260	162	166
Ballinrobe,	31,558	123	246	779	313	371	408	174	139
Ballyvaghan,	6,819	17	34	159	63	82	77	39	24
Belmullet,	17,096	71	142	469	175	237	232	106	69
Boyle,	47,758	202	404	1,158	471	600	558	235	236
Castlebar,	31,780	190	380	765	330	394	371	162	168
Castlereagh,	46,783	201	402	1,383	532	713	670	279	253
Claremorris,	32,070	181	362	1,064	387	540	524	213	174
Clifden,	25,000	118	236	730	243	382	348	116	127
Corrofin,	7,866	39	78	176	76	97	79	33	43
Dromore West,	18,608	98	196	543	235	274	269	126	109
Ennis,	30,097	116	232	595	343	294	301	164	179
Ennistimon,	25,028	107	214	634	323	334	300	172	151
Galway,	50,821	99	198	1,011	619	516	495	303	316
Glennamaddy,	22,469	107	214	583	260	294	289	129	131
Gort,	20,501	82	164	453	229	244	209	119	110
Killadysert,	13,265	83	166	384	139	189	195	70	69
Killala,	11,829	43	86	280	147	137	143	78	69
Kilrush,	41,130	153	306	966	459	513	453	242	217
Loughrea,	29,139	116	232	659	371	340	319	189	182
Mountbellew,	19,936	85	170	521	254	267	254	142	112
Newport,	16,660	73	146	435	171	223	212	84	87
Oughterard,	18,472	110	220	598	252	300	298	127	125
Portumna,	14,939	55	110	282	188	137	145	90	98
Scarriff,	15,611	64	128	385	186	204	181	92	94
Swineford,	52,004	343	686	1,673	600	862	811	293	307
Tobercurry,	27,657	98	196	675	276	347	328	142	134
Tuam,	44,440	108	216	983	489	485	498	259	230
Tulla,	15,759	66	132	399	173	201	198	92	81
Westport,	26,868	136	272	777	289	395	382	152	137
Total,	822,878	3,529	7,058	20,949	9,328	10,717	10,232	4,798	4,530

Registrars' Districts, which are co-extensive with the Poor Law Unions ;—*continued.*

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
27	16	10	21	134	118	117	88	123	86	62	53
42	41	29	45	168	208	170	157	142	132	97	97
12	10	11	16	66	61	54	48	43	41	25	37
63	36	41	56	316	332	274	253	254	208	174	188
82	19	30	27	243	226	168	180	172	109	103	118
32	10	10	20	104	119	82	72	80	56	58	45
13	10	9	4	41	41	42	28	45	19	26	21
26	16	22	18	113	150	107	100	119	102	77	79
51	36	25	40	165	175	180	148	156	119	128	122
46	31	31	58	208	233	188	181	195	166	133	141
89	19	30	26	198	280	172	211	120	137	128	123
59	20	44	43	180	206	145	180	157	139	104	135
37	12	7	14	133	110	114	84	88	82	71	72
114	31	26	29	211	213	169	193	170	170	101	117
122	21	18	28	316	361	283	281	206	183	154	140
38	29	27	23	147	184	163	134	126	120	118	104
20	6	12	8	67	67	69	78	68	60	47	56
873	363	382	476	2,810	3,084	2,497	2,416	2,264	1,929	1,606	1,648
87	20	9	19	229	227	218	198	125	109	69	104
50	23	14	23	132	158	143	125	84	66	96	82
67	16	17	23	214	171	224	170	88	90	65	70
10	2	5	.	26	60	37	36	18	15	17	13
50	8	2	11	133	121	119	96	55	53	32	35
123	42	19	18	308	325	270	255	148	137	75	111
135	25	15	15	208	177	194	186	96	75	70	89
149	25	7	20	400	256	366	361	158	144	109	121
128	19	6	28	298	207	283	276	121	117	72	77
41	16	20	41	150	239	144	197	69	65	47	62
24	5	8	2	45	41	45	45	21	25	10	20
64	11	13	10	133	146	135	129	62	68	40	65
55	20	23	18	152	173	128	142	92	81	82	88
60	18	18	11	175	182	137	140	77	71	80	95
47	14	12	26	236	273	240	262	178	148	164	129
78	13	7	9	162	105	138	178	86	65	56	53
50	7	12	13	119	123	103	108	65	61	44	59
65	6	3	9	115	107	68	94	38	40	29	32
36	3	3	1	74	71	72	63	42	35	41	29
104	15	20	14	273	263	201	229	120	110	101	128
70	15	13	18	166	173	164	156	109	97	70	95
62	7	7	9	160	128	116	117	72	56	67	59
53	14	5	1	102	114	127	92	57	55	29	30
58	19	16	17	150	148	148	152	88	50	63	51
34	4	9	8	63	74	73	72	49	45	39	55
45	7	7	5	98	119	74	94	56	46	34	50
288	23	7	25	461	272	507	433	212	147	111	130
77	10	4	7	172	151	193	159	74	75	48	79
71	16	9	12	284	242	222	235	183	132	69	105
47	6	7	6	117	116	74	92	43	44	32	54
83	20	20	13	184	193	202	198	87	72	64	66
2,311	449	337	432	5,539	5,155	5,165	5,090	2,773	2,394	1,925	2,236

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS *registered* during the year 1868, by Superintendent

	DIVISIONS AND SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
			Number.	Persons Married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.									
VII. South-Eastern Division.	Callan,	24,969	104	208	551	406	286	265	199	207
	Carrick-on-Suir,	30,294	100	200	846	570	455	391	283	287
	Clogheen,	25,249	123	246	603	385	319	284	197	188
	Clonmel,	28,039	172	344	705	519	370	335	266	253
	Dungarvan,	24,346	97	194	586	382	311	275	182	200
	Enniscorthy,	42,886	215	430	973	626	495	478	305	321
	Fermoy,	37,960	226	452	845	657	434	411	334	323
	Kilmacthomas,	15,494	63	126	390	258	193	197	149	109
	Lismore,	20,845	109	218	421	305	218	203	147	158
	Middleton,	34,086	171	342	752	442	380	372	224	218
	Mitchelstown,	22,747	112	224	586	346	312	274	180	166
	New Ross,	44,141	174	348	911	665	458	453	323	342
	Thomastown,	21,405	92	184	461	299	241	220	147	152
	Waterford,	60,068	340	680	1,563	1,083	827	736	543	540
	Wexford,	43,727	247	494	929	756	496	433	356	400
	Youghal,	24,701	171	342	579	326	300	279	163	163
	Total,	500,957	2,516	5,032	11,701	8,025	6,095	5,606	3,998	4,027
VIII. South-Western Division.	Bandon,	27,256	146	292	702	405	373	329	226	179
	Bantry,	15,964	70	140	505	182	240	265	91	91
	Cahersiveen,	25,204	178	356	902	321	492	410	153	168
	Castletown,	15,076	57	114	508	234	263	245	120	114
	Clonakilty,	28,268	119	238	835	350	448	387	173	177
	Cork,	147,572	889	1,778	3,677	2,970	1,854	1,823	1,539	1,431
	Croom,	21,172	75	150	483	291	233	250	147	144
	Dingle,	20,539	142	284	696	256	346	350	125	131
	Dunmanway,	17,426	85	170	576	215	296	280	106	109
	Glin,	15,750	74	148	466	228	228	238	121	107
	Kanturk,	34,480	217	434	1,060	406	560	500	219	187
	Kenmare,	18,757	65	130	620	211	297	323	95	116
	Killarney,	43,987	215	430	1,422	664	754	668	323	341
	Kilmallock,	39,539	227	454	941	587	477	464	290	297
	Kinsale,	23,837	138	276	639	460	318	321	223	237
	Limerick,	90,756	517	1,034	2,160	1,490	1,147	1,013	766	724
	Listowel,	36,531	239	478	1,069	496	546	523	246	250
	Macroom,	31,090	198	396	1,009	397	514	495	210	187
	Mallow,	35,751	173	346	872	545	451	421	272	273
	Millstreet,	14,797	69	138	484	165	251	233	88	77
	Newcastle,	31,624	157	314	1,005	433	527	478	239	194
	Rathkeale,	22,055	83	166	491	271	244	247	127	144
	Skibbereen,	32,412	156	312	992	424	477	515	201	223
	Skull,	13,902	77	154	413	143	215	198	78	65
	Tralee,	52,068	331	662	1,625	676	801	824	345	331
	Total,	855,813	4,697	9,394	24,152	12,820	12,352	11,800	6,523	6,297

Registrars' Districts, which are co-extensive with the Poor Law Unions;—*continued.*

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
42	21	18	23	143	162	125	121	134	106	91	75
58	19	10	13	243	232	178	193	155	142	156	117
63	16	24	20	165	175	135	128	118	105	52	110
68	35	32	37	194	194	145	172	150	120	122	127
59	13	15	10	174	152	144	116	107	92	78	105
77	41	45	52	252	301	210	210	183	161	123	159
121	35	42	28	232	209	216	188	160	156	168	173
32	11	7	13	103	116	98	73	71	72	59	56
55	14	25	15	108	110	114	89	97	74	76	58
80	27	21	43	199	216	144	193	100	115	102	125
76	11	12	13	193	154	120	119	116	77	72	81
73	31	29	41	241	250	194	226	185	173	145	162
47	12	18	15	126	140	107	88	90	74	60	75
111	80	71	78	408	448	376	331	337	284	233	229
78	60	58	51	220	284	228	197	202	205	159	190
100	19	26	26	138	182	118	141	69	88	79	90
1,140	445	453	478	3,139	3,325	2,652	2,585	2,274	2,044	1,775	1,932
86	14	30	16	164	207	176	155	89	110	98	108
51	8	4	7	131	169	116	89	60	59	30	33
139	18	8	13	274	273	194	161	83	83	72	83
36	6	9	6	128	175	94	111	56	74	53	51
97	5	13	4	228	262	165	180	95	91	79	85
258	188	240	203	899	1,123	759	896	800	752	585	833
40	14	10	11	123	128	124	108	88	67	71	65
115	10	8	9	207	182	163	144	71	80	43	62
55	7	15	8	152	202	116	106	65	58	44	48
43	10	9	12	128	117	118	103	59	57	51	61
137	34	26	20	263	352	240	205	123	101	71	111
43	7	7	8	178	199	117	126	64	44	50	53
148	25	23	19	398	411	310	303	185	198	138	143
153	22	23	29	236	252	214	239	172	162	114	139
63	29	24	22	189	183	141	126	118	139	118	85
208	89	116	104	512	635	527	486	470	361	292	367
175	20	26	18	290	267	248	264	125	133	95	143
132	21	28	17	294	307	198	210	112	110	86	89
90	13	36	34	241	258	197	176	167	141	122	115
58	5	1	5	119	152	107	106	61	36	32	36
116	9	12	20	262	305	209	229	127	129	74	103
42	17	15	9	121	133	132	105	65	69	55	82
120	21	10	5	289	309	192	202	131	103	88	102
56	9	9	3	116	137	65	95	41	40	32	30
198	40	43	50	486	442	356	341	210	177	130	159
2,659	641	745	652	6,428	7,180	5,278	5,266	3,637	3,374	2,623	3,186

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS *registered*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.*		POPULATION IN 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
			Number.	Persons Married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROVINCES.										
Leinster,		**1,430,029**	**7,029**	**14,058**	**32,619**	**24,719**	**16,941**	**15,678**	**12,512**	**12,207**
Munster,		**1,528,877**	**7,856**	**15,712**	**40,101**	**22,565**	**20,648**	**19,453**	**11,439**	**11,126**
Ulster,		**1,930,921**	**9,024**	**18,048**	**50,520**	**29,075**	**26,003**	**24,517**	**14,506**	**14,569**
Connaught,		**908,737**	**3,844**	**7,688**	**22,868**	**10,444**	**11,639**	**11,229**	**5,401**	**5,043**
COUNTIES.										
Province of LEINSTER.	Carlow,	51,802	196	392	1,175	824	629	546	408	416
	Dublin,	412,032	2,991	5,982	11,048	9,739	5,719	5,329	4,934	4,805
	Kildare,	100,388	484	968	2,172	1,516	1,134	1,038	786	730
	Kilkenny,	113,065	466	932	2,338	1,700	1,185	1,153	864	836
	King's,	95,821	365	730	1,809	1,380	942	867	676	704
	Longford,	90,889	391	782	2,052	1,222	1,077	975	622	600
	Louth,	111,955	459	918	2,591	1,804	1,334	1,257	887	917
	Meath,	83,497	176	352	1,629	1,115	860	769	578	537
	Queen's,	74,088	276	552	1,419	1,070	736	683	554	516
	Westmeath,	56,264	116	232	1,110	753	576	534	388	365
	Wexford,	155,611	734	1,468	3,382	2,376	1,747	1,635	1,166	1,210
	Wicklow,	84,617	375	750	1,894	1,220	1,002	892	649	571
	Total,	1,430,029	7,029	14,058	32,619	24,719	16,941	15,678	12,512	12,207
Province of MUNSTER.	Clare,	155,575	645	1,290	3,698	1,762	1,914	1,784	904	858
	Cork,	557,325	3,074	6,148	15,034	8,667	7,686	7,348	4,447	4,220
	Kerry,	197,086	1,170	2,340	6,334	2,624	3,236	3,098	1,287	1,337
	Limerick,	220,896	1,133	2,266	5,546	3,300	2,856	2,690	1,690	1,610
	Tipperary,	246,948	1,125	2,250	5,683	3,614	2,952	2,731	1,807	1,807
	Waterford,	151,047	709	1,418	3,806	2,598	2,004	1,802	1,304	1,294
	Total,	1,528,877	7,856	15,712	40,101	22,565	20,648	19,453	11,439	11,126

* NOTE.—The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of Superintendent Registrars' Districts, or Poor Law Unions. Whenever a District hence all the Registration Counties differ

in each Province and County, during the Year 1868.

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
2,110	**1,527**	**1,658**	**1,734**	**8,352**	**9,017**	**7,924**	**7,326**	**7,419**	**6,173**	**5,490**	**5,637**
4,348	**1,112**	**1,243**	**1,153**	**10,753**	**11,680**	**8,790**	**8,878**	**6,381**	**5,853**	**4,787**	**5,544**
2,733	**2,018**	**1,778**	**2,490**	**13,112**	**14,150**	**11,930**	**11,328**	**8,330**	**7,671**	**6,139**	**6,935**
2,411	**490**	**386**	**557**	**5,965**	**5,655**	**5,718**	**5,530**	**3,144**	**2,704**	**2,184**	**2,412**
63	36	41	56	316	332	274	253	254	208	174	188
751	724	782	734	2,840	2,880	2,824	2,504	3,001	2,204	2,315	2,219
133	105	118	128	511	567	549	545	409	415	375	317
192	85	83	106	605	663	563	507	528	415	384	373
123	65	93	84	440	540	415	414	402	361	299	318
161	54	86	90	511	586	482	473	303	339	277	303
144	113	89	113	670	686	655	580	598	481	349	376
64	34	42	36	405	482	382	360	318	309	203	285
86	57	50	83	383	392	347	297	363	271	221	215
32	31	25	28	280	324	244	262	197	229	154	173
265	151	155	163	876	1,004	775	727	665	624	509	578
96	72	94	113	515	561	414	404	381	317	230	292
2,110	1,527	1,658	1,734	8,352	9,017	7,924	7,326	7,419	6,173	5,490	5,637
410	79	91	65	1,001	1,061	764	872	465	432	385	480
1,616	452	546	460	3,975	4,597	3,164	3,298	2,363	2,250	1,859	2,195
818	120	115	117	1,833	1,774	1,388	1,339	738	715	528	643
602	161	185	185	1,382	1,570	1,324	1,270	981	845	657	817
587	163	178	197	1,526	1,620	1,240	1,297	1,067	947	756	844
315	137	128	129	1,036	1,058	910	802	767	664	602	565
4,348	1,112	1,243	1,153	10,753	11,680	8,790	8,878	6,381	5,853	4,787	5,544

or Union extends into more than one County, it is assigned wholly to that County in which the greater portion of the Population is located more or less from the Counties Proper.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS *registered* in each

	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION IN 1861.	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
			Number.	Persons Married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	COUNTIES.									
Province of ULSTER.	Antrim,	355,201	2,327	4,654	12,369	7,463	6,392	5,977	3,635	3,828
	Armagh,	229,051	1,228	2,456	6,215	3,643	3,270	2,945	1,839	1,804
	Cavan,	171,167	500	1,000	4,164	2,182	2,102	2,062	1,135	1,047
	Donegal,	225,022	771	1,542	4,783	2,482	2,483	2,300	1,275	1,207
	Down,	272,811	1,295	2,590	7,247	4,100	3,694	3,553	1,985	2,115
	Fermanagh,	98,275	429	858	2,057	1,260	1,055	1,002	642	618
	Londonderry,	194,713	982	1,964	4,832	2,949	2,474	2,358	1,419	1,530
	Monaghan,	136,539	457	914	3,215	1,815	1,653	1,562	953	862
	Tyrone,	248,142	1,035	2,070	5,638	3,181	2,880	2,758	1,623	1,558
	Total,	1,930,921	9,024	18,048	50,520	29,075	26,003	24,517	14,506	14,569
Province of CONNAUGHT.	Galway,	273,939	990	1,980	6,378	3,233	3,263	3,115	1,636	1,597
	Leitrim,	95,311	373	746	2,298	1,002	1,149	1,149	538	464
	Mayo,	252,558	1,295	2,590	7,114	2,819	3,606	3,508	1,476	1,343
	Roscommon,	186,763	778	1,556	4,635	2,187	2,390	2,245	1,129	1,058
	Sligo,	100,166	408	816	2,443	1,203	1,231	1,212	622	581
	Total,	908,737	3,844	7,688	22,868	10,444	11,639	11,229	5,401	5,043
	IRELAND,	5,798,967*	27,753	55,506	146,108	86,803	75,231	70,877	43,858	42,945

* Including 403 Seamen and others at Sea on Census Night,

Province and County, during the Year 1868;—*continued.*

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
518	571	557	681	3,236	3,465	2,949	2,719	1,988	1,784	1,695	1,996
358	262	239	369	1,588	1,771	1,480	1,376	1,093	986	714	850
179	102	88	131	1,025	1,206	942	991	644	589	460	489
413	132	85	141	1,353	1,259	1,082	1,089	708	687	502	585
327	284	300	384	1,798	2,150	1,759	1,540	1,189	1,105	833	973
133	113	72	111	574	576	442	465	352	312	272	324
275	243	200	264	1,244	1,305	1,157	1,126	842	771	661	675
196	96	62	103	823	875	791	726	553	524	350	388
339	215	175	306	1,471	1,543	1,328	1,296	961	913	652	655
2,738	2,018	1,778	2,490	13,112	14,150	11,930	11,328	8,330	7,671	6,139	6,935
561	134	119	176	1,622	1,663	1,491	1,602	983	785	715	750
194	47	51	81	570	652	539	537	263	280	232	227
927	148	84	136	1,903	1,553	1,946	1,712	883	753	553	630
492	107	79	100	1,261	1,153	1,112	1,109	661	575	455	496
237	54	53	64	609	634	630	570	354	311	229	309
2,411	490	386	557	5,965	5,655	5,718	5,530	3,144	2,704	2,184	2,412
11,607	5,147	5,065	5,934	38,182	40,502	34,362	33,062	25,274	22,401	18,600	20,528

not included in the Returns from any particular locality.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88 ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 February 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "of all the OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS made by the late Government in *Ireland* from the 1st to the 10th day of December 1868, giving, in Tabular Form, the Names of the Persons appointed; the Nature and Salaries of the Offices; the Dates of the several Appointments; the Names of the previous Holders of these Offices; how the Vacancies were created; and if caused by Resignation, the Date of the Resignation."

(*The O'Conor Don.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *March* 1869.

RETURN of all the OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS made by the late Government, in *Ireland*, from the 1st to the 10th day of December 1868.

OFFICE.	Name of Person Appointed.	Salary.	Date of Warrant of Appointment.	Date of Minute of Appointment.	Name of previous Holder.	Whether Vacancy was Caused by Resignation or otherwise.	Date of such Resignation &c.	OBSERVATIONS.
I. ECCLESIASTICAL:		£. s. d.						
Deanery of Cork	Rev. A. W. Edwards	647 9 5	9 December	2 December	Right Rev. Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough.	Resignation	No official record.	
Rectory and Vicarage of Fenagh, Diocese of Leighlin.	Rev. Leslie Badham	378 2 3	2 December	1 December	Rev. H. Atkinson	Resignation	No official record.	
II. LEGAL:								
Marshal of High Court of Admiralty.	Maurice Keatinge	400 – –	1 December	30 November	Samuel Lee Anderson*	Resignation	– – –	*Mr. Anderson was appointed Crown Solicitor for Waterford and Kilkenny on 2nd October 1868, and on 3rd October he notified to the Attorney General that he placed in the hands of the Government his resignation of the office of Marshal of Court of Admiralty.
Clerk of the Crown, County of Wicklow.	Paul Dane	185 – –	1 December	30 November	John M'Mahon	Resignation	5 Oct. 1868.	
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, County of Sligo.	James P. Hamilton, Q.C.*	900 – –	2 December	1 December	H. Robinson, Q.C.	Resignation	No official record	*Mr. Hamilton was transferred from the County of Carlow.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, County of Wicklow.	William Darley, Q.C.	700 – –	2 December	1 December	J. W. J. Lendrick, Q.C.	Resignation	25 Nov. 1868.	
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, County of Carlow.	James A. Wall, Q.C.	700 – –	2 December	1 December	James P. Hamilton, Q.C.	Transfer of Mr. Hamilton to Sligo.		
Queen's Counsel	Harstonge Robinson James H. Monahan Francis Meade Charles Leech Charles H. Woodroffe R. W. Gamble George Orme Malley Robert Carson Hon. D. R. Plunket Henry Fitzgibbon John Richardson William Forbes Johnson	– –	2 December	2 December.				
	Edward Blackburne	– –	7 December	7 December.				
Revising Barrister for City of Dublin.	William S. B. Kaye, LL.D.	210 – –	2 December	2 December	Charles Shaw, Q.C.	Resignation on appointment as Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Monaghan, on 28 November.		
Judge of the Court of Probate	Right Hon. R. R. Warren	3,500 – –	2 December	23 November	Right Hon. R. Keatinge*	Resignation	2 December	*The Treasury were informed on 4th November 1868, that Judge Keatinge had expressed his desire to resign. On 20th November he officially informed the Under Secretary that he had fixed the 5th of December as the day of his resignation. On 2nd December he resigned his office.
Attorney General	J. T. Ball, LL.D.	1,158 13 6	2 December	23 November	Right Hon. R. R. Warren	Resignation on appointment as Judge of the Court of Probate.		

Master of Queen's Bench	Hugh Lane	1,200	2 December	2 December	Arthur Bushe*	Resignation	2 December	* Master Bushe applied to the Lord Chief Justice for his sanction to retire on 11th November 1868, pursuant to section 5 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107. On 17th November the Chief Justice sanctioned his retirement. Master Bushe applied to Treasury for leave to retire on 1st December, which the Treasury sanctioned on 2nd December.
Clerk of Crown, County of Londonderry.	D. M. Colquhoun	370	2 December	2 December	Hugh Lane	Resignation on appointment as Master of Queen's Bench.	2 December	
III. MEDICAL:								
Resident Medical Superintendent of the District Lunatic Asylum at Downpatrick.	Geo. St. G. Tyner, L.R.C.S.I., &c.	Not yet fixed	2 December	2 December	New appointment	- - - -	- - -	Transferred from Clonmel Auxiliary Asylum.
Resident Medical Superintendent of Clonmel Auxiliary Asylum.	W. H. Garner, M.D.	200	2 December	2 December	Geo. St. G. Tyner	Transfer of Mr. Tyner to County Down Asylum.		
IV. MISCELLANEOUS:								
Lieutenant of County of Sligo	Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart., M.P.	-	1 December	1 December	Sir F. A. Knox Gore, Bart.	Resignation	No official record.	
Permanent Inspector of Fisheries	Major Joshua Hayes	Not yet fixed	1 December	1 December	New appointment.			
Permanent Inspector of Fisheries	D. M. Colquhoun	Not yet fixed	1 December	1 December	New appointment	- - - -	- - -	Resigned this office on being appointed Clerk of Crown for Londonderry, 2 December. *See* above.
Permanent Inspector of Fisheries	F. S. Mansfield	Not yet fixed	No warrant prepared.	2 December	New appointment	- - - -	- - -	Appointment cancelled.
Permanent Inspector of Fisheries	Thomas F. Brady*	Not yet fixed	4 December	4 December	New appointment	- - - -	- - -	* The appointments of Messrs. Hayes and Brady have been declared by the law officers to be illegal and invalid.
Commissioner of National Education.	Rev. J. H. Jellett, F.T.C.D.	-	2 December	1 December	Late Lord Bishop of Derry	Death	1867.	
Ecclesiastical Commissioner	Viscount de Vesci	-	(Queen's Letter) 7 December.	1 December	Late Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart., M.P.	Death	19 May 1868.	
Governors of County Down District Lunatic Asylum.	The Marquis of Downshire Lord Dufferin The Lord Bishop of Down Right Rev. P. Dorian, Roman Catholic Bishop. Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., D.L. Lieutenant Colonel Forde, D.L. John Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L. S. A. H. D. Crommelin, Esq., D.L. Robert Heron, Esq., D.L. John B. Houson, Esq., D.L. Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq., D.L. Major Andrew Nugent, D.L. John J. Whyte, Esq., D.L. James Cleland, Esq. Philip Henry Despard, Esq. Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. Robert Francis Gordon, Esq. Robert Gordon, Esq. William Keown, Esq. Samuel Murland, Esq. Spencer Percival, Esq.	-	(Order in Council) 3 December.	2 December	New Appointments.			

Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle,
3 March 1868.

E. R. Wetherall.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS (IRELAND).

RETURN of all the OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS made by the late Government, in *Ireland*, from the 1st to the 10th December 1868.

(*The O'Conor Don.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *March* 1869.

83.

Under 1 *oz.*

UNDER SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 February 1869;—*for*,

COPY "of a LETTER from the CHIEF SECRETARY for *Ireland*, dated the 10th day of January 1854, recommending that the Office of UNDER SECRETARY should in future be considered of a Permanent Character; together with a COPY of the TREASURY MINUTE thereon, and of the further LETTER of the CHIEF SECRETARY on the subject."

Treasury Chambers, 26 February 1869.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

— No. 1. —

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

My Lords, Dublin Castle, 10 January 1854.

ADVERTING to the correspondence which has already taken place with the Treasury on the subject of the payment of superannuation abatements by the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state to your Lordships that his Excellency deems it desirable that the payment of superannuation abatements by the Under Secretary should be sanctioned, both because such sanction would seem to be in accordance with the terms and intention of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24; and also and mainly because his Excellency is of opinion that the appointment of Under Secretary should be considered a permanent appointment, and not liable to change with every change of Administration.

It is only of late years, since 1835, that the practice has grown up of considering this office political, and to be filled by a gentleman attached to the party in power. There is nothing in the duties assigned to the office which invest it with this character; on the contrary, it is of moment that the business chiefly connected with the local administration of justice, the supervision of the constabulary, and the regular routine of the Executive Government in its details, should, as far as possible, be dissevered from party and political influence, and be understood to be held by an officer not interested in, nor even liable to, the suspicion of such influence.

As on a change of Government, the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Secretary, and the law officers, including the law advisers, necessarily go out of office, it is obvious that grave public inconveniences might arise from the removal of all the parties acquainted with the train and current of business; and it would therefore be advantageous to revert to the former usage in this country with regard to the Under Secretary, and to replace that officer on the footing which it is clear was originally contemplated, and in conformity with the similar office in all the Government Departments in England.

In the present instance Major Larcom was selected simply on the ground of his accurate acquaintance with the condition and business of Ireland. He was transferred from a Commissionership of Public Works to the office of Under Secretary without any view to party or political considerations, and his appointment may fairly be looked upon as a promotion from one branch of the Permanent Civil Establishment to another. He has for several years paid superannuation abatements, and should, as under the terms of the Act he is clearly entitled,

be directed to continue the payments, otherwise a grievance will be inflicted upon a deserving public servant. Should your Lordships concur in these views, his Excellency desires me to point out that, as the office of Under Secretary is now held by an officer of long service and distinguished merit, who has never in any way intermeddled in politics, it is not likely that a better opportunity will present itself for reverting to the ancient and sound system of looking upon the Under Secretary as a permanent appointment.

I have &c.
(signed) *John Young.*

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 17th January 1854.

Read letter from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, dated 10th instant, on the subject of Major Larcom's claim to have abatements made from his salary, as Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.

My Lords refer to the former correspondence on this subject.

It is stated in the present letter of the Chief Secretary, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland deems it desirable that this claim of Major Larcom should be sanctioned, both because such sanction is in accordance with the terms and intentions of the Superannuation Act, and also, and mainly, because His Excellency is of opinion that the appointment of Under Secretary should be considered permanent, and not liable to change with every change of Administration.

On referring to the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24, and the Schedule annexed thereto, it clearly appears that the office of Under Secretary in Ireland was one of those intended to be included in its provisions, and it would seem to have been only of late years that the practice has arisen of treating it as a political appointment.

My Lords entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Lord Lieutenant, that it is most desirable to sever this appointment, as much as possible, from all party and political influence, and restore its permanent character; and they agree with his Excellency in thinking that no better opportunity could be taken for endeavouring to effect this object than that which is offered by the appointment of an officer like Major Larcom, who has been selected by the Lord Lieutenant solely on account of his superior merit and qualifications, who has long been actively engaged in the service of the public, and gave up the permanent situation of Commissioner of Public Works when he was called upon to undertake the duties of Under Secretary, and who has never evinced any disposition to connect himself with the strife of parties.

Under these circumstances, my Lords will give the necessary directions to the Paymaster of Civil Services to make the usual abatements from Major Larcom's salary.

At the same time, however, it appears to my Lords that, if the office of Under Secretary in Ireland is to be replaced on a permanent footing, it will be proper, on the occasion of the next vacancy, to revise the salary of the office.

The salary at present attached to the appointment is 1,900 *l.* per annum, with an allowance for fuel, &c., of 375 *l.*

Their Lordships desire to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant whether this allowance of 375 *l.* should not cease hereafter, and the future salary be fixed at 2,000 *l.* per annum, without any other allowance or emolument.

That is the amount of salary affixed to the office of Under Secretaries of State in this country, whose position appears to be analagous to that of the Irish Under Secretary.

Transmit

Transmit copy of this Minute to the Chief Secretary for the information of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and request he will move his Excellency to favour my Lords with his opinion upon the subject of the future salary of the Under Secretary.

Write to the Paymaster of Civil Services and desire that he will make the usual abatements for superannuation from the salary of Major Larcom as Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the date of his appointment.

— No. 3. —

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, 7 February 1854.

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd January, and of a copy of the Treasury Minute, placing the office of Under Secretary on a permanent footing, as recommended by his Excellency, and to express his gratification that this decision has been arrived at.

His Excellency concurs with my Lords in the opinion that in future the salary of the Under Secretary should be fixed at 2,000*l.* per annum, without any other allowance or emolument, thus placing the Under Secretary in Ireland in the same position as the Under Secretaries of State in England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Young.*

UNDER SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND.

COPY of a LETTER from the CHIEF SECRETARY for *Ireland*, dated 10 January 1854, recommending that the Office of UNDER SECRETARY should in future be considered of a Permanent Character; together with a COPY of the TREASURY MINUTE thereon, and of the further LETTER of the CHIEF SECRETARY on the subject.

(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *March* 1869.

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Under 1 *oz.*